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HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WILL VISIT MINTO OFFICIALLY ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Will Pay a Call to School, Mines, Attend Sports and Be Entertained

Colonel the Honorable Murray MacLaren, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, accompanied by his daughter Miss Margaret MacLaren, will pay an official visit to the Minto Coal Mining District on Friday and Saturday June 25th and 26th.

He will arrive at Minto at 2 p.m. Atlantic Standard Time on Friday afternoon. He will inspect the Minto-Newcastle Consolidated school on



HIS HONOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MURRAY MACLAREN who will make an official visit to Minto on Friday and Saturday next

arrival and deliver a brief address to the pupils of that school. A guard of honor composed of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides will be formed at the school.

At 3 p.m. His Honour will visit the North Minto School and address the pupils of that school.

At 3:30 p.m. he will attend an exhibition baseball game between the Boston Coloured Giants and the Minto team of the York-Sunbury league.

At 9 p.m. a public informal reception to which all citizens are invited, will be held in the auditorium of the Minto-Newcastle Consolidated school. An address of welcome from the District will be presented to His Honour.



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On Saturday morning at 9 a.m. His Honour will visit the mine plant of the Minto Coal Company, Limited and at 10 a.m. he will visit the mine of W. Benton Evans.

At 11 p.m. he will inspect the New-castle Creek plant of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.

At 1 p.m. he will be the guest of the citizens of the Minto community at an informal luncheon at the Grand Lake Casino, proceeding from there to the unveiling of the monument which has been erected by the York-Sunbury Historical Society to mark the burial place of Benjamin Tibbitts inventor of the compound steam engine, at Scotchtown.

The committee in charge: W. B. Evans, Chairman, Publicity Committee; Paul Fearon, Luncheon Committee; A. D. Taylor, Major W. C. Lawson, M.L.A., and Willard C. Logue, Reception Committee; W. B. Evans, Major Lawson, A. D. Taylor and W. S. McMann, Principal of the Consolidated School, H. H. McCartney, Tickets. A Guard of Honor will be formed by the Boy Scouts under Commissioner A. T. Wolley, and the Girl Guides under Captain Mrs. Wolley.

EFFECT OF U. S. POLICY HERE HELD PROFOUND

Queen's Professor Urges Washington to Consider the Foreign Reaction.

KINGSTON, June 24.—W. A. Mackintosh, Professor of Political and Economic Science in Queen's University, struck a note of realism at the end of a discussion on labor organization and labor relations of Canada and the United States at the morning sessions of the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs which was greatly appreciated by many of his hearers. He pointed out that Canada lives at the edge of a great country, and that it reacts far more profoundly to slight changes in policy in the United States than the United States does to far more considerable changes in Canadian policy, but it could not lavishly imitate those policies without getting into serious trouble, both in foreign and domestic trade, he warned.

Professor Mackintosh thought too great importance had been given to the fact that political subdivisions on this continent do not correspond to economic and geologic subdivisions. Nowhere in the world do they coincide, and certainly not in Europe, as those who attend the Versailles conference found out too late. But these political distinctions were very real. In the years from 1850 to 1865 Canada had made decisions of enormous importance, and these lay at the base of Canadian nationality.

Political facts were as important and as much facts as facts of geography and economics. In Canada's case these decisions explained how Confederation came about, the trans-continental railways by which the long thin line of British settlements were drawn together into one nation, and other measures to maintain and improve her national status in the Empire.

Example for the U. S.

The United States, said Professor Mackintosh, had given the world's supreme example of a continuous process of integrating the economic life of a new country by establishing metropolitan centres. Being larger, these metropolitan centres exercised a huge drawing power on Canadians, as Canadian centres were smaller and had less drawing power.

RUSSIAN MASS INVENTORS HAVE 800,000 MEMBERS

Groups Gather to Perfect an Idea and There Are No Secrets --- Soviets May Outstrip Yankee Ingenuity

(By Frederic J. Haskin)

WASHINGTON—It seems there is a possibility that the proud position of Americans as the princes of the world's inventions may be challenged from an unlooked-for source. It has long been the pride of Americans that the patents issued on products of Yankee ingenuity outnumber all other patents in the world combined. Germany has been productive of much in the line of invention, but now, out of the Soviet Union springs new inventive life.

The Russians seem wedded to the theory of mass production. This does not mean so much mass production in the sense of a Henry Ford assembling plant—although such manufacturing methods are used—as it means mass participation of large numbers of people in a general surging forward in an undertaking. For example, art in Russia is on a mass basis to a large extent. In every city there is a sort of art pool all artists lumping everything they earn together and dividing equally. The same is true in the field of letters, drama and the like.

