

The Daily Mail

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

Published Every Afternoon (except Sunday) at 327-329 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor

Subscription Price: \$4 Per Year by Carrier; \$3 Per Year by Mail. Three and Six Months' Subscriptions Taken at Proportionate Rates. Phone 67.

FREDERICTON, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1936

Another Vice-Regal Victim

He went, he saw—he conquered. His Excellency, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, had his first "audience" with "ice-hockey," as it is designated in Britain, at Ottawa last week. After less than twenty minutes of play His Excellency was reported to have become a fan.

Lord Tweedsmuir is a man of action. It was the most natural thing, then, that he should be converted to the fandom of Canada's national sport. So enthused was he with the amateur game he witnessed that he is eager to "go to Montreal to see a professional game."

Numerous others have come to Canada and in the space of a very few minutes become supporters of hockey. The extent to which they have become enthusiastic has been indicated to some degree by their encouragement of hockey abroad. Few sports of alien origin are receiving the attention in Great Britain and Europe that is now being lavished on hockey. Consequently, the game is making no small contribution to international relations. Eight European countries, whose political relations are not always the most amicable, form an international hockey circuit. The game is receiving greater attraction and greater support as an Olympic Games attraction. Yearly it becomes more apparent that Canada will have to hustle if she is to retain a monopoly on its world rights and titles.

As Lord Tweedsmuir sees more of the game in Canada and returns to learn what it has done, and is being developed to do, he will gain an even broader appreciation of the Dominion's national winter game.

People Still Read!

Despite enormous demands on leisure by radio-casting, sport and cinema, the old-fashioned habit of reading persists. If the experience of Great Britain is typical, it seems to be even increasing its hold. Last year more books were published than ever before in its history—14,678, this being a rise of 1,184 on the previous best year, 1930.

These are significant figures. Men's actions depend on their thought, and thought is to a large extent moulded by books. It is encouraging to note that, in the main, the classes of books which, in response to public demand, are most rapidly increasing their output, belong to the more worth-while sections of literature. Except for fiction, poetry and drama have made the most striking advances in the past year. Their quota has been increased by 116 volumes on the figures for 1934. This is followed by books on politics, which have risen by 110, and by volumes of biography and memoirs, with an increased score of 80.

The best-seller of the year has not been a novel, but Col. T. E. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," which, at a price three or four times that of most fiction, has sold 100,000 copies.

Even so, fiction easily heads the list. It accounts for 5310 publications, a rise of 483 over 1934. Yet fiction is not merely entertainment nowadays. Wells, Galsworthy, Huxley and others have made it a forceful instrument of social comment, and their example has been widely followed. Altogether, the reading lists of Great Britain—and the same is true of some other countries—show a steadily rising standard of national intelligence.

The Title "Honourable"

The title "Honourable" does not apply to a former member of the executive Council of the provinces of Canada. Frequently we see in newspapers, whose editors should know better, the prefix "Hon." in front of the name of a former provincial cabinet minister. This is incorrect. Members of provincial governments are entitled to the title during tenure of office only. A former provincial cabinet minister is no more entitled to have "Hon." before his name than a former member of parliament is entitled to have "M. P." after his name. In these days when the trend is towards simplicity, and properly so, it is unfortunate that certain newspapers should apparently apply non-existent titles and that certain individuals should stand for it and like it.

The following is the table of titles to be used in Canada and forms of address:—

1. The Governor General of Canada to be styled "His Excellency" and his wife "Her Excellency."
2. The Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces to be styled "His Honor" during office, and "Honourable" during office and for life. The former title applies to the office only; the latter is a personal title, retained for life, and used in correspondence only when letter addressed to the personal name of the Lieutenant-Governor.
3. Privy Counsellors of Canada to be styled "Honourable," and for life.
4. The Solicitor-General to be styled "Honourable" while in office.
5. Senators of Canada to be styled "Honourable," but only during office and the title not to be continued afterwards.
6. The Speaker of the House of Commons to be styled "Honourable" during tenure of office.
7. The Chief Justice of Canada, the Judges of the Supreme Court and Exchequer Courts of Canada, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the under-mentioned courts in the several Provinces of Canada:—
Ontario—The Supreme Court of Ontario.
Quebec—The Court of King's Bench, the Superior Court, and the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal.
Nova Scotia—The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.
New Brunswick—The Supreme Court of New Brunswick.
Manitoba—The Court of King's Bench and the Court of Appeal.
British Columbia—The Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

- Prince Edward Island—The Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island and the Chancery Court.
- Saskatchewan—The Supreme Court of Saskatchewan.
- Alberta—The Supreme Court of Alberta.
To be styled "Honourable" during tenure of office.
8. The Presidents and Speakers of the Legislatures of the Provinces to be styled "Honourable" during tenure of office.
9. Executive Councillors of the Province to be styled "Honourable" while in office.

