

AS SEEN FROM LONDON

"The City" Upholds the Rights Anciently Bestowed Upon It.

LONDON, May 30—No sovereign state could be more jealous of its rights or prerogatives than is the square mile of the British capital which is the City of London, or London within its ancient boundaries. Evidence of this is frequently forthcoming and is to be had again in the protest which the Lord Mayor recently addressed to the Secretary of State for War because two detachments of Guards had marched through the City without official permission. At a Livery dinner a few weeks ago the Lord Mayor informed those present that a reply had been received from the Secretary for War, expressing regret over the incident in terms almost identical with those used by another Secretary for War following a similar incident in 1860. Some Londoners might be disposed to say there had been much ado about nothing, but the City can fall back upon some hoary old prerogatives to substantiate its claims regarding the presence of soldiers within it, especially if they march with fixed bayonets. And there is such a general healthy respect for traditions in the King's realm that most Londoners are ready to applaud the Lord Mayor for appearing to be fussy over the infringement in question. Of course those who are well versed in City lore are always anxious to see no departure from custom.

Although the City represents only one square mile of the nearly 700 square miles to which the greater metropolis now extends, and has a resident population of fewer than 11,000, it is the financial and business hub of what is regarded as the world's most populous municipality. Not only that, it has a history running back to Roman and Saxon times. It had risen to the importance of a small independent state in the Saxon period. In his reign Alfred the Great constituted London the capital of England, a distinction previously enjoyed by York and Winchester. By the time that William the Conqueror had landed on these shores it had become a city of considerable pretension, and he gained possession of it only through a treaty with its burghers. Eight years afterward William granted it a charter, which is still in existence. Under a later charter, granted by King John in 1214, the Mayor (he became Lord Mayor in the sixteenth century) was to be chosen annually, a practice followed ever since.

It is natural that through the centuries there should have accumulated quite a varied assortment of rights and prerogatives for the City and its Chief Magistrate. The facetious would say that it is one of the privileges of the Lord Mayor to receive a salary of \$50,000 for his year of office and to spend as much more out of his own private means; another, to attend more banquets in a period of twelve months than the majority of men attend in twelve years. But regardless of jests at the Lord Mayor's expense, he is a person of consequence in the historic square mile. He takes precedence there of every subject of the Crown, not excepting the Prince of Wales or other princes of the blood royal. When the sovereign visits the City in state—and King George is expected to do so in the forthcoming silver jubilee celebrations—he is met at the western boundary, the Temple Bar memorial in Fleet street, by the Lord Mayor, who hands to him the City's pearl sword in token of welcome within the walls. On giving it back to the Lord Mayor the sovereign, with his escort of Life Guards, begins his progress into the city. The sword that figures in this traditional episode was presented to the City by Queen Elizabeth when she opened the Royal Exchange in 1671. The scabbard is richly jewelled. The Mayoral regalia also includes a sword of state, first used in 1680. At the crowning of one of the kings at Westminster Abbey in the eighteenth century the City sword of state was used as a substitute for the principal sword of state because a court official had forgotten to have it on hand. When a sovereign is proclaimed the first person to be summoned to attend the Privy Council is the Lord Mayor, who signs the proclamation. From the time of the erection of the Tower of London he has also enjoyed the distinction of receiving

every four months, under the sovereign's sign-manual, the password of the Tower. In his year of office the Lord Mayor carries the rank of an earl, and he has the title too, of Admiral of the Port of London.

It costs the City Corporation between \$45,000 and \$50,000 a year to maintain one of the City's ancient rights, and it foots the bill willingly. It incurs this expenditure for the upkeep and maintenance of the Central Criminal Court, known the world over as the Old Bailey. A quarter of a century ago it was suggested to the Corporation that it would be more economical and convenient in the London and Middlesex Sessions were amalgamated with the Old Bailey, housed in the same building and the expense shared. The Corporation turned down the suggestion without delay, for under an ancient charter the citizens of the City of London have the right to choose their own Justiciar. The present Old Bailey, which has just celebrated its centenary, succeeded the Sessions Court, situated in the same street, which had been run under City auspices for generations.

