

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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

Consumption of pulpwood in the United States in 1935 (latest figures available) amounted to 7,628,274 cords value at \$58,243,652. Of this quantity about 15.8 per cent., or 1,209,760 cords, were imported last year, valued at \$9,481,914, entirely from Canada according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. Imports of peeled spruce pulpwood are on the increase rough spruce pulpwood showing a decline. Most of the Canadian pulpwood went to the mills in New England and Great Lake States. There is an increasing use of Southern pine which in 1905 amounted to only 2 per cent. of the total pulpwood consumed. In 1925 it had increased to 10 per cent. and to 26 per cent. in 1935. Over the same period the use of spruce declined from 73 to 36 per cent., while hemlock rose from 12 to 20 per cent. Several new mills have been completed in the Southern States and others are in the course of erection. These are designed primarily for the production of kraft paper although at least two will produce bleached sulphate pulp suitable for high-quality paper. Washington would seem to be the largest consumer of pulpwood among the States (1,203,518 cords in 1934) followed by Maine with 1,081,988; Wisconsin, 824,525; Louisiana, 519,884; New York, 465,916; Virginia 381,668; Oregon, 322,287; Michigan, 267,808; Pennsylvania, 228,520; Massachusetts, 15,773; Vermont, 12,749; other States 1,259,083. 41.8 per cent. of the total consumption in that year was in the sulphite process, 29.8 per cent. in sulphate, 17.7 per cent. in mechanical processes, 9.3 per cent. in soda pulp and 1.5 per cent. in semi-chemical processes.

A Heritage of Which to Be Proud

While constitutional experts differ in opinion on the legality of the Statute of Westminster, it is functioning because it embodies British ideals and is observed in the British spirit. It is easy to imagine how such a profound and fundamental change as the statute produced would be seized upon as an excuse for revolution in many another country. A severe test came at the time of the abdication, with only a constitutional convention for guidance. The preamble provided that "any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne of the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom." Although an occasion of the sort has never arisen before, unanimity of thought and action was found in all Dominions along with the Mother Country. There was not a ripple of dispute. For the first time in long and triumphant British history, the Monarch takes a new oath as Sovereign of each separate Dominion, and if any difference is observed among his subjects occupying one-quarter of the world's surface it is marked by a more intense devotion to the institutions which the Crown represents.

The ceremony and pomp stand for stability of traditions and ideals, and it is significant that the only note of objection and discord comes from a minority element which follows the strange gods of foreign systems. The true Britisher, no matter where he resides, whether of high estate or low, accepts all as the British way.

If it were possible in a brief interview to go back just 100 years, to the accession of Queen Victoria in June, 1837, the note of progress made since then in the welfare of the people through British leadership, we should find reason to marvel that any section of the community would have the temerity to think some other system could offer more of justice and right. The position of British people today is infinitely more fortunate than a century ago. Changes have come in orderly and legal fashion, because, as was said at the Imperial Conference in 1926, "the British Empire is not founded on negotiations." The constitutional monarchy wedded to democracy has made advance possible without resort to violence.

The lessons of Coronation Day ought to sink deep into the hearts of people when they witness constitutional struggles deluged with blood everywhere. They must realize that it is wonderful to be a British subject living under the aegis of a Crown which serves. It is a privilege for which they ought to be grateful.

The lessons apply in Canada as elsewhere. We cannot find ideals anywhere abroad that will meet our needs and purposes as fully as those which are our rightful heritage. We need not concede superiority of principles or opportunities to any other peoples. As Britishers we are leaders in every high resolve. It is the privilege of others to follow the example; we ought to feel gratified if they do, but second place is not ours.

Hence it is a common duty to dedicate our efforts to promoting the British spirit, for the maintenance of peace, good-will and prosperity under our Sovereign. We ought to seek unity of purpose as Canadians, and reject dilution by anti-British and unsound ideas wedging their way into our institutions. We should be proud of our British associations and the flag which always stands for honor.

