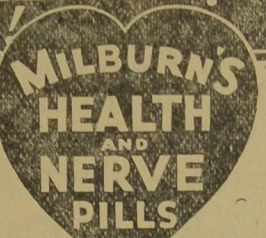


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## PROFESSOR STEPHEN LEACOCK DRAWS MUCH APPLAUSE

"Bow-wow flip-flop flip-flop me-meely", said Prof. Stephen Leacock this week. He put his finger to the side of his nose, and laughed at the audience. The audience, consisting of the extremely literate members of the Librarians' Association, applauded heartily, for Prof. Leacock was lecturing to them in the Mechanics' Institute, Montreal on "English as an Instrument of Expression".

### International Tongue

English, he maintained, was destined to become the international language of the world. It had a few defects of course, one of them being the silly way its words were spelled, but, by and large, it was the most expressive tongue in all the world, the simplest, the one that was nearest of all European languages to the fundamental grunts and whines of primitive man, and at the same time, the one with most virility in creating new words to meet new sounds and situations.

### Language Basis

Grunts and whines, Professor Leacock explained, are undoubtedly the basis of language. He grunted and whined to prove it. Imitative sounds and rhythmical noises followed. Whereupon the professor, beaming and chuckling largely, his black tie drooping askew over his stiff bosom constructed the sentence quoted above.

"Bow-wow, meaning 'dog,'" he said, "flip-flop flip flop" walks rhythmically—meemeely, — like a cat, for in most languages there is a word something like meemeely for 'cat'."

That, Professor Leacock declared,

is something like a primitive man would have expressed the thought that a dog walked as quietly as a cat.

"We all pass through the period of speech in grunts and whines and imitative and rhythmical sounds," Professor Leacock said. "And then," he simulated rage, "there are foolish educationists who would have us stop using baby talk to babies".

### From Primitive Roots

The moral of all this is that Professor Leacock was pounding in the thought that English can be drawn from the primitive roots of speech and still remain comprehensible, while most European languages cannot similarly go back to their ancestors.

Besides all this, English had another advantage in that it was drawn from both Latin and German sources and had hence a vocabulary that is extraordinarily rich. Further it had an advantage in that when the Norman conquerors of England finally designed to speak in the tongue of their Saxon serfs, they did not trouble to learn the language of their servants properly. They hopped off all the complicated Germanic terminations, they refused to make pantechnicon words, and hence there resulted a clear and simple tongue, unfettered by the bonds of too much grammar, complicated to some extent, perhaps by too much fancy spelling, but nonetheless capable of becoming the great medium through which the peoples of the world could achieve a better and more loving understanding of one another.

heads in the picture colony, they did not join the mad parade but lived as they always had lived and put their money into California real estate and Government bonds.

Today, we find the screen players living in modest homes such as any prosperous business man might occupy. They drive inexpensive cars for town use, and in some instances, of course, have a fine car for special occasions.

A great majority of the players are buying ranches, income property, annuities and gilt edge securities that will provide for their old age. Joel McCrea, John Cromwell, Zasu Pitts, Francis Lederer and a score of others including myself, have ranches that already are beginning to return an income.

The screen colony's members live less wildly than do the wealthy people who surround them. They take their recreation at the beach, and in the mountains. Their parties are, with few exceptions, small, intimate ones such as any family with a moderate income could stage.

And Hollywood is being still more provincial. The stars are having families, as last year's records prove. In many instances they are adopting children when they have none of their own.

Hollywood today is just a small town with a lot of regular people in it.

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## SAINT JOHN BILL TO BE CONSIDERED PRIVATELY

### Lengthy Cases Presented by Representatives Pro and Con

With the cases of both the opponents and supporters of the bill to change the civic government of the city of Saint John completed late yesterday afternoon, after a five-hour session, the Municipalities Committee of the New Brunswick Legislature referred the bill for private session on Wednesday morning.

After hearing a clear and distinct case in support of the bill, presented by C. F. Inches, K.C., yesterday morning, W. M. Ryan, K.C., continued his able presentation of the case in opposition to the bill. With characteristic eloquence and conviction he pointed out that the bill was so drafted that it would, if passed, have a disastrous effect on the city of Saint John. With accurate oratorical marksmanship stimulated by a liberal use of legal knowledge, he shot hole after hole in the bill drafted by the supporters of the proposed change.

