

FIERCE FIGHTING IS REPORTED IN BARCELONA GOVT. FORCES CLAIM REVOLT PUT DOWN

The Smithsonian Institute, What It Is Doing, Its Origin

Founded By Illegitimate Son of Duke of
Northumberland

Changes His Name From Percy to Smithson

Descendant Henry VII, Deprived of Own Rights,
Wills Fortune to America in Cause of Science

Throughout the length and breadth of our Dominion are many people, not illiterate either who know very little concerning a world famous educational body known as the Smithsonian Institute. This great diffuser of knowledge was founded in 1826 by an English scientist named James Smithson who willed his whole fortune to the people of America. He stipulated the diffusion of knowledge among men with a perpetual Board of Directors. Curiosity among the public as to why this man should will his wealth to a country he had never seen brought out the fact that Mr. Smithson was the illegitimate son of the Duke of Sutherland and a descendant of Henry VII but was deprived of his rights and titles.

It is supposed he did this out of bitterness of heart changing his name from Percy to Smithson.

A gift was received in 1829, amounted to \$542,000. The fund increased by over \$800,000 from Americans. Upon receipt of the gift Congress built the building and established the Institute and appointed a governing body of regents. The Board consists of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as Chancellor and the President of the United States as chairman, his cabinet, the vice-president, 3 senators, 3 congressmen and six individuals who are appointed by joint resolution.

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SEVERAL CANADIAN WOMEN WILL MAKE FIRST CURTSY TO KING TODAY

LONDON, July 21—Granted fine weather, nearly 200 women, including nearly a dozen Canadians, will make their curtsies to the King in the grounds of Buckingham Palace tomorrow afternoon.

Officially the function is called an "afternoon reception." It substitutes for two courts which would have been held under normal circumstances. A similar reception on Wednesday takes the place of the customary third and fourth courts.

The courts were cancelled owing to the death of King George in January. The total number attending both reception will be about 1,200, about twice the number as at a normal court.

The women being presented will enter the palace grounds through the garden entrance, except the wives of ambassadors and cabinet ministers and others who "have the entre." These will enter through a special entrance. Three enclosures will be roped off on the grounds, one for the diplomatic corps, a second for those with the "entree," and a third for the women, who will be presented.

The King will sit on a gilt chair on a dais under the gote and scarlet Indian Durbar tent. The women will approach from the King's left and will pass on to his right.

If it is rainy, the reception will be held in the palace ballroom, where the royal courts customarily are held. If there is a sudden rainstorm, the remainder of the function will be cancelled. The reception will last for two hours.

The court tomorrow goes into half-mourning, lasting for three months. In this period, women of the court will wear gowns of pastel shades of lilac, gray or pale mauve.

Queen Mary will not attend the receptions tomorrow or Wednesday.

WOMEN LOSE JOBS AFTER MARRIAGE IN CIVIL SERVICE

LONDON, July 21—So many women in the Civil Service in Britain find the job of helping to run the machinery of Government so much more attractive than running a home that the Whitehall area—the service headquarters—is not one in which cupid now finds the word "welcome" on many doorposts.

Although a widow with children is not barred from the Civil Service, all women who marry when they are employed in it are compelled to retire, the State granting them a dowry based on salary and length of service. Up to a few years ago the dowry made the career of home-minding more attractive to a considerable number of the Government's women employees than a career of keeping the governmental wheels going round. But the pay in numerous categories is today higher than it formerly was, and women since 1925 have also become eligible for the administrative, or highest, class of the service.

"Marriage wastage," as the annual (Continued on Page Four)

RAILROADS ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO AND NOW

C. N. R. city ticket agent, G. Leslie Mavor, addressed the Fredericton Rotary club today at noon at their regular weekly luncheon. It being the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Canada's first Railway, Mr. Mavor spoke on "Canada's Railway Centenary." He contrasted times then and now and pointed out that transportation, sea and inland, has been important in every branch of the world's expansion.

Canada has been developed by transportation on land, water and in the air, and it has served to unite upper and lower Canada, he stated. The first railroad preceded Confederation in 1867, he pointed out.

There was much ceremony for the first train, he said, and he compared the first engine to the latest.

He showed how the railroads developed Canada in the eastern and western parts, and in assisting the mining industry.

The railroads today serve passengers, freight and tourists both summer and winter when waterways are frozen and highways are blocked, he said.

TAKEN ILL ON RUN

Stanley Tripp who drives a fruit truck between Fredericton and Boston was taken suddenly ill during his run last Thursday. He was brought back to Fredericton and yesterday was taken to his home in Tripp Settlement in company of his father and sister Miss Gladys Tripp, R.N.

Protect the Children

The Daily Mail has more than once referred to the way young boys and girls are allowed to run the streets at night. This paper has told of people here who go to the movies at night and lock the children out to run the streets.