What the World Heard

Never before in history has the whole world "attended" a Coronation. Undirected by the emotions which drew the people of the Empire to it, those of other countries were not so dazzled by the magnificence of the spectacle that they failed to grasp the deeper and essential significance. They were enlightened by the drama of sound. They got the proof of the stronger, more cohesive unity of the British people. For the first time they could feel and understand the solidarity of an Empire built on the paradox of freedom through independent self-government.

The New York Times recognized in that unity the tremendous force "for peace and order," declaring: "It is because the unity of the British Empire is so great a stabilizing factor in time of stress that other nations can join whole-heartedly in the acclaim which goes to the young King. . . . In Japan the press generally was impressed by this same force in its congratulatory editorials, the newspaper Asahi placing its emphasis upon the "friendship (the Empire) enjoys among nations."

One need only reflect upon European conditions, the efforts to erect "united defense fronts" against disempowered nationals, to grasp what the Coronation meant in the Scandinavian countries, in Belgium, the Netherlands, and those small, frayed remnants of retreating democracy. So long as the unity of the British Empire can be so demonstrated, so long will it remain aligned with those struggling for similar freedom.

One need only reflect upon the voice of the throngs that filtered through the radios on Wednesday to appreciate the wisdom of Mussolini's boycott, and to understand why it was an event "beneath" the notice of Soviet Russia. What was to be heard—the language, the descriptions were inconsequential—was hardly demonstrative of an unhappy, victimized people. There was scant evidence there of the crumbling of British democracy, even for the experienced propagandist. There was too much honest happiness in the delirium of the Coronation crowds for any dictator to explain or shout down. Radios in Italy and Russia were best left off, but that cannot alter the effect Empire unity will have on events that are to come. The dictators, if not the people, have heard, and should understand.

SNAPSHOTS

The City assessors' statement today shows a total assessment of \$277,000. Of this \$113,000 is for school purposes and \$15,000 for maintenance and administration of Justice. These two amounts comprise nearly half of the total assessment and yet the citizens of Fredericton have nothing to say in regard to them. The business in connection with the schools and with the administration of justice is carried on behind closed doors and the Aldermen elected by the city have no say in these expenditures. Think it over. How do you like the situation?

Who was the woman who got picked and went to a local dance Saturday night and tried to bother members of the orchestra? She made a large sized exhibition of herself.

What became of the "greatest amalgamation of athletes and musical talent" that was going to perform on May 12th? They were to include Eastman E. Eastman self styled "world champion sprinter." Local sports including some creditors would be interested to know why the "calling of all the athletes" was not pulled off. It was billed to be the event of the century.

N. B. Lumber King

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and his associates find his counsel and advice of great value, particularly on financial matters. Last year in company with Mr. Grant he made several trips to Maine in the interests of the business, and he frequently makes visits to Lepreau and other parts of this province. Mr. MacDonald has had a long experience as a lumber cruiser, and often puts that experience to practical use. He can give a block of land the once over, and can estimate with mathematical exactitude the quantity and value of the lumber which it contains. Honest, upright and shrewd in his business transactions, Mr. MacDonald enjoys the reputation of being a straight shooter, and believes in hewing the line, regardless of where the chips fall. Although his early education was neglected, Mr. MacDonald was blessed with a good allotment of common sense and when it comes to a business transaction the man who can put anything over on him on a bargain is well entitled to all that he can make out of the transaction.

Born at Woodstock

Mr. MacDonald is a native of Woodstock, and comes of good old Scottish stock on his father's side. When he was quite young his parents moved to Temperance Vale (now known as Pinder) and he made his home there up to the time of his removal to this city. Always a hard worker he came to Fredericton with the intention of retiring from business, but found it impossible to do so. "Why, I would not know how to shape myself if I did not have something to do," he told a friend a short time ago; "I am really in business now on a bigger scale than ever before in my life."