The following to be eligible to be personally recommended by the Governor-General for His Majesty's permission to retain the title of "Honourable"—

- (a) Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons on retirement after three years of office, not necessarily continuous.
- (b) The above-mentioned Chief Justices and Judges on retirement.

Judges other than those mentioned above are addressed: His Honour.
—Truro News.

SNAPSHOTS

There was only one man hanged in Sunbury County in a century according to a news story in today's paper. (Probably there were many narrow escapes and many have been slighted. We could name one or two who should have been hanged long ago.

There is no truth in the report that the Provincial Department of Public Works are to bill certain youths for wear and tear on the highway bridge.

Here's to the poet from the banks of Ayr, Whose monument stands on Parliament Square.

Getting along with men in the office, without either stopping over sentimentally or growing prim and hard-boiled, is the greatest feat of a modern business woman's life.

The troublesome cold, which seems to baffle medical men, is nothing to Admiral Byrd. "You can't catch cold in Antarctica," he declares. Or at least if you do catch cold you don't know it.

Edmonton School Board is moving toward standardized straps for punishing pupils. The length and thickness of straps for particular grades have been worked into fractions; and in the study of mathematics an application of the one-eighth-inch leather may be more instructive than figures on the blackboard.

One Montreal Alderman, at any rate the Brantford Exhibitor submits, has a sense of humor. He was storming with regard to the alleged injustice when he met with the interjection, "Why talk so much?" "I got to talk," came the reply. "This tooth of mine acts like a prima donna." "Have it out," was the next suggestion, and the answer came, "It's one of those teeth which get better every time I take one step towards the dentist's."

RIGHT HON. R. B. BENNETT

CALGARY, Alta., Jan. 23.—The death of King George was described by Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada, as not only the loss to his people of their Sovereign but also their sympathetic, understanding friend.

"The death of the King is to one-fourth of the peoples of the world a personal sorrow and in every part of our vast Empire there is mourning, the mourning of a grief-stricken people for the loss not only of their beloved Sovereign but of their sympathetic, understanding friend.

"Only a few short months ago a united British Empire acclaimed its King-Emperor, in royal devotion and respectful congratulations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his accession to the Throne. During the past week his anxious subjects everywhere sought in silent prayer to overcome the weight of a premonition that proved only too real. But the defeat, which awaits every mortal being is not without its note of triumph.

"Of his late Majesty it may be truly said that no Sovereign has done more to support the power and dignity of the Throne, already high at the time of his accession in great traditions, with inspiring leadership and unswerving devotion to duty. His friendliness, his tact, his genial and kindly disposition were known of all men.

"But for those whose duty it was to discuss with him matters of state affecting his Empire there was revealed the great constitutional Monarch, the wise, sagacious and experienced statesman with a rare, keen and penetrating insight into the whole range of public questions.

"No Sovereign has had to deal with more complicated constitutional issues, alike in peace and war, than the late King. The problems of the past 25 years have tested every form of organized society and government. Thrones have tottered and disappeared. Forms of government have altered. The British Empire itself has experienced great changes, but nowhere and at no time was the Throne more firmly established in the hearts of men and women than is the British Throne today, and that is the enduring monument to the life's work of our departed King.

"To the members of the bereaved Royal Family we offer our respectful sympathy, but for the sorrowing Queen Mother who has played so great a part in the maintenance of the traditions of home and family which are the firm foundation of our Empire's greatness, we offer that deep and heartfelt sympathy which springs from remembering that it was the pride of our beloved King publicly to refer to the Queen as 'my dear wife.'

Large quantities of fishmeal are consumed in Germany. White fishmeal from Canada's Atlantic coast has proven very popular.

It pays to advertise in the Daily Mail.

Duties Edward VIII More Strenuous Than Heretofore

(Continued from page One)
ward was never a free man. But he had more freedom than his ruling father. As prince, Edward had many public duties to perform, and the list of obligations laid down before him each morning was not his own. Much of his time he was left many hours and days which he could enjoy like any other Englishman of means.

He could go off to Melton Mowbray, and without any fuss or feathers follow the Belvoir hounds, though even that keen pleasure has been denied him in recent years, due to public apprehension that he might be hurt.

In London he could unobtrusively buy a couple of seats in a theatre and attend the show with a friend.

He could slip over to the Embassy Club, sit at a little table with friends like anybody else, and dance with women friends.

He could pop into a friend's house in the afternoon for a cup of tea and an informal chat. He could travel, range the world and the Empire, run over to Canada for a few weeks of "roughing it" on his "E. P. Ranch" in Alberta.

As King Edward All that is gone now. What Edward did as Prince of Wales he cannot do as King.

The King may not indulge in any sports in which there is danger of injury to himself.

When he visits the home of a friend, it is a royal procession of state.