Following Mr. Ryan, J. F. H. Teed, K.C., proceeded to further mutilate the legal phrasing of the bill, and pointed out that the bill, if passed, would leave Saint John without any kind of civic government. Several other speakers in opposition to the bill followed Mr. Teed.

Following the general arguments for and against the bill, C. F. Inches and J. F. H. Teed presented rebuttals for and against the bill respectively.

W. M. Ryan, K.C., who began his presentation of the case in opposition to the bill yesterday morning, continued the case of the Protective League. He continued where he left off in the morning, to show the committee where the bill was so arranged that in the event of its passing, Saint John would be affected disastrously. According to one section drafted in the bill, Saint John would have no government.

He appealed to the committee to consider the bill section by section. If they did this he claimed that they would find that a new bill would have to be drafted.

He charged that one of the drafters of the bill had aspirations to become the mayor of Saint John. "There is something sinister about the bill," he added, "and it isn't from our side."

He charged that the bill was an insult to the intelligence of the members of the committee.

He believed that not 2,000 of those 2,700 on the petition favoring the bill, had witnessed the contents of the bill.

He claimed in reply to a remark that he was not receiving any fee, but was supporting the bill entirely as a citizen of Saint John.

In reply to a question by one of the supporters as to whether the bill was not the simplest and easiest way to bring about a change, he replied, "Yes, so simple and easy that it would be impossible to put any intelligence into it."

J. F. H. Teed, K.C., spoke in opposition to the bill. "Some of the provisions of the bill are almost incredible," charged Mr. Teed. He explained that he would point out some daring injustices in the phraseology of the bill.

He agreed with Mr. Ryan in that the bill made no provision for a vote in the negative and if there was a vote in the negative the act would be passed just the same and the city would be without any form of government.

J. E. Tighe spoke, as a representative of labor, in opposition to the bill. He supported the Commission form of government, citing several examples of its success in Saint John and elsewhere.

F. S. A. McMullin spoke in opposition to the bill. He commended the present officials on their co-operation with the people of Saint John.

Arthur Skaling, another representative of labor, opposed the bill. He stated that they were not accusing the promoters of doing anything definitely wrong but "we are suspicious just the same."

John McKinnon, representing labor, also opposed the bill.

Charles Riley, representing the younger generation of taxpayers, spoke at length, opposing the bill. He stated that he had been cried down at a public meeting concerning the bill.

### Mayor Brittain

Mayor J. W. Brittain, speaking in opposition to the bill, stated that he was here to protect the interests of the people of his city. He added that, since taking office, he had never closed the door of the City Hall to the citizens of Saint John.

He stated that anyone who so desired could run for mayor and take a hand at trying their luck at running the city. On behalf of the city of Saint John he pleaded that the committee did not recommend such a damaging bill as the one presented.

Commissioner R. W. Wigmore, who stated that he has served the city of Saint John for 26 years.

He opposed the bill on the grounds that the commission form was better. The aldermanic form of government and the commission form. He knew that the commission form was better. He had been a commissioner for 20 years.

J. H. A. L. Fairweather suggested that the commission give the people a plebiscite and present the bill later.

Chairman E. C. Atkinson stated that he did not think it fair to ask the commissioners to act on this matter so suddenly, and that the present bill with its merits or demerits should be considered by the committee and a decision made.

Commissioner Lebaron Wilson spoke in opposition to the bill. He stated that he knew that the commissioners were neutral in the case and were perfectly willing for the people to take a plebiscite.

Commissioner Ralph McInerney spoke briefly in opposition to the bill.

Chairman E. C. Atkinson allowed the counsel for each side ten minutes each for a rebuttal.

### C. F. Inches

C. F. Inches, K.C., gave a brief rebuttal in support of the bill and stated that there were no provisions in the bill that could not be amended.

"We are not asking this Government to decide which form of government is better for Saint John. We are asking for a right to hold a plebiscite," stated Mr. Inches.

J. F. H. Teed, K.C., made a brief rebuttal in opposition to the bill. He blamed the leanings of the Saint John newspaper for controlling the public opinion.

The bill was referred to the committee for private session.

## INDIAN HERB LORE SUBJECT OF STUDY

SEATTLE, Wash., March 18—Will a tea of crabapple leaves cure the stomach ache and is the goat's beard plant a remedy for kidney trouble?

That's just what four departments of the University of Washington are trying to find out through a scientific analysis of ancient Indian herbalists' lore.

The study was started last summer by Dr. Erna Gunter, assistant professor of anthropology and director of the university museum. It is being carried on by George Neville Jones of the botany department, Dr. Forrest Goodrich of the department of pharmacy, and Dr. Jennie Rowntree of the department of home economics.

