

SOCIAL HAPPENINGS

The most Reverend John A. Richardson, Archbishop of Fredericton, is in Quebec City where he is the guest of the Right Rev. Lennox Williams and Mrs. Williams, who entertained at dinner on Saturday night in honor of their guest.

Miss Isabel Hartley entertained charmingly at the tea-hour yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hartley, 838 Brunswick Street. Mrs. T. C. Barker poured tea, Mrs. H. H. Ritchie cut the teas and Mrs. Bryce M. Love ushered the guests to the dining-room. The table was centred with red tulips and red tapers in silver candlesticks. Miss Elizabeth Jones and Miss Barbara Whetmore served, about fifty guests mostly college friends being present.

Mrs. Lee D. Babbitt was hostess to a few friends at the tea-hour yesterday afternoon at her home 888 Charlotte Street.

Mrs. J. P. Byrne who has been the guest of Chief Justice and Mrs. J. H. Barry left on Saturday for Montreal. Mrs. Byrne who was met in Montreal by her sister Miss Burns will spend a couple of months in the metropolis, later coming back to Bathurst to re-open her home for the summer. Miss Burns is the popular proprietress of "The Billows" summer Inn at Petit Rocher.

Mrs. J. Mac O'Brien and baby daughter Mary Rita who have been the guests of Mrs. O'Brien's parents Chief Justice and Mrs. J. H. Barry have returned to their homes in Nelson.

Miss Jean Hodge is entertaining the Bridge Club of which she is a member tonight at her home 746 Brunswick Street.

Mrs. Alfred Wallace entertained at the tea-hour yesterday afternoon at her home, 221 University Avenue. Mrs. John Neil poured tea, the guests being old friends of the hostess.

The hostesses at the Monday afternoon social hour of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church today are Mrs. George E. Ross and Mrs. W. C. Crockett.

Cram-Stuart
Montreal, Jan. 25—A quiet wedding was solemnized at Emanuel Church, Montreal, last evening, when Rev. D. A. MacLennan united in marriage Elleen B. Stuart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stuart Fredericton Junction.

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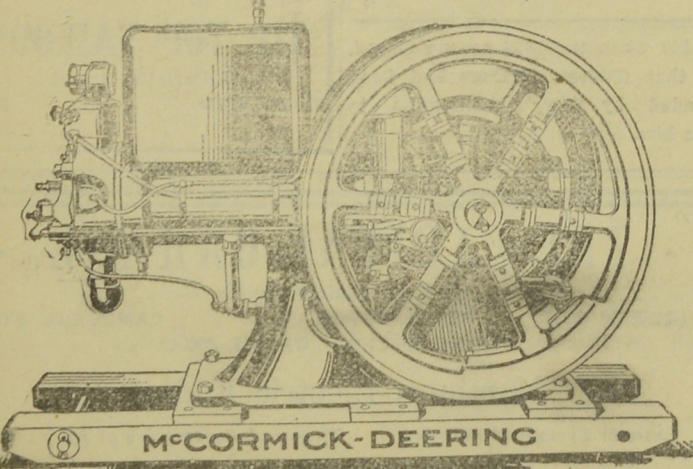
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Canadiana

I have always regarded Frederick Niven as one of the most satisfying novelists of the present generation. His art has increased in refinement with the years, and his style has long been regarded as unusually good. He has written some books that seem destined to live. To them must now be added in my opinion, "The Flying Year".

Here is a novel of the Canadian scene—a story that embraces within its scope the development of this Dominion from pre-Confederation days up to the death of Sir Samuel Loyal. It is the tale of the coming to Canada of Daniel Munro with his wife and his son Angus, and it is through the eyes of Angus that the reader sees the slow transformation of the Canadian west and the steady growth of Canada from a conglomeration of scattered settlements—apart from the main cities—to their present place in the Empire. The action is laid mainly in the West, from the Red River to Calgary and Winnipeg. Fur traders, the Indian reservations, the pioneers, their ways of living, their simple pleasures; the changes in political sentiment and in outlook; Riel's futile rebellion; the problems raised through the clash between Indians and white—these and many other phases of Canadian life pass in review as we follow the youth Angus into manhood and beyond.

His early romance with the Indian girl Minota, and its influence upon his later years; his reaction to the memories of his Scottish childhood when he pays a visit to his old home; his marriage, and his slow progress to a position of comparative ease—all are told in Mr. Niven's leisurely, calm, intriguing style. It is a story that grows in interest all the time, with its various climaxes, and its perpetually changing scene. Mr. Niven has done a notable work in thus recreating a period in Canadian history which has never yet been handled adequately in fiction, and which still holds a wealth of splendid material for the novelist. This is one step forward, at any rate. It is essentially a novel of the land, in which the upholding of a truly national spirit is traced and which bears upon its surface the stamp of sincerity and of truth.

