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OPIUM TRADE BETWEEN THE JAPS AND CHINA

When defending her invasions of China and her annexations of portions of that country, it has always been a favorite contention with Japan that she was suppressing lawless elements with which China was incapable of coping, that she was bringing order into an otherwise hopelessly disordered territory, and that thereby she was helping world progress and the advance of civilization.

In view of this fact, a League of Nations report on the illicit drug traffic is of unusual interest.

The Opium Committee of the League, assembling recently, was told by the United States delegate that more than 90 per cent. of the opium grown in the entire world was produced in China, that vast quantities of heroin also originated there; that most of this production took place in districts over which the National Government of China no longer has control, and that a great deal of opium is being smuggled into China proper.

In the Northwest Provinces of China—Manchuria and Jehol—which are now under Japanese military control, said the American delegate, no legislation exists to control manufacture of, or trade in, narcotics, and this fact is resulting in a terrifying spread of drug addiction.

Declaring that the Japanese have been more closely connected with the trade in China in morphine, heroin and cocaine than the nationals of any other country, he urged that Tokyo take prompt steps to punish those responsible.

Colonel Sharman, the Canadian member of the committee, said it had been found that the source of illicit drugs in Canada is Japan. He also urged that the Japanese Government put an end to the traffic, which, he declared, was making Canada its victim.

India's representative asserted that India is suffering seriously as a result of the illicit importation of cocaine, which authorities suspected came from Japan. India had given Japan full information on the subject in the hope of obtaining her co-operation in abolishing the trade. He appealed to the Japanese Government to avail itself of this information.

One of the experts of the Opium Committee described conditions in the demilitarized zone controlled by Japan in North China: Within an area twenty-eight miles square, he said, 131 shops were selling morphine and heroin. They were owned by Japanese subjects possessing extraterritorial rights, who therefore could ignore Chinese authority.

The Japanese delegate regretted the conditions of which the Canadian representative had complained, and suggested that his Government was deeply distressed by the fact that illicit drugs were entering North America. It had instructed its Consuls to co-operate with Canadian and United States authorities in putting down the traffic.

But he added that there were difficulties in the way of amending Japanese legislation on the matter, and he ignored the suggestions that an end be put to the trade at its source.

China, meanwhile, is doing her utmost to abolish the use of opium in her own territory, and to prevent smuggling of drugs from China to other countries.

The charges outlined above, none of which was denied, were made in the presence of Japan's representative

and in a friendly atmosphere by responsible men who bore no animosity to Japan and had no interest in stirring feeling against her. The fact makes them a sufficient commentary on the claim that Japan should be regarded as a world benefactor because of her interference in China.

JAP CONSUL IN U. S. SPY PLOT

LOS ANGELES, July 6.—A former United States navy yeoman, Harry Thomas Thompson, was convicted speedily of selling confidential United States Fleet information to a Japanese agent—a case unprecedented in United States naval history.

After he had admitted boarding battleships and supplying "clippings" for a Japanese, who paid him about \$700 in salaries, the curly-haired Thompson was found guilty of conspiracy to commit espionage by a federal jury which deliberated ten minutes.

Thompson, whose trial began yesterday, will be brought to court on Monday to be sentenced. A maximum term of twenty years is possible.

He was indicted with a man identified as Tohio Miyazaki, a lieutenant-commander of the Imperial Japanese Navy. The Japanese government has confirmed that a man of that name is a member of its naval college, but pointed out the name is a common one in that country.

Thompson's defence was that he acted merely as a "clipping bureau" for Miyazaki, who was enrolled at Stanford University during 1934 and 1935 as an observer.

ROTARY PROBLEM SOLVED BY WIND

HAILEYBURY, Ont., July 6.—A brisk breeze which blew down the tower on the government wharf here was not altogether an ill wind, as its capers solved one problem that had been worrying members of the Rotary Club for some time.

The tower had been used for a couple of seasons by bathers, but this spring the Dominion authorities, the Department of Marine, notified the Rotarians, who look after swimming classes here that either it would have to be taken down or the club held responsible in the event of accident, either to persons using it or airplanes using the airport.

After some hesitation it had been decided to take out accident insurance to cover the summer season and remove the structure in the fall, but the elements rendered further action unnecessary before that intention had been carried out. Part of the tower was salvaged, but most of it went floating down Lake Temiskaming.

GOLDFIELDS, Sask., July 6.—The law is clamping down upon this new, hard, rough and tough gold mining town. Oscar Landry, restaurateur, was fined \$100 and costs or three months in jail when convicted of operating a gaming house.

Judge—Where do you live?
Musty—Nowhere, your honor.
Judge (to second tramp)—And where do you live?
Dusty—I've got the room above him.

FIRST ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENT WAS ONE OF CAXTON'S IN 1477

LONDON, England, July 6.—The English tradition of dignified advertisement goes back at least to Caxton, the father of English printing. Most of the principles of advertisement were already understood by the Eighteenth Century.

These statements were made by Mrs. Herbert Richardson, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, when she lectured before the Royal Society of Arts in London, on "Early Commercial Advertising in England." Her main object, she stated, was to prove the falsity of the widely prevalent belief that "everything we in this country know about advertising America had taught us."

Early in the Eighteenth Century, she recalled, when the English press became "for good and all completely free," newspaper advertisement was able to develop to its fullest extent. Even the phrase "to tell the world" did not originate in America. "To inform the world where it may be furnished with almost every necessity of life" was the definition of the main function of newspaper advertising given by Addison in 1710.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1626. It was a bookseller's announcement of a pamphlet, concerning the marriage of Prince Charles of Wales (later Charles I.) to Henrietta Maria of France.