While most Britons are aware that the Lord Mayor sits as a magistrate at the Mansion House Court, there are many Londoners even who do not know that he is at the head of a list of eligible judges of the Central Criminal Court. In an act passed about a century ago the right of the Lord Mayor to sit as a judge in what has come to be known as the Old Bailey was recognized anew. Just now many London boroughs afflicted with street musicians envy the City's freedom from such a nuisance, for under one of the by-laws operative in the famous square mile these wandering minstrels are not tolerated.

FREDERICTON COMPANIES GET BRIDGE CONTRACTS

Seven Bridge Contracts Let By Hon. D. A. Stewart—Work To Begin In Near Future.

Contracts for the construction of seven new highway bridges on the provincial highway system were approved today by Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works for New Brunswick. These undertakings are calculated to improve the alignments and grades of the structures which they are to replace.

Without exception the contracts were let to New Brunswick firms and work is to commence on all seven projects in the near future. While the new bridges will give material improvement to the provincial highways, the work represented by their construction will prove a considerable benefit to many of the working population in the various sections adjacent to the scenes of building.

The contracts as let today, with approximate prices, are as follows:

Linden Bridge, Kings County, to Stephen Bros., of Saint John, approximate price \$11,000.
Cairns Brook Bridge, Saint John County, to George Christie, Fredericton, \$2,000.
Ullock Bridge, Northumberland County, to Canada Construction Company, Fredericton, \$9,000.
Christopher Brook Bridge, Restigouche County, to Olt's & McNabb, Fredericton, \$13,000.
Taymouth Bridge, York County, to L. B. Smith, West Saint John, \$16,000.
Gillmore Bridge, Carleton County, to National Construction Company, St. John, \$5,000.
Adams Bridge, Carleton County, to Harold Crabbe, Hartland, \$9,000.

While he was away from New York on a short concert tour last week, Theodore Webb received a daily letter from his wife. In addition to other messages, Ted, who is featured on the Beauty Box Theatre over NBC-WEAF on Tuesday nights, received a day-by-day report on the results of his spring planting on his farm near Sharon, Conn.

IF AUTO DRIVER LOSES SENSE OF SPEED HE'S DONE

Have To Be Signalled From Pit As To Speed Their Travelling—Says They Can't Tell Speed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31—Only the most experienced race drivers know even approximately how fast they are going on the Indianapolis track.

That is not an admission from the drivers but it is an observation and it may explain many of the spins, crashes and fatalities that have happened, for, if a driver loses his sense of speed, if he doesn't realize how fast his car is travelling and simply roars along, then he is likely to be headed for something more than a fast lap.

The observation is one easily supported.

During qualifying trials, a pitman signals the pilot as he comes down the stretch on each lap. The signalling is done with a large blackboard on which is chalked in large numbers the miles per hour of the previous lap. Occasionally a pilot will be observed to do a slow lap, say 111 miles an hour. He gets a flash at his pitman's blackboard and zooms around the next two and a half miles at 115 or 116 miles an hour. Or he turns a lap at 120, and seeing his blackboard, he slows down to 115 or 116.

Further in support of the thought is the fact that all racing cars have tachometers instead of speedometers on the dash; that is, all except the Ford Motor Company's ten cars on which speedometers are installed. The tachometers do not register miles per hour. They show engine revolutions. And only the trained driver, if he had the time, which he probably has not, is capable of converting r.m.p.'s into miles per hour, and the man doesn't live who can do it accurately.

Gar Wood Can't Do It

Gar Wood cannot do it although a boat driver is forced of necessity to gauge his speed from his engine revolutions as shown on the tachometer.

There is the case of A. L. Gordon, of Los Angeles, who was ordered to qualify Bill White's Cocktail Hour Special at not more than 114 to 116 miles an hour. It was a specific order. Gordon evidently was in agreement that it was a sane order. He said he would hold his car down. Yet Gordon finished his ten laps with an average speed of 119 miles an hour plus and had laps of 120 and 121 an hour. He had scared his car owner pink while the trial was on. Later Gordon said he didn't realize he was going that fast.

"Shorty" Reeves given during an interview in City Hospital where he lies with a broken back as a result of his trip over the northwest wall while riding with Johnny Hannon, who was killed.