When he goes to the theatre he must sit rigid and quiet in the royal box.

The King may not go quietly to the Embassy Club for an afternoon of dancing. The King may not take impromptu trips abroad. For if he does, the Crown must be placed in commission during his absence, and that is a bothersome and complicated business.

The King must live pretty much at home in his various castles and palaces. He must be on hand constantly for consultation with his ministers. He has a lot of formal and boring dinners and functions to give and to attend.

When he dances, it is very gravely at his own palaces, and then only in the most rigidly formal way, with only the socially select.

The life as prince which Edward now leaves behind him had this advantage. It gave him a broad knowledge of the world and of people which came to few monarchs reared in seclusion.

Edward VIII comes to the British throne as the most widely-traveled monarch in history. Repeated journeys to the ends of the earth have given him a personal acquaintance with the world and the most remote British dominions.

He has met and listened to more hundreds of thousands of people of all climes, religions and classes than any other king. He has literally thousands of personal friends of all conditions, ranging from haughty dukes to common soldiers in the ranks. His democratic manner is apparently quite genuine and has no smack of condescension.

Democratic Outlook

His essentially democratic outlook has revealed itself of recent years in more important things than mere social contacts.

Active work for social relief causes welfare funds, slum elimination plans and model housing projects, vibrant speeches to well-faded audiences on their social responsibilities, trips through the hovels and dreary slums of unemployed miners—all these things are straws that point to a new Edward who has gradually been replacing the happy-go-lucky prince for several years. His hard work in the cause of Empire salesmanship and extending foreign markets, and his devotion to the welfare of his fellow World War veterans have been additional indications of this change.

Titles Now Simplified

Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, Knight of the Garter, Member of the Privy Council, Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, Grand Commander of the Star of India, Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, Admiral of the Fleet, General of the Army, and Chief Marshal of the Air Force—all these titles and impressive honors of the prince now merge and are swallowed up in the titles of King and Emperor.

But among those titles, one is conspicuously absent—the title of husband. Edward ascends the throne a bachelor king, one of the few in the thousand-year history of the British crown.

The blond baby, the slim public-school boy, the youthful subaltern and devil-may-care sportsman, the Royal globe-trotter, ambassador of Empire—all these have passed.

In their place stands a mature man of nearly 42, with youthful figure and vigor unimpaired, tactful, democratic, practical-minded and with a strong sense of duty and a rather quick, dry with a personality that marks him out of any gathering—His Majesty, Edward VIII.

Weeping Men and Women on Knees As Remains Pass

(Continued from Page One)
his brothers, the Dukes of York Gloucester and Kent, and his brother-in-law, the Earl of Harewood. King Edward, his face lined with fatigue and grief, limped increasingly as he strode along, with characteristic pace. He had walked, too the two and a half miles from the parish church at Sandringham to the Wolferton station.

Falls Into Street All eyes were on the Imperial Crown, glittering on its purple cushion, atop the coffin, studded with 3,000 diamonds and other jewels. But few noted, when the gun-carriage started its journey toward Westminster Hall, that the Maltese Cross surmounted the Crown, set with a valuable Indian stone, worked loose and fell into the street. An officer picked it up and found it damaged. Later it was repaired and replaced. The customary Orb and Sceptre likewise were added to the coffin after the Yeomen and Household troops took up the death watch.

Weeping unashamed, men and women dropped to their knees as the funeral gun-carriage passed. Only eight months ago many of them had strained on tiptoe and cheered King George to the echo as he rode the same streets in jubilee triumph with the Queen.

Just as Big Ben, in its lofty tower about the Thames, boomed out the hour of four, the body reached the hall. Eight tall Grenadier Guards lifted the coffin from the gun-carriage and walked with it on their shoulders, slowly, as the entrance doors swung hesitantly open.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Westminster and high court and government officials, all richly garbed, met the body at 4.00 p.m., then turned and led the way toward the catafalque, standing like a tragic isle in the centre of the silent hall.

Only an occasional cough from the mourners, members of the House of Commons and Lords who lined each side of the hall, broke the funeral stillness as the Guardsmen bore their burden steadily along, the jewels of the Imperial Crown sparkling in the falling light of day.

Edward on the left, Queen Mother Mary on the right, followed the body into the hall.

The slight, 41 year old King seemed very tired, and his face displayed deep emotion.

The Queen Mother, a heavy black veil covering her face, walked firmly and resolutely. Her carriage had followed the body for only a part of the route from the station.

Behind mother and son came Gloucester, the Princess Royal and the Duke of York, then the Earl of Harewood and the Duke of Kent. Other members of the Royal Family, including the three royal daughters-in-law, had preceded them sometime before the body arrived.

Simple Service

The procession advanced to the catafalque where the Archbishop of Canterbury, in black and silver robes, turned and began the service.