A Big Operation

Mr. MacDonald's firm carried on all through the discouraging years of depression, providing employment for a large crew of men and distributing many thousands of dollars in wages. The firm's offices in York Street during the last Christmas season was one of the busiest places in the city. Last year the firm cut out under contract 17,000 cords of pulpwood for the Port Royal Pulp and Paper Company on the Nashwaak and Nashwaaksis waters. This pulpwood is now being driven to the booms at Lincoln where it will be turned over to the company. The firm also got out half a million feet of logs last winter on the Rusagornis stream for the Fraser Companies and delivered them by truck at Victoria Mill in this city.

Mr. MacDonald makes his home with his son, E. O. MacDonald, proprietor of Aulac Camps, on Brunswick Street. Another son, E. C. MacDonald, and a daughter, Mrs. Wallie Yerxa, also reside here. Another son, an Episcopal clergyman, is located in the Middle West, and another resides in Boston. The friends of this veteran lumberman throughout York and Sunbury Counties will be pleased to learn that he enters upon his 85th year in the enjoyment of excellent health, and all will join heartily in the wish that he has still before him many years of usefulness.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for Baby Best for You

Auto-Railers

(Continued from Page One)

These vehicles have been developed to a high state of mechanical perfection. The passenger cars have two pairs of inflated driving wheels and one pair of inflated wheels in front for road work. They can be transferred from road to rail in less than a minute by means of two pairs of flanged guide wheels which are let down to connect with the rails. While on the rails the car rides both on the inflated wheels and the flanged guide wheels so that the possibility of a blow-out is no hazard. Were a blow-out to occur, the car would be held in its ordinary driving position by means of the guide wheels. The cars are equipped with electric bells as well as whistles for rail use. They have two headlights for road use and one railway type headlight for use while on the rails. Classification lamps and flags are used as in the case of ordinary railway equipment.

The transfer of the cars from road to rail service, or vice versa, by letting down or drawing up the flanged guide wheels is made by means of a simple mechanism which is controlled from the driver's seat. It is expected that the first of the new cars will be delivered before the end of June and tests in all three regions of the system will be in progress this summer.

British Guns

(Continued from Page One)

issimo Francisco Franco, leader of the Spanish rebellion, according to reliable information received in diplomatic quarters here today.

Strict censorship has been imposed to prevent leakage of information. It was not known definitely whether Franco was wounded but it was generally believed he had escaped injury.

First reports indicated the attempt occurred at Salamanca. The incident was immediately hushed up and official quarters instructed to deny it.

SALAMANCA, May 17 — British 1937-model anti-aircraft guns were found by Rebel forces after they captured Lemoniz on the Basque front. An insurgent communique charged today.

The communique denied the guns "must have been hidden in food ships arriving at Bilbao."

Reports from Rebel headquarters at Victoria charged the fifth Loyalist air raid on Saragossa in 10 days resulted in death of 14 persons and wounding of 80.

The communique declared insurgents had captured the heights of Jata and advanced to within 14 miles of Bilbao. Enemy planes attempting to bomb Saragossa were driven off and one machine downed, the statement said.

Half Million

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where soil drifting is already menacing crop prospects," for it is in these devastated regions that a quarter a million Canadian farmers and their families are dependent upon relief owing to the famine conditions which have prevailed in the drought areas for six successive years.

A good crop at profitable prices this year would give Western Canada new hope and would restore confidence in a section of the country which thus far has not experienced the betterment in business conditions which has been so marked in Ontario, in other Provinces of Eastern Canada and in British Columbia.

Spring Work Retarded

Discussing general conditions in the province of Ontario, the report states that "following an exceptionally mild winter, weather was cool and wet during April and spring work was seriously retarded. Practically no seeding was done in April. Moisture supplies are plentiful throughout the Province and in some parts there have been excesses."