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TEACHERS SHOULD
NOT BULLY LEFT-
HANDED CHILD

London, Jan. 28 (B.U.P.)—Teachers in more than a thousand London County Council schools are being asked to use the most gentle methods in their handling of the left handed child.

A memorandum sent to all schools emphasizes the danger of using punishment or ridicule to make a child who is naturally left-handed write with his right hand. Careful study of the left-handed problem has shown that nervous disorders, including stammering, were often caused by this form of treatment, it is pointed out.

In early childhood the left-handed child has a great power of developing the use of both hands, and by proper training can be taught to employ them equally well.

All school teachers, therefore, are asked to use gentle persuasion to help the left-handed child develop "two right hands."

IMPROVING

The condition of Greg. McGinnis, who is seriously ill at the Victoria Public Hospital with pleural pneumonia is improving some and is resting quite comfortably today.

Hartley Teakles who suffered the loss of a hand several days ago at the Christie Lewis Mill is resting quite comfortably at the Victoria Public Hospital.

Coldest Snap of Season
Strikes New Brunswick

(Continued from page eight)
Campbellton, 40 below; Newcastle, 35 below; Bathurst, 26 below; Sussex, 28 below; Sackville, 20 below; Moncton, 20 below; St. Stephen, 30 below; St. John, 17 below, and Fredericton, 23 and 30 below.

It is generally prophesied that the worst of the cold snap is over, but that the thermometer will drop again tonight to a lesser extent.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 28—John Puckering 53, was able to work today, three weeks after he "died" on an operating table. Puckering's heart flickered and soon during an operation and he stopped breathing.

G. Percival Mills, surgeon, massaged his heart and injected adrenalin. Puckering's heart flickered and soon it was beating. He started breathing and three weeks afterward was pronounced normal.

Through there have been temporarily revivals of supposedly dead persons it was believed Puckering was the first in Great Britain to recover.

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ICY WINDS ROAR
IN GREAT BRITAINShips In Peril As Worst
Storm In Years
Continues

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 28—Icy winds roared over Great Britain today in one of the season's worst storms, causing at least one death, smashing fishing boats and tumbling chimneys and trees.

Anxiety was felt for the Norwegian ship Ganga which was blown out to sea at midnight while making Blyth Harbor and has not been seen or heard of since. The 2,243-ton Norwegian steamer Rando went aground at Mull of Islay, on the west coast of Scotland.

The Yugoslav steamer Duba disappeared from her anchorage off the Tyne but later arrived safely at Immingham.

The death occurred in East Anglia. A lorry driver crashed into a tree which had blown across the road and become covered with snow.

Gusts registering 88 miles an hour were recorded during the overnight gale which swept in from Iceland and brought with it the heaviest storm West Ireland residents said they had experienced in 20 years.

A fierce blizzard raged in Yorkshire and Wolds.

London got late touches of snow which left the suburbs white.

Except for one early departing airplane from Caydon, the London-Paris air service was suspended.

Tilley, Harrison Fight
For New Brunswick

(Continued from Page One)
no assets. Yet, despite the fact, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had no actual debts when they came into the union, they were given a debt allowance.

Premier Tilley, in answer to Chairman Sir Thomas White said only such railways had been taken over from New Brunswick at the time of Confederation as were necessary for the public welfare and the book value of these railways which were taken over, as shown by the auditor-general's report of 1869, was \$4,674,000.

In order to get a debt allowance of \$8,000,000, continued Mr. Harrison there was paid out of the pockets of the people of New Brunswick \$5,000,000. This sum of \$5,000,000 represented the assets taken over from the province. "The Western Provinces paid out nothing but they also got a debt allowance of \$8,000,000."

There had been a difference in treatment to New Brunswick as compared with the Western Provinces in the matter of debt allowance, he went on. If New Brunswick now requested equality in treatment on this question by reason of fiscal need then it had the right to make the claim and the province was on solid ground.

Quotes Borden

Mr. Harrison quoted Sir Robert Borden that the debt allowances had been given to the Western Provinces as an "expediency to give these provinces a certain amount of money to enable them to carry on their government." The net debt allowance to New Brunswick actually was only \$9.27 per head as compared with \$32.43 for Western Provinces, he claimed.

The taxable capacity of New Brunswick was about two-thirds as compared with the rest of Canada as a whole and the per capita wealth of the province was \$1,950 as against \$3,075 for Canada as a whole.

The attorney-general submitted the debt allowance should be increased from \$8,000,000 to \$13,000,000.

The customary five per cent. interest on this higher debt allowance should be included in the province's future subsidies, said Mr. Harrison. In addition, he claimed, the Dominion should pay the province interest on this difference of \$5,000,000 from 1870. Hearing is being continued today.

ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Scott, of this city who left for California via the Panama Canal, stated in a letter to Mrs. H. F. McLeod recently that they stopped in Havana for a day enroute and arrived in San Francisco Saturday. They stated that they enjoyed the trip immensely and had good weather all the way.

Old Times Recalled

Rev. Dr. F. A. Wightman who is an author and an historical writer of considerable note has prepared the following interesting paper on "New Brunswick Boundary Disputes and Changes. The Daily Mail publishes the same at the request of some interested students of history. As an historical document it should be valuable.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S BOUNDARY
DISPUTES AND CHANGES.

(By Rev. Dr. F. A. Wightman)

(Continued from Saturday)

In addition to this there were two other points at issue. One related to the nationality of the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. The Americans greatly desired to hold all or some of these islands, and now that the real St. Croix was settled upon it seemed to make the ownership of these islands, especially Grand Manan, all the more desirable. The other point in dispute was as to which branch of the St. Croix was the main or "most westerly" branch as referred to in the treaty. The St. Croix River divides into two fairly equal branches about twelve miles southwest of St. Stephen, near the present town of Woodland. New Brunswick naturally claimed that by the wording of the Treaty as well as by the volume of water carried, the Western branch, which runs directly west, was the stream designated in the Treaty. A north line from the sources of this branch would have thrown all the best lands in Aroostook County with the towns of Houlton, Fort Fairfield and others into this province. This interpretation the Americans disputed, and as we shall see, with success.

In order to settle the question of the ownership of the Passamaquoddy Islands another special commission was appointed in 1816. After a careful study of the evidence bearing on the islands a decision disposing of them was rendered in the following year,

Nazi Anniversary
Will Benefit Poor

Berlin, Jan. 28—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels last night announced that the Government on January 30, second anniversary of the Nazis' accession to power, would distribute about \$9,200,000 worth of food and coal tickets to the needy.

He said that 14,000,000 food vouchers good for one mark (40 cents) each would be issued, and 6,000,000 coal vouchers.

"The nation will celebrate the anniversary of the National-Socialist revolution not with resounding festivals but with special action to aid the needy and unemployed, as last year," Goebbels said.

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1817, confirming New Brunswick's claim to all these islands except one small one that lay close to the American shore, known as Moose Island, on which the town of Eastport is now situated. But with respect to the proper branch of the St. Croix, in its upper waters to be followed, they could not agree. Thus, for thirteen years this part of the boundary was in constant negotiations. It was at this time, 1829, that it was agreed, as already stated, to leave the whole matter with the King of the Netherlands to decide. He rendered his decision in 1831, deciding against New Brunswick on the question of the main sources of the St. Croix River, and, as we have seen, splitting the difference between both parties, by ending the northern line at the St. John River. This, as already stated, was not according to the wishes of either side, and was officially rejected by the United States.

This rejection left matters so far as the Aroostook region was concerned, in a most unsatisfactory condition for both parties. Maine had for some time been detached from Massachusetts having the Status of a Sovereign State of the Union. This not only indicated a growing population but encouraged development in the remoter parts such as Aroostook. Moreover, the new citizenship gave the people an exaggerated idea of their importance making them rather intolerant of interference either from Washington or more particularly with mere provincial Britishers. Maine Yankees were rapidly filtering into the disputed area and New Brunswickers were lumbering on the same ground. This state of disputed authority continued for eleven years with frequent clashes and many threats of reprisals.

Toward the end of this period a condition existed which threatened open hostilities. Eight Thousand State militia was moved up to the Aroostook frontier. The talk of New Brunswick building a railway to Quebec across the disputed area brought matters to a serious climax. Fort Fairfield was built and garrisoned by Maine troops and other points held. New Brunswick though seeking to avoid strife, moved soldiers into the district and within gunshot of the Americans. Maine voted large sums of money for military purposes and this province took similar measures. Nova Scotia took a lively interest and showed a most neighborly spirit. She offered \$,000 men and voted \$0,000 pounds besides pledging all her resources if needed.

(To Be Continued)

FREDERICTON
BOARD OF TRADE

A General Meeting will be held in the City Council Chamber on

MONDAY, JAN. 28th,
— At 8 P. M. —

Mr. Rand Matheson of the Maritime Freight Rates Commission will speak on conditions found prevailing, and will refer to matters, some of which are unknown in this part of Canada.

All citizens will be welcome.

R. H. SIMONDS,
Secretary,
Fredericton, N. B.,
January 24th, 1935.

NOTICE!

As I will be leaving for New York Jan. 17 to Post-Graduate Work in Nerve Blocking, Exodontia and Artificial dentures, MY OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED FOR SOME WEEKS. Notice will be given as to date office will re-open.

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