They have identified and are studying the specimens of native northwest roots, berries, mosses and leaves which Dr. Gunter brought back from an expedition into Cape Flattery, home of the once warlike Makah tribe.

Dr. Gunter gathered the herbs under guidance of Mrs. Ada Markishum, a Makah herbalist, who received her store of knowledge from her grandmother, one of the veritable "old ones" of the tribe.

It is the aim of the university scientists to analyze the herbs and determine which of their traditionally reputed powers are tradition and which are of possible value to science.

Science, for example, will seek to learn why old wives of the Makah tribe, from time immemorial, have given young women leaves of the yarrow and twinberry to chew when the stork's arrival neared.

They will seek out the drug value which led the untold generations of tribesmen to brew a tea of crabapple leaves for the stomach ache and the

## Of Interest to Women

### WHITE TRILLIUM ONTARIO'S NATIONAL EMBLEM

The Editor Women's Page suggests years ago since the question was first advanced by the Ontario Horticultural Association, but since then little progress has been made in connection with the matter.

We would like to see the humble violet, dainty and loved by all adopted as the floral emblem of New Brunswick. No sooner has the winter blanket of snow been removed from Mother Earth, than appears this little har-binger of bloom bringing joy to all lovers of nature. What more popular wild flower in our province than the violet, sweet and true? The Fredericton Horticultural Society might sponsor the movement and carry it to the powers that be.

### WHITE TRILLIUM ONTARIO EMBLEM

The white trillium, botanically known as Trillium Grandiflorum, has been selected by the Ontario Horticultural Association as the most suitable floral emblem for the province. The Association will petition the Ontario Legislature to make it so by law.

This beautiful white flower grows profusely in Ontario, appearing early in May and dotting large areas with its lovely blossoms. It is hardy, enduring and friendly, and grows and flourishes profusely. It survives the hardest winter with sure composure, and is one of the first to salute the re-awakening of nature in the spring.

Ontario has been slow in dealing with the question of a provincial flower emblem. For many years, three other provinces have had their provincial flowers. The earliest was Nova Scotia, dating back to 1901, when the trailing arbutus, locally known as the May Flower, was created the floral emblem by Act of Legislation. In the following year, Manitoba made the official selection of the Wind Flower (anemone patiens) as its floral emblem, and six years later, Alberta, by a bill sponsored by the Minister of Education, selected the Wild Rose (rosa Acicularis). Although Nova Scotia passed its Floral Emblem Act in 1901, the province cannot be said to

goats' beard plant for kidney trouble. Camomile tea was a favorite specific back in grandmother's day. The Magah Indians, Dr. Gunter says, still make an infusion of yarrow (akin to camomile) as a spring tonic, blood purifier, training tea for tribal athletes before wrestling matches or canoe races and for convalescent tribesmen.

The university scientists also are studying the food values of the bracken rhizomes and the ancient Makah dish of cow parsnips roasted in the ashes and dipped in whale oil.

## Way to Ease Headaches, Pain Almost Instantly

METHOD OFTEN RELIEVES NEURALGIA  
AND RHEUMATIC PAINS IN MINUTES!

Remember the pictures below when you want fast relief from pain. Demand and get the method doctors prescribe—Aspirin.

Millions have found that Aspirin eases even a bad headache, neuritis or rheumatic pain often in a few minutes!

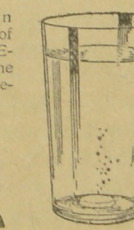
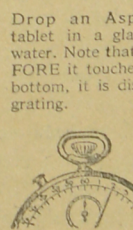
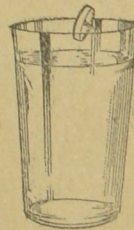
In the stomach as in the glass here, an Aspirin tablet starts to dissolve, or disintegrate, almost the instant it touches moisture. It begins "taking hold" of your pain

practically as soon as you swallow it. Equally important, Aspirin is safe. For scientific tests show this: Aspirin does not harm the heart.

Remember these two points: Aspirin Speed and Aspirin Safety. And, see that you get ASPIRIN. It is made in Canada, and all druggists have it. Look for the name Bayer in the form of a cross on every Aspirin tablet.

Get tin of 12 tablets or economical bottle of 24 or 100 at any druggist's.

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IN 2 SECONDS BY STOP WATCH  
An Aspirin tablet starts to disintegrate and go to work.

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