

THE DAILY MAIL

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FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1936

A Canadian Who Ventured

Mr. Noah A. Timmins became a rich man whose name goes down in history with the flourishing mining town of Northern Ontario. His claim to future memory rests on more solid ground. He embodied the spirit of adventure and conscientious effort, without which this country would amount to little. His close friends have never credited him with being a money-seeker first, but with possessing a never-satisfied desire to pioneer, discover and develop. He ventured, and probably lost oftener than he won. But then he went on and built he passed on to other fields. At the time of his death his interests had extended from Northern Ontario to the far Northwest, where he was still searching for the hidden riches of the earth.

Benny Hollinger might have found others to develop the mine which bears his name, but it was Noah Timmins who, against advice of experts, put \$330,000 into it and ultimately produced a property which has paid about \$70,000,000 in dividends. He became known as Canada's greatest mining man, instead of remaining a merchant in his native town of Mattawa, and he will be missed because the country needs men who will risk their means in digging up new wealth.

The King in an Age of Wonders

The period covered by the reign of King George V. will go down in history as a quarter of a century of mechanical marvels such as no earlier quarter century has produced. Many of these marvels are new; others not new at all, but made available, during these twenty-five years, to a hitherto unimagined extent. From being the luxuries of a few, they became the everyday possessions of the many.

There were, for example, only 6,000 passenger motor cars in all Canada when King George ascended the throne in 1910; there are now a million. Household electrical conveniences such as the vacuum cleaner, the toaster, and all the multitude of others, were not in general use—and now they are in use in many humble homes. Aeroplanes had yet to reach a really practical stage. The phonograph and the moving picture had come—the one of limited distribution, the other of what would today be considered an unbelievable crudity. Talking pictures and the radio were still far in the distance. But it was unnecessary to stress the importance of what has happened in the realm of invention, and the perfecting of inventions, for it is known to all who have lived through these years of constant achievement. Equally startling progress has been made in the realm of medicine and sanitation.

The Georgian period has indeed been a quarter century of marvels—of marvels so astounding that if a man had displayed some of the more ordinary of them at an earlier stage in the world's history, he would have run the risk of being hanged as a dealer in black magic. Best of all, they have made life more comfortable and less monotonous for the masses of the people. The invention of luxuries for the benefit of the few would be a matter of no great moment. The bringing of happiness to the multitude—those to whom life had once so little to offer—is the real achievement.

So the importance of the Georgian marvels is not that they exist, but that they have been made available to so many people; that the masses, to an extent never before known, have the wonders of modern medicine and surgery placed at their disposal; that their children have the benefit of free clinics; that so many comforts were once unknown. The problem for the next age is to make their distribution still more widespread.

The will to do so is more manifest today than ever before. Never during a depression, were such hungry or undelivered as have been made during these recent years, during which the spirit of the brotherhood of man has been constantly made manifest in new ways. It was, we are sure, in the spirit that the late King, at Christmas time, began a radio address to all the peoples of his Empire with these simple but meaningful words: "My dear friends." This friendship of man for man; the highest for the lowest; of the State itself for its humble citizens, is the greatest wonder of the Georgian reign. Provisions for the welfare of the unfortunate, such as old age pensions, mothers' allowances, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, free hospitalization for those unable to pay—these, in their spread throughout the Empire, mark one of the finest achievements of mankind.

Not Too Old at 60

Labor's annual presentation of Governments of its views on many questions reveals the thought of an important element of the population. This week a delegation representing 1,500 unions throughout Canada was received by members of the Federal Cabinet, and an interesting discussion ensued. Naturally the delegates were eager to debate issues affecting the lives of the working people, and among the recommendations made were: More extensive public works and housing appropriations, Federal administration of direct relief; fair wages laid down in the Act of 1935 for all Government works, whether for relief purposes or not; repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code, legalized sweepstakes, nationalization of the Bank of Canada, nationalization of traffic in war implements, and continued efforts to maintain peace.

