

DR. G. R. LISTER
: Dentist :
Burchill-Wilkinson Building
QUEEN STREET : Below Regent

City of Fredericton
Notice of Assessment

The Assessment Roll for the City of Fredericton for the year 1937, is now in the hands of the City Treasurer, for Collection, and all persons therein assessed are hereby required to pay the amount of their 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-second 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. 1937.

FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Treasurer.



**"Do Your
Duty First—
Think of Your
Rights Later"**

—Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

The accepted rules of the road are guides to regulate traffic. It is not sufficient that the letter of the law be obeyed.

It is our duty and obligation to respect the property and lives of others. Anything less denies the spirit of human relations.

At all costs, let us avoid responsibility for accidents. As Rt. Hon. Mr. Baldwin has properly said—"Do your duty first. Think of your rights later."

Government
Province of
New Brunswick



Special Round Trip Bargain Fares

--- to ---

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Going: Saturday, July 10, 1937.

Return Limit: Monday, July 12, 1937.

\$1.40 from FREDERICTON

CHIPMAN (via F'ton)\$2.40 McADAM\$1.75
MINTO (via F'ton) 2.15 HARVEY 1.35
FREDERICTON JCT. 1.00 WELSFORD75
TICKETS GOOD IN COACHES ONLY NO BAGGAGE CHECKED
FULL INFORMATION FROM ALL AGENTS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

**"MISTER JUNIOR" TAKES
LEAD IN PHILANTHROPY—
WALKS IN FATHER'S STEPS**

**Son of Elder Rockefeller Who Succeeds Father
Has Made Gifts of \$167,000,000 From
His Own Great Fortune**

By R. H. Hippleheuser

NEW YORK, July 2—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., probably will succeed his father as America's No. 1 philanthropist.

The father was the pioneer in vast private philanthropy. His was a scientific approach, and he gave away upwards of \$531,000,000.

Philanthropy, these days, is virtually a big business in itself; a business with public profit instead of private. And few persons have had more experience in it than 'Mister Junior,' as the son is known to business associates and friends.

"Father's gifts have been greater," the son said, "but mine have brought me more personal satisfaction."

He might well have said that even his father's gifts brought him personal satisfaction, because the son for many years supervised much of his father's philanthropic work.

The son's contributions have been more general than his father's. Many of his millions have gone to projects more to his personal liking, to park developments, to sociological studies and to restorations.

The restoration of Williamsburg, colonial capital of Virginia, perhaps has given him more enjoyment than any of his other philanthropies. He has given approximately \$15,000,000 so far to this restoration, and it is not yet completed.

Mister Junior spends much of his time in Williamsburg. He has a home there, Bassett Hall, one of the historic houses which has been restored, and he can be frequently seen going about the town with a ruler and blue prints.

The son, to some extent, has supplemented his father's work.

One of the largest contributions of the father was the endowment of the general education board, \$129,000,000. The board's activities were confined by congressional act to the United

States. The son believed this work should be international in scope and he organized the international education board, at a cost to himself of \$18,300,000.

As his father saw to it that the son was trained in philanthropy, so is the son looking after the training of the third of the name.

One of the five sons of Mister Junior is John D., 3rd, who engages himself in his father's and grandfather's philanthropies. He is a member of the general education board and a trustee of the Rockefeller foundation and the Rockefeller institute for medical research.

In the aggregate of contributions, probably no one living will ever approach the elder Rockefeller's estimate of a billion dollars.

There is no competent estimate of his son's fortune. If you inquired around Wall Street you would receive guesses, not estimates, of from \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,000.

Mister Junior continues as one of the country's heaviest contributors. But, at the same time, he believes that family fortunes should be administered by the active members of the family, and is preparing his sons to take over his fortune, as he took over most of his father's.

Whatever the size of the fortune, Mister Junior considers himself not its complete possessor, to do with as he wills, but its steward. This belief, he instills in his sons, and as long as there is a Rockefeller philanthropy, there will be Rockefeller philanthropies.

Close to Rockefeller, in the extent of his philanthropies, is another whose fortune was founded in Standard Oil, Edward S. Harkness.

In his personal contributions, principally to colleges, hospitals, and medical centres, Harkness has given away around \$125,000,000.