It was striking in its simplicity. King Edward and the Queen Mother turned from the coffin. The King, his face flushed, gazed upward; for a few seconds he prayed in silence for his father.

Then with his mother he retraced his steps to the door, followed by the other members of the Royal Family, their footfalls unheard on the thick, grey carpet which covered the main part of the stone floor.

Viscount Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor and Captain Edward Algernon Fitzroy, Speaker of the House of Commons, preceded by mace-bearers, led the Lords and Commons from their stations along the uncarpeted sides of the hall to the entrance.

Afterwards, the House in session received formal notification of the Sovereign's death from King Edward and sent condolences both to the Queen Mother and her ruler son.

A queue of black-clad mourners began forming at 6 o'clock in front of St. Stephen's entrance to the hall to wait throughout the night for the privilege of passing the catafalque.

Two Minutes of Silence

Business has not been asked to close during the Windsor service Tuesday, but there will be two minutes of national silence shortly after noon on that day, when the service begins.

In all, King Edward and his brothers walked five and a half miles behind their father's coffin today, at Sandringham and over the three-mile route from King's Cross to Westminster.

Along the whole sombre way, down Euston Road and Southampton Row toward Aldwych and The Strand, past the British-American office building, Bush House, to Trafalgar Square, into Whitehall and past the great white stone Cenotaph, beneath Big Ben and into the New Palace yard entrance to Westminster Hall, rooftops and windows were crammed with a sorrowing, silent throng.

As the funeral train left Sandringham, where George's body had lain in the ivy-covered parish church, the late King's subjects and neighbors surged

CAPITOL

COMING THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

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Jack Holt Storm OVER THE Andes

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HERE MON. - TUES. - WED. NEXT WEEK!

"The Case of the Lucky Legs" Warren William, Patricia Ellis

Dame Clara Butt Dies in England

(Continued from Page One)

with whom she was acquainted. The Queen announced herself to be pleased at the demonstration.

Born in Southwick, Sussex, England, Feb. 1, 1873, Clara Butt "discovered" her voice when she was only 12. She won a scholarship at Bristol where she sang at "penny concerts" and small gatherings. The scholarship gave her three years training at the Royal College of Music in London.

Later she said a series of scholarships paid the cost of training her voice. She made her debut in 1892, singing in Gluck's "Orfeo" with R. C. In 1900 she married Kennerley Rumford, also a singer of some distinction. Her ambition from an early age was to be a great singer. Aware of the qualities of her voice, she was anxious to pass on the gift to others for their enjoyment.

During the War both she and her husband devoted themselves to war work. She organized concerts to relieve distress among artists poverty-stricken as an indirect result of the national emergency. She helped supply funds for needy women in general in Britain. She sang for the Red Cross.

In 1920 her services to the country were recognized when she was made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the New Year's honors list. Dame Clara came to Canada in 1922 on a concert trip, her husband accompanying her. She was in the Dominion again the following year. At Toronto the latter visit coincided with that of David Lloyd George, Britain's wartime prime minister. She toured in many parts of the British Empire, including Australia and South Africa.

Dame Clara's husband, one son and one daughter survive. through police lines in a moving demonstration of grief. Hundreds dashed down the tracks, others climbed rooftops, and all strained their eyes toward the vanishing cars.

It pays to advertise in the Daily Mail.



Each ceremony is carefully planned and intelligently administered. And each service is a fair-minded business arrangement. We believe that no tribute should be exacted from those who grieve.

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JAPAN PERFECTS NON-CORROSIVE ALUMINIUM

Japan has perfected a process for prevention of corrosion in aluminum kitchen utensils. The process consists of the application of certain chemicals electrolytically to the utensil which turns it a dark greenish-brown in colour. Japan obtains most of her raw aluminum in the shape of ingots, slabs and grains chiefly from Canada, Norway, France, and Switzerland, with half of the total supplied by Canada, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. Scrap aluminum comes mainly from the United States and British India. The Japanese turn this raw and scrap aluminum, in addition to domestic production, into kitchen utensils which are fast displacing iron, and aluminum foil, also into war material. While Japan is endeavoring to produce her own raw aluminum from bauxite brought from the Dutch East Indies and from Manchurian clay, it is still insufficient to meet the demand of her aluminum industry so she has to depend on foreign sources of supply for the new product.

C. P. R. Extend Week End Tickets, It is Announced

(Special to The Daily Mail)
MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—Owing to the fact that the funeral of His late Majesty, King George V, will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 28, and will be a day of national mourning in Canada, the Canadian Railways have arranged that all tickets reading between Canadian points which would normally expire on Monday, Jan. 27, will be honored to commence journeys up until Tuesday midnight according to an announcement this morning by C. P. Riddell, Chairman of the Canadian Passenger Association. This announcement he said will be of special interest to holders of week-end tickets and to commercial travelers.