The delegates were assured by Premier King that the Government had under consideration most of the suggestions made, with a view to their consideration by Parliament. In reply to the argument that, while so many Canadians are unemployed, there should be no letting down of the bars against immigration, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Immigration, said the only lessening of restrictions had been to permit the coming of a larger quota of self-supporting British farm families.

Premier King placed himself squarely on record as opposed to the suggestion that an old-age pension scheme should include retirement from work at the age of 60 years. This plan, it will be remembered, was proposed by Mr. Bennett when Prime Minister, but afterward dropped. There was evidence that public opinion strongly opposed such a scheme, the view being that men of 60 are still capable of doing a great amount of work, and doing it well.

The plan would mean disappearance from public work of many men of vigor and ability. Mr. Bennett himself would have gone; and the possibilities were nearly but vividly put by Premier King when he said: "That is a reflection upon both myself and the President of the Trades and Labor Congress (Mr. P. M. Draper). To effect that recommendation would be to put us both out." This was an apt illustration, as both Mr. King and Mr. Draper are men in the full vigor of life. And, as the Premier said, to remove these would not be in the best interests of the country. So that this aspect of any old-age pensions plan appears to be out of the way, for the present at least.

SNAPSHOTS

Who was the taxi man who spoiled the ladies' dress by throwing stale fruit at her—accidentally, of course.

Many persons seem to think that New Brunswick educational methods are in a rut. Some think one sort of rut, some another.

The Daily Mail reporter who left Frank Harrison's name out of the Wilnot Church Memorial Service puts us in mind of what they say about the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

The Highway Transport Co. should have a special waiting room at the other end of the bridge to accommodate those youthful lovers who have to wait out in the storm and cold after leaving the warm, cosy corner.

In an Ohio divorce, the petitioner charges that her husband struck her with a rolling pin, the sissy.

"Ohio Woman Believes Blond Boy Is Lindbergh Child". And some still wonder why the Colonel fled the country.

The January award for generosity of an academic sort goes to the New Jersey grocer who has cancelled all debts older than 25 years.

Spare a little sympathy for that Port Hope teacher who has in one class four sets of twins, all boys. If the lads appreciate their opportunities there should be some puzzling alibis when teacher makes accusations.

Second-hand furniture may be a real bargain, and a second-hand car may give you lots of surprises. But second-hand love is as flat and many a woman-charmer has been driven into matrimony just in order to escape from it!

Dr. Mabel Hanington On Extended Cruise

(Continued from Page One) Rawlinson, Toronto of the Governor-General's body guards, and Mrs. Rawlinson; Col. H. C. Hatch, D. S. O., vice president of Stanley Steel Co. of Canada; C. H. Mulcahy, manager of Biltmore Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island.

Joining the ship at St. Lucia, South-bound, will be Dr. Mabel Hanington of Saint John, N. B., in charge of Medical Department of Free Health Centre of that city, accompanied by Miss J. C. Clarke of Saint John, N. B.

Other passengers on the present sailing will be Mrs. M. E. Fineberg, Mrs. R. B. Agnew, Mrs. K. F. Adams, G. Grant, all of Halifax.

In addition to these are passengers from Boston, Norwood, Mass., Brookline, Mass.; Providence, Rhode Island; New York City; Buffalo; Philadelphia; Fall River, Mass.; Pittsburgh; Hartford, Connecticut; Newton, Mass. In addition to residents of the Southern colonies returning home after a visit to Canada. The "Lady Hawkins" will also carry a good cargo consisting principally of automobiles, lumber, shingles, hay, flour, feeds, cheese, fish products, drugs, sardines, packing house products, footwear, dry goods, and a variety of other Canadian manufactured articles for the Southern colonies.

Geneva Hints Rome Moving for Settlement

(Continued from Page One) Italian goods and prohibiting the exportation of key products—have been accepted by 52 nations. Moreover, 47 nations support the theory of mutual aid and although it has not yet been organized various bilateral, commercial and financial arrangements and British correspondence with Mediterranean powers may be regarded as beginning.