Didn't Know Speed

"Frankly, I don't believe we realized how fast we were going," he said. "I believe we were making at least 120 miles an hour. It wasn't Johnny's fault and it wasn't mine. I do not remember anything about what happened. The first I recall is waking up in here."

There in Reeves' second sentence you may have the reason why there were five crashes here in as many days, five smashups that killed three persons. It could be mechanical trouble. It could be the track; wind; vision; momentary aberration—it could be any of a number of things.

It could be, yes—but it is more likely than it is just too much speed on the turns. Romanticists here have a way of writing about it as "the lure of the siren of speed" captivating her victims with "the song of the motors and the whine of the bricks" but the realists are blunt and they call it "hitting the turns too fast."

Imports of green coffee in April amounted to 2,040,423 pounds, coming mainly from the following countries: Colombia 658,056 pounds, Brazil 554,550, British East Africa 442,049, Jamaica 147,845, United Kingdom 93,381 (this was a re-export), Mexico 38,863, Costa Rica 32,553, Trinidad and Tobago 26,300, Guatemala 22,474, Hawaii 10,000. Total coffee and chicory imports were valued at \$242,195 compared with \$365,635 a year ago.

SILENT JOHN SAYS HE JUST "CHUNKS" IT IN

White Sox Hurler Gives Muddy Ruel Credit For His Good Showing In Keeping Team in Lead.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31—It takes only one sentence for silent Johnny Whitehead, the rookie pitcher uncovered by the Chicago White Sox, to explain the system that has brought him seven straight victories.

"The catcher calls for the pitch and I chunk it there."

The drawing southwester—now topping both major leagues—doesn't figure he has any more "stuff" than he had in the Texas League, but he has developed a change of pace.

"Murry Ruel took me over in the spring and taught me how to use a change of pace," he said. "I have been following his advice and I guess it's helped me this season."

"Silent John" a 200-pound, 6-foot youngster, from a Northeast Texas farm is a quiet, retiring sort, who barely speaks unless he's addressed. And even then, he gives a brief, direct reply. He seldom expands or volunteers information.

He thinks it's easier to pitch in the majors than in the Texas League. The reason is better fielding. Whitehead considers eight other fellows are drawing pay checks and he believes in letting them help win games. He doesn't try to do everything himself.

Not surprised at his success, but rather at the amount of it, Whitehead says:

"I've always said I'd stick it if I ever got in the big league. But I'm happy over this unexpected record."

He won't venture an estimate as to the number of game's he'll win this year but he hopes "to win them all."

Greatest Hunt for Gold In All Canada Sets Out For Yukon Fields

OTTAWA, May 31—The advance guard of the "greatest gold hunt" in Canadian history has set out for the Yukon.

Dr. Charles Camsell, deputy minister of mines, told the United Press that the original party numbered only eight members, but approximately 1500 others will start about June 20, after a \$1,000,000 appropriation is passed by Parliament.

The gold hunt, which takes the form of a geological survey of gold resources, will cover about 50 fields scattered between Nova Scotia on the East coast to the Yukon on the West. It is designed to stimulate the mining industry and will be a well organized revival of the glamorous adventure of pioneering days.

The work of the geological parties will take in the whole range of economically valuable minerals, but it will be concentrated in those areas where geological occurrence is more favorable to gold deposits.

Particular care is to be taken in the selection of the parties. Young men imbued with the pioneering instinct will be favored and the survey will be considered as a challenge to their courage and enthusiasm.

Canada is the world's second largest gold producer and it is the settled opinion of geologists that her gold production of over \$100,000,000 annually, admits of tremendous expansion. "The largest number of parties will go to southern Saskatchewan to bore for underground water in the dried out areas. In this section the occurrence of minerals will be of secondary importance," Dr. Camsell said.

None of the groups will do any actual prospecting, he added. "What will be sought are the indications of gold or other deposits. When they are found and mapped, private industry will carry on the prospecting and development."

"While called a gold hunt and, in a way, partaking of that nature, the plan really is a return on broad lines to our old geological mapping expeditions, modified, for economic reasons, in recent years. We expect, however, that it will be the basis of a great stimulus to Canadian mining industry."