Down in Nova Scotia they have Children's Protection Act which makes it an offence for children under sixteen years old to be on the street after eight o'clock at night. The child is not allowed to go to any picture theatre, vaudeville entertainment or theatre of any kind, not accompanied by his parents or guardian or by some person with the consent of such parent or guardian.

The word "Child" means any person under the age of 16 years, regardless of stature.

The Probation Officer and the R.C.M.P. in Nova Scotia are sending out the following notice in Truro, N.S.: "It has been noticed repeatedly that a large number of children are allowed to remain out on the streets until very late hours at night and any person of understanding cannot but agree that such practice is not only very detrimental to their bodily health, but encourages them to become incorrigible, bold and subsequently may have a tendency to lead them in the path of the juvenile delinquent. Parents who allow young girls to wander the streets at night are taking a very great risk and this seemingly is permitted by a great many parents in the town of Truro. Several cases have been brought to the attention of the Probation Officer lately which are receiving his attention, but of course they are not for publication.

The probation officer wishes to advise parents and guardians that he does not want them to regard him as a busybody or a trouble maker in any way, but he wants them to understand that when he or any police officer sends any child home when found out at a late hour, that both he and such officer are only trying to assist them in the proper bringing up of their children.

Therefore, it must be understood that, all boys and girls under the age of 16 years, must be off the streets and in their homes promptly unless accompanied by parents or guardians) or they will be sent home and if they are found to be habitual late hour-keepers, after being warned, they will be brought before the Juvenile Court as neglected children and the parents will be charged accordingly. Girls under age found in company of young men, will be questioned and warned and upon repetition will be brought before the Juvenile Court. Young men, who are so-called "Beaus" are not regarded as guardians for young girls and if the girl is large of stature for her age, this will not be allowed as an excuse and she may be questioned by the Probation Officer or Police Officer as to her right age."

This is nothing more than a curfew law, such as has been advocated in this city from time to time.

There is no doubt that there is too much running the streets and even the lanes and woods in this city by young boys and girls under sixteen years, and no person seems to care a darn. At least they do not take sufficient interest to arouse themselves to action in regard to it.

Parents think little Tommy or little Kitty is all right until some day they get an awful jolt. Tommy is arrested for something, or Kitty—has to go away to "study nursing."

A law enforcement such as exists in Nova Scotia is what is wanted here.

NEW TRENDS IN EDUCATION THEME OF CONVENTION HELD IN TORONTO

Mrs. A. R. Menzies has returned to her home here after spending two weeks motoring with friends through Quebec and Ontario, returning via the United States. While in Toronto Mrs. Menzies attended the fifth biennial meeting of the Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations held during July 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, as the official representative of Home and School work in New Brunswick. The theme of the convention was "New Trends in Education." Dr. Geo. W. Kenby, president of the National Federation, presided. Delegates representing every province in Canada gathered in the convention room of the Royal York Hotel. Official welcomes were extended by the City of Toronto. The Department of Education, The Ontario Educational Association, Toronto Board of Education, Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Ontario Federation of Home and School and the Toronto Home and School Council. These felicitations and statements from educational leaders and civic officials emphasized the substantial gains and steady progress of Home and School Associations in the Dominion of Canada; stressing the great strength of the organization found in the splendid co-operation existing between teachers, parents and school officials, Dr. Duncan McArthur, Dep-

BRIEF SKETCH OF LOCAL C. N. R. TELEGRAPH

Some Well Known
Names of Local Men
Who Were With the
Service Here.

In connection with the one hundredth celebration today of the introduction of the telegraph service, it is interesting to note, as we remarked yesterday, that the telegraph service has been functioning in this city for over eighty years. The first telegraph instrument was installed in this city away back in the fifties, with the late J. G. Byrne as telegraph operator and manager. The office was located in the Provincial Secretary's office, a small building which stood in the rear of the old Parliament Building. This little office was torn down when the present department building was built.

The first messages sent back and forth over the wire were tapped off on the old tape registering machine and were chiefly on provincial government business. This was before Confederation.

After Confederation the office was moved to the Lemont building, at present occupied by Fraser Hazlett. This building later became the home of The Daily Herald, later The Daily Mail.

Along in the eighties the telegraph office moved up town to the site now occupied by Beardsley's Jewellery store. Here the Western Union functioned for over forty years when another move was made to the present site.

The Canadian National Telegraphs took over the Western Union lines about fifteen years ago.

Amongst well known old timers who were associated with the late Mr. Byrne were the late E. W. Vavasour, the late R. S. Barker, the late J. H. Hawthorne, all of whom left the service for other lines of endeavor. Mr. Vavasour entered the postal service. Mr. Barker became private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and also filled other provincial posts. Mr. Hawthorne entered business on his own account, and also operated the first telephone service in this city. (Continued on Page Five)

FIERCE FIGHTING IN BARCELONA, BR. PROTECTION

(Special To The Daily Mail)
The British Cruiser "Repulse," has been sent to Gibraltar to protect British interests. Fighting continues and the government reports state they have put down the revolt. The first major battle is expected to be fought today on the mainland, with fierce fighting reported in Barcelona. Every man under 30 in the north of Spain has been called to arms.