Yet it is enough to adhere to the resolutions and the Committee of Experts is convoked to ascertain in what degree the resolutions have been really implemented and to what extent evasion, whether open or occult, render less effective the existing system of sanctions.

UNDER FOUR SOVEREIGNS

Henry W. Currie, provincial constable, today took the oath of allegiance to King Edward VIII. This is the fourth sovereign that Mr. Currie has served under in his official capacity. He was first appointed when he lived on the Royal Road, first serving as county constable and later as provincial constable. Mr. Currie has been an officer under Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V, and now under Edward VIII and is still going strong. If you owe any bills you had better look out for him!

DIED

BABBITT—Thomas W. Babbitt, aged 81, died this morning after an illness of one month at his home in Burton.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon with service at the late home at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. J. E. Gosline, officiating. Interment will be in the cemetery at Upper Gagetown.

Infant Child Identified As the Lake Baby

(Continued from Page One) ice department, who located the baby girl in the home of Mrs. Bannister on January 10; Police Matron LeBlanc, also of the city police department, who, in company with Inspector Harris and Officer Randall brought the baby to Moncton on January 11, and Omar Lutes, C.N.R. station agent at Pacific Junction.

As the testimony of the Crown witnesses was being written into the records, the accused youths, sitting on the prisoners' bench between R.C. M.P. Constables Kent and McGregor, showed little concern. They smiled at times.

Mother Remanded

When court opened this afternoon Mrs. May Bannister, charged with the kidnapping of five months old Betty Lake, was the first to appear before Magistrate W. F. Lane. She was remanded until Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the request of G. F. G. Bridges, representing the attorney-general's department, who, with H. W. Hickman, is conducting the prosecution. The request was not opposed by H. Murray Lambert, counsel for Mrs. Bannister and her two sons.

Following the return of Mrs. Bannister to the city police station, Arthur and Daniel Bannister were brought into the court room by R.C. M.P. Constables Kent and McGregor. As the two prisoners, charged jointly with the murder of Philip Lake, took their places on the prisoners' bench, the two constables took seats between them and remained there throughout the hearing.

Otto L. Blakney

The first Crown witness called was Otto L. Blakney, Pacific Junction resident, and friend of the Lakes, who discovered the bodies.

"I went to Pacific Junction on July 12 last," said the witness, "I stayed at the home of Philip Lake that night and the next day Lake borrowed a tent and erected it a few rods from the house and I lived in the tent all summer until about the middle of September when I moved to my own shack, which I had built about three-quarters of a mile from the Lake home. I consider I knew Philip Lake and Bertha Lake pretty well. When I went there Jackie was the only child. The baby was born after I went to Pacific Junction to live. I do not know Jackie's age but I would say he was under two years of age."

Mr. Bridges: "After you left the Lake's to go to your own shack, as you call it, did you often return to the Lake's?"

"Oh, yes, two or three times a week. I got my milk from the Lake's and Phil Lake used to buy my provisions for me at times. I also used to get my mail at Lake's."

Questioned about the night of January 5 last, witness said that he was not out of his shack on Sunday and had retired early. It snowed that day but cleared during the night, as witness recalled waking before morning and of seeing the moon shining through a widow on the floor of his cabin.

Before Tragedy

"I had dinner at the Lake's on New Year's day," witness said in reply to a question. "I was there also on Saturday, January 4, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. I saw Bertha Lake and Jackie. Phil was not at home. I think it was him I saw walking down the track as I turned from the railway tracks at Pacific Junction to go in the ballast pit road to the Lake house. I just went to the door and asked for my mail. I was not in the house."

"Did you see the baby at that time," asked Mr. Bridges.

"No, I did not. I was just to the door, not inside the house. When I was there New Year's day, there was Philip Lake, Bertha Lake, Jackie and the baby girl. Bertha Lake called the baby girl Etta May, I think."