**LONDON THINKS "SECOND WORLD
WAR" MAY NOW BE ON**

**Any of the Many Recent Bellicose Incidents Are
Viewed as Opening Date**

(By Joseph Driscoll)

LONDON, July 3 — An important question which keeps bobbing up over here is: "When will the next major European war begin?" The anxious events of this week, centering on the Leipzig affair, seem to suggest that the much advertised next war is already under way.

Historians of the future will differ as to the opening date of this "second world war." Some may take it back to last July 19, when General Franco raised the standards of revolt in Spain. Others may go further back to aggression in Ethiopia or Manchuria, and even may consider Benito Mussolini's thesis that the World War broke out in 1914, never really ended in 1918, but ever since has been smoldering and blazing forth here and there, pending another grand conflagration.

Certain it is that Europe, and the world at large, is confronted with something much more grave than a mere Spanish war. Had not the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact rendered unfashionable the 1914 custom of declaring war before waging war, it is likely that Germany, Italy, Soviet Russia, Portugal and perhaps France and Great Britain would have issued their war declarations long before this.

If any one doubted that Germany and Italy were at war with the Valencia government — and indirectly with France and Russia — additional proof was forthcoming this week. It was more than a coincidence that Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler raised such a fuss over the alleged torpedo attacks on the cruiser Leipzig at a time when the Blum government in France was falling and Russia was

weakened by the gunpowder purge of its first Red army generals.

Always a master opportunist, Herr Hitler could not pass up the opportunity presented by the temporary crippling of France and Russia. Emboldened by the timely capture of Bilbao and with the encouragement of Mussolini, Hitler struck while the iron was hot. Through his Ambassador in London, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler presented something like an ultimatum. He called for a joint naval demonstration by the British, French, German and Italian fleets at Valencia; a demand that the Valencia government surrender its submarines for internment in a neutral port; and a warning to Valencia that another Leipzig incident would bring military action by the four big powers.

This stern ultimatum was hardly the sort of message that one nation would transmit to another with whom it was not at war. Great Britain and France flatly refused to put their hives at Hitler's service. Faced by this unexpectedly stiff resistance, Berlin compromised, and demanded nothing but the four-power naval demonstration. London and Paris again refused.

Negotiations dragged on for four days. In that period Hitler's golden opportunity faded. If he expected riots and rebellion to attend the downfall of the French government, he was disappointed. The transfer of authority from Blum to Chaumetemps was effected with speed and harmony, the German fight helping to unite all France, as it has done in past wars; and Stalin continued to rule in Moscow.

Moreover, the British Ambassador in Berlin delivered an urgent message to Hitler's Foreign Minister, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, who had cancelled his projected trip to London because of the unsatisfactory British attitude. One version of the British message was that it was a demarche or ultimatum to the effect that the Germans must do nothing violent. Hitler was informed that Britain would regard most seriously any bombardment of Valencia as a reprisal for the Leipzig incident. He was told that British public opinion had reacted unfavorably to the German bombardment of Almeria in retaliation for the bombing of the pocket battleship Deutschland.

The stiffening of the British attitude plus the peaceful changes in the French government, appear to

have had the desired effect of cooling Hitler's ire and opportunism. The subsequent withdrawal of German and Italy from the Spanish naval patrol was an anti-climax.

However, the danger of this war, without war declaration, flaring up again is far from killed. If France or Russia or Czechoslovakia become weakened through internal dissension, London expects Hitler or Mussolini will pop up again with another Leipzig incident or something just as good as an excuse for action on a large scale.

The inside history of the Leipzig affair should make interesting reading when the next war is concluded. It is assumed here that the "radicals"—General Goering, Dr. Goebbels, et al.—got hold of the emotional Hitler, who had just been to the funeral of the Deutschland victims and was further outraged by the reports of torpedoes against the Leipzig. The counsellors of reason, Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg and Baron von Neurath, temporarily lost their leader's ear. It was in a highly emotional state of patriotism and anger that Hitler proposed the course of action against Valencia, which Britain and France rejected.

On the other hand, the view is expressed that Hitler was guided less by emotion than by opportunism—that he had visions of France and Russia cracking up and falling into his lap. Instead of shelling Valencia as they had Almeria, the Germans held the situation open, with everything cocked and primed for the French, Fascists and Communists to start fighting each other, for barricades to be erected in the streets, and for the franc to smash. When

nothing like that happened, the Germans climbed down from their high horse.