What is of immediate interest here is that Russia has gone in for mass invention. This development can be traced to the first five-year plan and the second five-year plan, now still in progress. Since 1924 Soviet Russia has had a patent law, but patentees had little luck with commercializing their patents inasmuch as in the earlier days there was no commerce in the ordinary sense in Russia. In order to have a patent adopted by one of the great national trusts the inventor had to go through a sort of labyrinth of bureaucrats. They usually were found to be too busy to pay any attention to a mad inventor's patent.

It has been said of the Russian that he loves to plan but is not so good at execution. An elaborate plan will be laid out elaborate down to the last minute detail. Often there was a tendency on the part of those in charge to think of the thing as accomplished. The beautiful plan was the thing. In the execution of the two Five Year Plans however, some very practical persons, such as Stalin, were behind the dreamers, and an amazing number of things were accomplished.

Those plans brought a revolution in the attitude toward inventions. Russia was determined to industrialize herself, emulating more western nations and, indeed, planning to outstrip them. There was an awakening to the fact that Russia had inventors of her own and the patent office files were scrutinized. Inventions were taken up and put into use, and there was such encouragement to inventors that the All Union Society of Inventors was formed. A beautiful plan was made by the society. Its purpose was within ten years to solve historical problems; to catch up and technically outstrip the most advanced countries. This

Yet Canada had built a movement of goods and services East and West to a considerable extent, and her national determination to do this explained as well the growth of the British preference.

But Canada's comparative thinness made her a sensitive mechanism to United States conditions. The United States could enter on vast experiments quite gaily, and was doing so now. The world effects might not be felt by the United States materially for years, but the same experiments would work grievous harm in Canada in three or four months. A change in the United States tariff on cattle would seem of little outside significance to the people of the United States, but it would work a good deal of grief to Canadian producers.

would seem almost to include perpetual motion, certainly to be mentioned among historical problems.

At the first annual convention of the society held in 1931, no less than 500,000 members turned out. Now in its 150 years of history the United States government has issued less than 2,000,000 patents. A large number of inventors have taken out letters on many different devices. Thos. A. Edison alone held 1,500 patents. Should each one of the 500,000 Russian inventors turn out only one a-piece for two years the plan to catch up and technically outstrip the most advanced countries would be realized.

That has not been accomplished so far, but, under the stimulus of the soviet system, an enormous number of inventions have been made. Countries outside Russia showed a decline of about one-third in the number of patents issued during the depression, whereas in Russia the order was reversed and the number multiplied. During the czarist regime about 75 per cent. of the patents applied for were on behalf of foreign

inventors today not more than 5 per cent. of the applications come from foreign sources.

The idea of mass invention brings out a technique in patent matters just the reverse of that shown in the United States and all other capitalist countries. In the United States, for instance, inventors guard their secrets with the most jealous care. Plans and specifications are kept in safes and models constructed behind sealed doors. Some inventors develop complexes of furtiveness as a result of constantly suspecting that they are being spied upon. In Russia when an inventor has an idea or thinks he has, he calls in all other inventors available and not busy to help him work it out.

Since 1931, when the Society of Inventors mustered 500,000 the membership has grown to more than 800,000. There are 10,000 chapters or units distributed in part geographically and in part by industries. There are no secrets and there are no great profits to be made by any individual, because the whole thing is done on the communistic basis. The state, all the people, get the benefits of any invention or improvement.

There is an old maxim of mechanics that it is impossible to teach how to invent. Invention is presumed to come in large part by inspiration. Of course, a man may know what he is after and go through many stages of trial and error but in the end he must stumble on a principle or method, aided by a dash of inspiration. In Russia that maxim is rejected,

and there is a definite course of teaching of invention. Following their characteristic method, groups of planners set out to plan what is needed in the way of inventions and then plan further in order to fill in the gaps, actually make the inventions.

This system is not alien wholly from American practice. In this country, plant engineers and factory technicians do plan inventions, do recognize deficiencies and study to fill them.

In the United States most inventors are faced with the problem of marketing their devices after they have received protection for them. That difficulty does not exist in Russia. When an invention is accepted by any industry for application and use the inventor or the group of inventors will be compensated according to a scale based mainly on the usefulness of the new device.

In all probability a vast number of these Russian inventions would be found to duplicate American or other foreign works and would be subject to infringement suits if attempt were made to market abroad. But Russian at present at least is not interested in marketing abroad. And there may come a day when a torrent of inventions pour out of the country of the Steppes like the Golden Horde! Then the inventor of wooden nutcrackers, the irrepressible Yankee—will be repressed!



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