"What time did you go to the Lake home on New Year's day?" asked Mr. Bridges.

"I believe about 12 o'clock noon," and I stayed there until 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

Mr. Blakney said that he left his shack about ten o'clock on Monday, January 6, and walked down the railway tracks a short distance and then went into the woods to cut some firewood. He remained there until after 11 o'clock and then walked through the woods towards the Lake home.

The Discovery

"I saw smoke and saw that the house had apparently burned down," continued the witness. "I then went through the gate to the ruins and walked around. I saw the charred remains of what I took to be a man. I did not go into the ruins but turned and started out the ballast pit road towards Omar Lutes' homes at Pacific Junction. I saw the tracks in the snow along the road and also from the burned house through the field to the road. Between the Lake ruins and the road, through the field, there also were spots of blood. The tracks were noticeable along the road too. They were on the left side. I found a nursing bottle in the snow. The bottle was filled with milk."

At this point, Mr. Bridges showed witness a bottle, which the magistrate marked as "Exhibit A." Witness said: "That is the bottle I found." Mr. Bridges then offered the exhibit in

evidence, but Mr. Lambert objected and was permitted to cross-examine the witness concerning the bottle, and asked: "How can you identify that bottle?"

"By the shape," said Mr. Blakney. After another question by Mr. Lambert, witness said he could not swear the bottle in court was the one he found, although it resembled it in every way.

Mr. Lambert objected to the bottle being placed in evidence and Magistrate Lane ruled that the prosecution could complete their chain of evidence, connecting the bottle, and offer it later.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Blakney said: "I gave the bottle to Mrs. Omar Lutes when I reached the Lutes home. After finding the bottle I continued along the ballast pit road and noticed tracks in the snow. They seemed to stop every few minutes and the person or persons appeared to have gathered up snow. I then came on the body of Jackie. He was face down in the snow, frozen, and I believe dead, although I did not touch him."

Boy's Clothing

Questioned as to what clothes Jackie Lake had on when found in the snow by Blakney the witness said he had on "green and white diapers and I think a brown coat."

Shown a pair of green and white pants by Mr. Bridges, witness said: "I would say those were the pants." The pants were then offered in evidence by Mr. Bridges, but again Mr. Lambert objected and granted permission to cross-examine on this item, he asked: "Did you take those pants off Jackie Lake?"

"No, I did not." "Then," continued Mr. Lambert, "as far as you can say, those pants simply look like the ones you saw?" "Yes."

Mr. Bridges asked the witness if he had noticed the Lake baby girl the last time he was at Lake's.

"Yes, I noticed it New Year's Day. Bertha Lake brought it from the bedroom. I can recognize the baby. It had bulges above and below the eyes when it cried and there was a birthmark on top of the head."

Inspector Harris

At this point Mr. Bridges asked that the witness be stood aside for a few minutes. He then called Inspector H. V. Harris of the Moncton City Police Department.

Inspector Harris was examined by H. W. Hickman, clerk of the peace. Mr. Hickman turned the witness over to Mr. Lambert, but defence counsel asked no questions.

Police Matron

Mrs. Maude LeBlanc, city police matron, was called to the stand. She entered the court room carrying Betty Lake. The infant girl was wrapped in a red and white blanket and seemed quite content with the surroundings, calmly looking the large crowd over. Questioned by Mr. Hickman, Mrs. LeBlanc said: "I went to the home of Mrs. Bannister about midnight, January 10 with Inspector Harris and Officer Randall. On instructions from the Inspector I wrapped the baby warmly and we returned to Moncton. I took the baby from the police station to the City Hospital later. I brought the baby from the City Hospital to the police station this afternoon."

"Is that the same baby you brought from the home of Mrs. May Bannister?" asked Mr. Hickman. "Yes, sir."

"How do you know?" asked the Crown prosecutor. "I can tell by the features, the hair and the big blue eyes."