Another early newspaper announcement (1650) referred to "that excellent China drink called by the Chinese Tcha, by other nations Tay." In 1657, there appeared the first advertisement for "the Drink called Coffee, a very wholesome and Physical Drink; helpeth Digestion, quickeneth the Spirits, makes the Heart light-some, is good against Eyesores, Colds Coughs, Rhumes, Consumption, Gout Dropsy, Scurvy and many others." So, in the early English Press, were two great industries born.

By 1707, even co-operative advertising was already being practised, and there was little the newspaper advertiser did not know about advertising psychology.

Ignoring the use of advertisement by the Romans Mrs. Richardson stated that the first English advertisement she had been able to trace was one of Caxton's dated 1477.

The earliest decorated printed advertisement was published in 1553. It advertised the willingness of one, Master Gervae to "cure various diseases, the poor freely for the love of God, the Ryches for a reasonable reward."

"Surely," she summed up, "as we turn back the pages of history, we may say, in all sincerity that, for the great art of English advertising—an art which not only helps us, as Addison put it long ago, to discover 'everything necessary' for existence, but which brings into everyday life so much of beauty and of color and of amusement—the lines have fallen in pleasant places, and that it has a goodly heritage."

And all this was before America was so much as discovered.

Lady—Now, James, are you sure you've got your license, tax receipt, insurance, driving test record, and that you know all the stop lights, builtup areas, pedestrian crossings, cattle crossings, dog safety areas, and all the other things?"
Chauffeur—Yes, ma'am.

Lady—Then we will proceed at 7 1/2 miles an hour.

FAVORABLE CROP CONDITIONS IN THE WEST

WINNIPEG, Man., July 6.—General favorable crop conditions of the early season have declined during the last few weeks over a considerable portion of the western provinces, it is stated in the weekly statement from the Canadian Pacific agricultural department. Excessive heat of last week was followed by unsettled weather with somewhat lower temperature, but the long hoped for heavy rains have not descended. Dry areas are suffering and better districts need still more moisture. Light to heavy showers occurred in northern and central parts of the prairies but the extreme south of Manitoba, southeast, southwest and west of Saskatchewan and southern and eastern Alberta remain dry.

Conditions in southeastern Saskatchewan are reported as fair to poor, a condition extending westward into southern Alberta, the crops having deteriorated from 25 to 50 per cent. due to heat and lack of rain.

With few exceptions, satisfactory conditions obtain in central and in northern Manitoba, east-central, central and northeastern Saskatchewan and in north-central and northern Alberta where crops show best promise. Grain stands are in a heading stage with uncertain moisture prospects.

Growing wheat ranges from short blade to head, dry districts showing premature growth on varying lengths of straw, depending on moisture. Coarse grains also are in great need of rain.

Grasshoppers seem under control, with only slight damage reported in Western Saskatchewan and central and Southern Alberta.

Only about one per cent of advanced common wheat in Manitoba has shown rust infection, the Red River Valley most affected.

British Columbia weather has helped small fruits and strawberries are now past the peak, with cherries coming in increasing volume and raspberries a close second.

"I see that an explorer in the Congo has discovered a new tribe, the men of which beat the ground with sticks."

Dear, dear! Fancy golf spreading to Central Africa!"

CHATHAM NEWS

Miss Emily Watling, R.N., of Providence, R.I. is home on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Alexander Watling.

Kerr McIntyre of Valleyfield, P.Q. is spending a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McIntyre.

Rev. George Harrington, who has been attending the University of America, at Washington, D.C., is home to spend the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Harrington, Loggieville.

Mrs. W. J. Groat, and Mrs. J. A. Leggatt and daughter Dorothy are spending a few days in Saint John.

Miss Margaret Aube of Fredericton spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Aube.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Morris have returned to their home in Dryden, Ont., after a visit to relatives here.

Miss Mary Cassidy of Ottawa, Ont., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cassidy.

Miss Clare Newman of New York is visiting her cousin, Mrs. W. P. Stackhouse and Mr. Stackhouse.

Judge: "Have you anything to say?"
Defendant: "No, Your Honor. Those beautiful women on the jury, however—I mean, the wonderful, youthful, graceful—"

Counsel: "I protest, Your Lordship."

Defendant: "They are beautiful women, and I—"

Judge: "It's no use—we may as well dismiss the case at once."

City of Fredericton

MARKET NOTICE

During the fourth week in July MARKET DAY at Phoenix Square Market will be held on FRIDAY, JULY 24th instead of SATURDAY, July 25th.

FRED I. HAVILAND, City Clerk.

Notice of Meeting

Municipality of York

The Semi-Annual Session of the County Council of the Municipality of York will convene at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY COURT HOUSE, FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, 7th day of JULY, 1936, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

JOHN S. SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

City of Fredericton NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

The Assessment Roll for the City of Fredericton for the year 1936, is now in the hands of the City Treasurer, for collection, and all persons therein assessed are hereby required to pay the amount of the respective taxes forthwith to the City Treasurer at his office in the City Hall, Fredericton. A discount of five per centum will be allowed on all taxes paid on or before the TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JULY NEXT, after which date interest at the rate of one-half per centum per month will be added and execution may be issued and proceedings had thereon, as by law provided.

Dated at the City Hall, Fredericton, this twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1936.

FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Treasurer.

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