Fall wheat and fall rye suffered only moderate killing during the winter, but hay and clover fields were badly damaged in addition to the extensive injury which occurred with new seedlings as a result of the intense heat and drought last summer. Indications are for an increased acreage of oats, barley, and potatoes. Fruit blossom prospects are good. Pastures and meadows are making slow growth and need warm weather. Acreage of tobacco will be the largest ever planted in the Province.

Trial Tomorrow

(Continued from Page One)

lice said they signed, and in which they were quoted as saying Wightman held Mrs. MacKnight's arms while Gladys wielded the hatchet, was expected to be attacked by the defence.

In one statement, police quoted the pair as saying the trouble began when Gladys, who was on the tennis court for a game with her sweetheart, urged her mother to hurry the evening meal without results.

OUR MAIL BAG

CHURCH ATTENDANCE

Moncton, N. B.,
May 14, 1937.

Editor, The Daily Mail,
Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Sir:—

When you write that church attendances have greatly fallen off, does that include the Catholic Church? If so you are wrong. Larger numbers are hearing Mass each Sunday than ever before.

Truly yours,
GEO. R. TAYLOR,
Traveller.

Former Governor

(Continued from Page One)

rupt, but nevertheless the people kept electing him.

"He went on to say in much the same fashion the people would elect Curley Mayor of Boston next November."

"He did not assert that I am or was corrupt, but there was a nasty implication in his words."

The former Governor said the professor apologized to his son afterward when informed the student considered his remarks "an unwarranted and contemptible insult."

Leo Curley, graduated from Georgetown University last year, was a first-year student at the school.

College Campus

(Continued from Page One)

girl he may refer to her as his "O. A. O." "Wench" covers all categories of females.

Charmer Is a Snake

A student who has a way with the fair sex is a "snake," a "smooth apple" or even a "wolf." The snake's opposite may be a "goon" and a "Dark Horse."

The demands of sophistication have brought the displacement of the mid-Victorian automobile by "car." You always drive to an "affair," an evening party, in a car, never in the collegiate "Lizzie," "Gas Wagon" or "chariot."

Several expressions connote a kiss, including "pin one on," "a smudge," and a "Goober."

A glass of beer is invariably a "brew," while a drink of spirits is a "powder." Cigarettes are "paper cigars," and "butts," incinerators, and cigars remain cigars.

Undergraduates devoted to their studies are "polers," "greasy grinds," and "tools." Phi Beta Kappa students are "brighties."

A likeable undergraduate, going through college on a minimum amount of work, is a "happy guy."

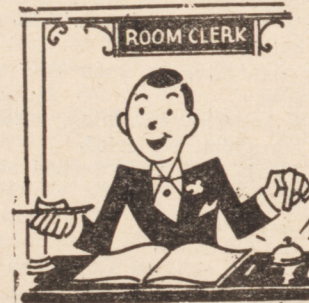
An easy course is a "gut," for it is mentioned that everything passes through a "gut." When several students fail to pass a "gut," the subject is said to be "backfire." The university is commonly known as "The Factory."

Columbia Has Slang

Columbia appears to be the only local college which has a coded slang of its own. A reported dug up on the campus today the following samples:

Airedale—A one-man woman. Apple polisher—A teacher's pet. Aquarium—A dancing place. Eggs on his chin—An immature freshman. To give exhibitions—To neck or pet in public.

A mugger—A necker who lacks technique. Not so dusty—A girl who has



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Dr. B. R. Ross

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HOURS:—
9 - 6 or by APPOINTMENT.

404 Queen Street

HISTORICAL

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society will be held

Wednesday, May 19
at 8 p.m. in the Post
Office Building

Mr. L. H. McFarlane will give a paper on "Some Early Industries in Nashwaaksis."

Public cordially invited.

W. A. HAINES
Recording Secretary.

the reputation of being good looking. On the ball—Under the influence of liquor. A promenade trotter—A frequenter of house parties. A smart pig—A good looking girl. Sniping—to steal another fellow's girl at a social function. Wife—A roommate.

GAIETY

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