Cross-Examined

Questioned by Mr. Lambert, witness said she was not aware all babies had blue eyes when born. "That is not correct," she declared, "for I have seen babies with brown eyes."

"Do you think that is the baby you brought from Mrs. Bannister's house the night of January 10 or the morning of January 11?" asked defence counsel.

"I don't think so. I know so," replied the police matron.

Mr. Hickman then asked that Inspector Harris be recalled to the stand. Mr. Lambert objected to this and there was a bit of a tiff between counsel but finally the Inspector was returned to the stand and Mr. Hickman asked the witness to take the baby in his arms.

"Is that the baby you located in the home of Mrs. Bannister?" asked the clerk of the peace. "Yes, that's the baby," replied the witness.

"How can you tell?" said Mr. Hickman. "By the features."

Mr. Lambert: "By what features can you tell that is the same baby?" Inspector Harris answered: "I can tell by the features of the face. I surely would know the baby again, and I am sure that's the baby."

Blakney Recalled

At this point Mr. Blakney was recalled and asked by Mr. Bridges: "Is that the Lake baby?"

Witness replied, without hesitation, "Yes, it looks more natural than the last time I saw it in the City Hospital. Witness examined the hair of the baby and pointed out the 'strawberry' birth mark on the top of the head. "Bertha Lake showed me the birth mark," he said.

"Asked again if he was sure that the baby was the Lake baby girl, Mr. Blakney replied: "Yes, that's surely Phil Lake's baby."

While the baby was in the arms of Inspector Harris it cried briefly and when Mr. Blakney was called back

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to the stand he pointed out the bulges under and above the baby's eyes as identical to what he had noticed at the home of the Lakes.

The baby was then taken from the court room by the police matron and returned to the City hospital.

All Had Birth Marks

Mr. Blakney said that Bertha Lake had spoken to him of the birth mark on the baby girl's head. He also knew that Jackie Lake had a similar sort of birth mark, and Bertha Lake had told him she too had a birth mark and remarked, "It runs in the family" or words to that effect.

"Did you ever see a birthmark on any other baby you ever saw?" asked Mr. Lambert. "No."

"Would it surprise you to know that many babies have birth marks?" "No." "Would it be possible for two babies to have identical birth marks?" questioned the defence counsel. "I do not know."

"Is that baby the only baby you ever took particular notice of?" asked Mr. Lambert. "That's the only baby I ever saw that looked like that."

"You are sure that it is the Lake baby?" "Yes, I am positive."

"Where was the birth mark on Jackie Lake?"

"There was a strawberry birth mark on his left shoulder," said the witness.

Witness then reviewed his direct testimony under cross-examination.

"You have your opinion that the body found in the burned debris of the Lake home was that of Philip Lake because of the fact that Lake was missing, that two gold teeth were missing and that the body was in the ruins of the Lake home?" asked Mr. Lambert. "Yes," replied the witness.

"To be exact, you didn't identify Lake by the two gold teeth, but by the fact that Lake was missing?" "Yes, I suppose that is right."

Re-examined by Mr. Bridges, the witness said the gold teeth noticeable in Lake's mouth were in the front. Asked as to where they were between the two eye teeth, Mr. Blakney said that he thought one was directly in front and the other the tooth next to the eye tooth on the left side of the upper jaw. He was asked to draw a small sketch, and marked the teeth he believed were gold teeth. This plan was offered in evidence by Mr. Bridges, but Mr. Lambert again objected. He later withdrew his objection with the remark "Let it go for what it is worth."



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Magistrate Lane asked the witness before he stepped down from the witness stand: "You say you saw the baby in the Lake home many times. Tell me just how many times you actually did see the baby, just roughly." "I'd say 25 or 30 times," replied the witness.

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Bees Honey, 22 oz. jar 25c
Fairy Soap, toilet, 6 cakes 18c
Pearl Soap, laundry, 8 cakes 25c
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