Moroccan Rift Seen Aimed at Leftist Madrid

Revolt is Sixth Against Regime in Five Years
Since Alfonso Abdicated

Martial Law Frequent

Rising Now May Determine the Government
Complexion

"I'M A GENIUS," WRITER TELLS WIFE AT WEDDING

CHICAGO, July 21—The first wife of Charles MacArthur, the playwright, testified in her \$100,000 "heart balm" suit against Helen Hayes yesterday that the writer stepped on her feet when he made love and warned her after he married her that he "was a genius."

The wedding, said the witness—Carol Frink, a newspaper drama critic—was performed by the author's father, a Presbyterian minister, "because Charles said we could save a few dollars that way."

"You mustn't expect too much of me," she quoted MacArthur as saying after the ceremony. "I'll probably be hard to domesticate, for I'm a genius."

Had Her Doubts

Miss Frink hinted she had her doubts about the last three words, for MacArthur was then just a rewrite man on a Chicago newspaper, and she was earning more money than he.

The romance Miss Frink related while Actress Hayes, MacArthur's second and present mate, listened was the sort of story MacArthur himself might have written. And the court room was packed.

The courtship began in 1920, Miss Frink declared, "at the water cooler" and "back of the files" in the office of the Herald and Examiner, Chicago newspaper where both were employed.

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ONCE "BOBBIE," NOW COMMISSIONER

That the gates of opportunity are still open to the man of energy and talent is shown when an Englishman, William Joseph Jordan, who came to New Zealand as a policeman is today returning to England as Dominion High Commissioner.

The rising in Spanish Morocco is the sixth major revolt against the government at Madrid in the five years since King Alfonso XIII was deposed and another republic, the second, set up in Spain. The struggle between Left and Right elements for power and the efforts of the laboring people to better their lot have seldom left the country free of unrest for more than a few weeks at a time, and martial law has been the rule rather than the exception in many parts of Spain.

Although Morocco is physically isolated from Spain, it is known as a "neuralgic point" which reflects and sometimes forecasts political and social unrest in Spain. Native risings there are often fomented by functions hostile to the government at Madrid. This would appear to be the case at present, the Moroccan revolt reflecting dissatisfaction with the Leftist administration.

This resurgence of antagonism to the Leftist was attended at Madrid earlier last week by the slaying, first of an Assault Guard officer, and then in what was declared revenge, the assassination of Jose Calvo Sotela, a leader of the Monarchists. Assault Guards, members of the national police, were accused of killing Sotela, who was a deputy and former cabinet minister, and members of the Fascist bloc in the Cortes (parliament) withdrew in protest.

Raids on Fascists

Clashes between Left and Right factions were immediately renewed, and on Thursday the police began raiding Fascist gathering places and throwing hundreds into jail on the charges of fomenting revolt.

The Leftists first formed their united front in 1934, as a reaction to the formation of an entirely conservative Cabinet, and the conflict between these two forces soon brought an upheaval, in October of that year, in which 1,378 persons were killed, thousands wounded, and vast property destroyed. Only the loyalty of the army and the civil guards enabled Premier Alejandro Lerroux to crush Leftist rebellion, executing two of the leaders and imprisoning some 30,000 followers.

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Ten Nations Sign New Dardanelles Agreement

WOMEN AIDED TO KEEP BEAUTY BY BRITISH FILM

LONDON, July 21—Any woman who feels pangs about the passing nature of beauty is just the sort of person a group of middle-aged suburban women are out to help. These women gathered recently in a London film studio.

They were filmed at their usual everyday occupations—sewing, making beds, washing, cooking, cleaning and gardening.

"We shall show as one film as day in the life of a young married couple to prove what most people consider natural and normal is often anything but natural and normal," Bruce

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Japan Only Nation to Make Reservations — Complete Liberty of Interpretation.

MONTREUX, Switzerland, July 21—Ten nations gave final approval late last night to a new Dardanelles convention, permitting Turkish troops to enter the area surrounding the Straits, demilitarized since 1923. Japan, one of the signatories of the Lausanne treaty, under which the zone was demilitarized, was the only nation to make reservations in signing the convention.

She reserved complete liberty of interpretation of an article in the convention concerning passage of warships engaged in punitive missions for the League of Nations or in carrying out regional pacts.

Under Article 19 of the new agreement, the Straits—which separate European and Asiatic Turkey—will be closed to warships of belligerent nations unless they are serving under League mandate or helping a victim of aggression under a mutual assistance pact concluded within the League's framework and to which Turkey is a party.

COMET VISIBLE TO NAKED EYE

Boston scientists report that two comets are now visible to the naked eye. This is the first time since May 1910 that this occurred. Twenty six years ago Haley's comet roused much interest among students of astronomy.