The Italo-German technique of waging undeclared war has the advantage of not forcing the combatants to keep firing constantly; when it suits their convenience, Hitler and Mussolini can be as peaceful as lambs. Nevertheless, they mean business, and that is why Whitehall was so jittery this week.

The anxiety and doubt on the part of the British government was not so much about Spain as about the whole German strategy and opportunities for trouble in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Danzig.

Of course, it would be wrong to guess that the British are merely bluffing. They are genuinely feeling their oats, now that their program of armaments is speeding up and the easy-going Stanley Baldwin has been succeeded by the steely Neville Chamberlain. Britain's revivification may mean trouble, since it takes two to make a fight, and there was only one in March, 1936, when Hitler marched troops into the Rhineland.

There is irony in Chamberlain's relation to Germany. Forty years ago his father, the great "Joe" Chamberlain, strove to bring about an Anglo-German alliance. He and his successors failed, and the result was the armaments race that led to the World War.

At the start of his Premiership, Neville Chamberlain (stirred on by the Dominion Premiers attending the Imperial Conference, who wanted another effort made to attain friendship with the most dynamic nation on the Continent, held out the olive

Orange Pekoe Blend
"SALADA"
TEA

branch to Germany. The British government arranged for Baron von Neurath to come to London to discuss the Spanish situation and other important problems with Chamberlain and Eden.

Then came trouble in Russia and France, the capture of Bilbao and the attacks on the Leipzig. Over night the German attitude toward Great Britain changed. Hitler kept Neurath at home, brusquely cancelled his London trip.

Dr. B. R. Ross
DENTIST

HOURS:—
9-6 or by APPOINTMENT.
404 Queen Street

**Southern Rhodesia
Buys Motor Cars
From Canada**

Southern Rhodesia is buying more goods from Canada according to latest trade returns and Canada is again in fourth place as regards imports, Great Britain ranking first, with South Africa second and the United States third, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. Principal imports from Canada are motor cars, trucks and vans; wheat; sodium cyanide for use in the mining industry; hosiery, agricultural machinery and implements; motor car parts and accessories; motor car tires. In return, Rhodesia is increasing her purchases from Southern Rhodesia, principally maize.

BOSTON, July 2—With one hundred passengers aboard, the steamship Acadia, bound from Yarmouth to New York, collided in a dense fog early yesterday with the Vineyard Sound lightship. The Acadia, under command of Captain W. B. Corning proceeded on her way to New York after the collision, little damaged.

"—AND YOU WERE WASTING OIL, TOO



**.....YOU OUGHT TO JOIN
THE IMPERIAL OIL ROAD TEST"**

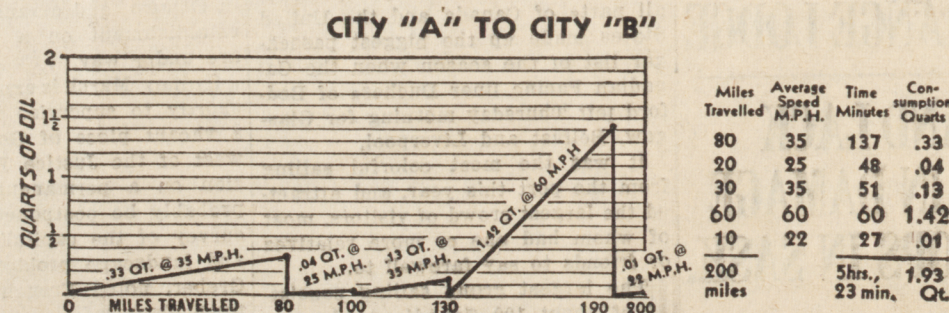
● Even if you aren't caught, speeding can be costly. At 60 miles an hour oil consumption is often twice as great as at 35 or 40. See the chart below for results of an actual test run at various speeds.

If you're taking part in the Imperial Oil Road Test you'll know all about this. It's just part of the interesting and money-saving information contained in the "Official Record Book" every Test driver receives. If you aren't already taking part, why not enter now? It's lots of fun—and you may win some of the \$4000 in cash prizes we are offering. No red tape—nothing to buy.

Your nearest Imperial Oil dealer has a Record Book for you and a handsome metal emblem for your car. He will be glad to enter you in the Imperial Oil Road Test today.

OIL CONSUMPTION TEST

Actual results of a test run made by a car at various speeds. Note the big increase in oil consumption when the speed was increased to 60 miles per hour.



**\$4000
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