The Daily Mail Advertisements Bring Results.

Of Interest to Women

WHY WE HAVE WRINKLES

There was a time when women easier to prevent than correct, and it faded a great deal, grew old and accepted wrinkles as part of their fate, but today we know that age does not have to control our appearance, and that double chins, sagging, and wrinkles are definitely preventable. Treatment must first remove the cause of aging, so let's look under the skin and see just what happens when a wrinkle appears. Attached to the bones of the face are small muscles. When we are young these muscles are taut and firm, but as we grow old they become flabby and shrink. The fatty layer just under the skin becomes thin, and so that outer skin naturally falls into folds. Lack of exercise makes muscles weak and flabby. So will incorrect diet, fatigue and nervousness. Exposure withers the skin from the outside, and eye-strain and expression habits leave little etchings on the face. Age is really a condition rather than a matter of years, and with intelligent daily habits we can become ageless rather than old.

TREATMENT FOR WRINKLES
Like other blemishes, wrinkles are

FOR FOREHEAD WRINKLES

Stand before a mirror, and hold the forehead near the hairline between the thumb and index finger of the left hand. Then try to stretch the forehead downward by muscular effort. The hand is simply to hold the forehead tense, and the stretching is done entirely by the muscular action of the forehead. Do this six times daily.

MOUTH TO NOSE WRINKLES

Open the mouth wide as if yawning. Tense the muscles. Then very slowly close the mouth keeping the muscles tense. Count twenty while closing the mouth. Six times daily.

JAPANESE BROCHURE WARNS WORLD TO LET HER RUN EAST

SHANGHAI, China, May 31—A Tokyo dispatch of the Rengo News Agency, quoting an advance copy of a brochure to be issued by the imperial navy advising the world powers to let Japan take charge of far eastern affairs, is received with mixed feelings here.

Needless to say it is not liked. Following various past statements in which the world has been told to keep its hands off China, this new blunt trade, continuing the campaign for broadside emphasizes the worries in the minds of many here over the designs of the Japanese military and naval controlling cliques at a time when Europe is preoccupied over military perils and America with domestic economics.

The Chinese foreign office at Nanking is not expected to take direct notice of the brochure. However amazement is expressed by some in authoritative circles over this Rengo quotation from the booklet. "Now that Japan as a country of the part of the world alone, it is only natural that the powers leave matters connected with the far east in the hands of the empire."

In other circles, however, there was a disposition to view the brochure as in reality not primarily intended to create a new impression on the western world, but for home consumption in Japan to bolster support for the navy.

Devoted to Naval History

The pamphlet, which is to come out May 27, Navy day, is mostly devoted to Japanese naval history.

Liberal Japanese circles regret the fore of warning to the west not only in this brochure but in recent statements of Japanese army men.

To this the Chinese reply, however that the big point is that the Nipponese military and naval cliques are running things their own way, and while talking rapprochement with China, are planning increased domination. Meanwhile it is announced that three Japanese bankers in Shanghai have been appointed to serve along with nationals of other countries on the advisory commission of the Chinese central mint, Japanese are inclined to point to that development as a new indication of better Sino-Japanese government sentiment. Chinese champions of the present

Ed Howe Says Hanging Foes is a Political Trick

BALTIMORE, June 1—Ed Howe, the "Sage of Potato Hill," is agitated because the "whole world has gone crazy."

Pacing his room at the Johns Hopkins Hospitals, where he is undergoing an operation for failing eyesight, the editor from Atchison, Kan., asserted last night:

"Hanging those who don't agree with us is about the only experiment in politics we haven't tried. I am ashamed of this country for submitting to the present administration."

"The whole world has gone crazy, and I am very disturbed about it. I care very much."

"Instead of making an honest fight for honest principles, our best men are compromising."

"Sometimes it seems to me a real man can do nothing in politics; only a half-loofer, half-adventurer can cut a real figure in public affairs."

Regarding relief, he said: "They're taxing us to death to care for people who could go out and work like the rest of us. Some people are no good and must be taken care of. But the others should work."

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