

## RAMSAY MACDONALD WILL TAKE A LONG VACATION

Will Study Social Problems in South America --- About His Career

Expectations that Ramsay MacDonald would remain in the House of Commons in the role of an elder statesman, in much the same manner as Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George and the late Sir Austen Chamberlain, seemed likely to be unfulfilled. It was said he plans to leave shortly for a holiday in his native Llosgiemouth, Scotland, and complete his plans for the future.

It was said that MacDonald plans to leave soon on a long tour, including a visit to South America where he intends to study social problems. On his return to the British Isles, he hopes to devote his time to historical study and writing.

However, it was learned he will retain his seat in the Commons at least for the duration of the present Parliament.

Later in the day Mr. MacDonald was cheered in the House of Commons—the eve of his retirement from the Government.

The Earlom was offered him by the King, but in an unselfish gesture towards his son and heir, Malcolm, he declined it. He preferred to remain plain James Ramsay MacDonald rather than endanger his son's political career.

On the death of the Elder MacDonald, now 70, were he to become an earl, Malcolm would be "kicked up stairs" to his father's bench in the House of Peers. Malcolm is now Secretary for the Dominions and a National Labor member of the Commons.

A chorus of sympathetic cheers greeted the former Premier when he arose in the Commons to answer possibly his last question as a Cabinet member.

The Scotsman is expected to disclose much of inner Empire history during the past 20 years in a book he plans to write in his new leisure.

Mr. MacDonald's retirement will end a political career of nearly 40 years during which he was successively militant Labor leader, "conscientious objector," Labor Prime Minister, Prime Minister of a National Government and finally Lord President of the council.

Born in the Scottish fishing village of Llosgiemouth in 1866, his schooling ended when he was 12. However, he eagerly devoured every book that came into his hands.

When he was 18, he went south to seek his fortune and found his first job addressing envelopes for \$2.50 a week. In 1888 he found a job as private secretary to Thomas Lough, a radical candidate for Parliament.

Next he took up journalism, joined the Independent Labor Party and ran for Parliament in 1895 but polled only 867 votes. His second effort in 1906 was successful and four years later he was chosen leader of his party in the House.

During the Great War he held firmly to his pacifist principles and became notorious as a "conscientious objector." As a result, the Labor leader's career was swamped by a wave of unpopularity and in the election following the war he was overwhelmingly defeated.

Regaining his seat in the House Mr. MacDonald moved a vote of "no confidence" in the Baldwin Government when it had been returned with a tottering majority after the 1923 election on the protection issue.

King George V summoned the Scottish pacifist and the first Labor Government in which Mr. MacDonald was Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, was formed.

His first Government lasted only eight months, handicapped as it was by lack of a clear majority. The Liberals under Lloyd George held the balance of power. In the fall of 1924 it was upset by its too friendly policy toward Soviet Russia.

Mr. MacDonald was not to return to power till 1929, when a revulsion from Conservatism swept Labor into power with a large majority. Among the achievements in this Ministry were his visit to the United States to discuss naval armaments with President Hoover, when foundations were laid for the subsequent London Naval Conference; withdrawal of British troops from the Rhineland, and restoration of relations with Russia.

In 1931, during the growing financial crisis Mr. MacDonald called on the leading figures of Opposition parties to join him in a National Government. Baldwin, then leader of the Opposition, became Lord President of the Council.

MacDonald's action in forming the National Government in 1931 was regarded as black betrayal by the majority of Labor men and his followers were ousted from the Party to form the National Labor Party. Many of his former supporters never forgave him and in the last elections he was defeated in his own constituency of Seaham Harbor, but later was re-elected in a by-election by the Scottish Universities.

Four years after forming his all-party Government when a campaign of stringent economy had arrested Great Britain's financial difficulties and the worst of the crisis was over, MacDonald was obliged to think of his failing health and handed over office to Baldwin, replacing him as Lord President of the Council.

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## KING BANS ALL OFFICIALS AT WEDDING

MONTLS, France, May 29—King George VI, directly furthering ostracism of the Duke of Windsor, telephoned his exiled brother late today and told him that official guests will not be permitted to attend the wedding of the Duke and Mrs. Wallis Warfield on June 3.

The Duke was enraged at what his friends at the Chateau de Candia described as a 'coupe de grace by Edward's enemies' but he sought to conceal his anger after his conversation with the King.

The monarch, telephoning from his study in Buckingham Palace, was said to have been sympathetic in delivering his decision and to have attempted, without avail, to console Edward.

As a result of the royal verdict, for which the Duke blamed his critics in the British Cabinet rather than the brother to whom he forfeited his throne, Edward's wedding will be marred by the absence of several of his closest friends.

Edward's critics first upset his plans by preventing members of the Royal family from attending the wedding—even the handsome Duke of Kent who had expected to be the Duke's best man.

The desire of the Duke and Mrs. Warfield for a church of England religious ceremony was thwarted, supposedly because Mrs. Warfield had divorced two husbands.

Now even persons in British official life have been forbidden to attend the simple ceremony to be performed by the Mayor of Montls in the music room of the Chateau de Candia.

Only personal, non-official friends with whom the Duke and Mrs. Warfield have surrounded themselves since their departure from London early last December will witness the ceremony climaxed by the world's greatest romance.

Because of the continued attacks upon him, the Duke appeared tonight to be breaking away from his British ties and to be associating more and more with Americans.

The only Briton at the Chateau de Candia is Lieut. Dudley Forwood, permanent equerry to the Duke.

Before and after the Duke's telephone conversation with the King, many calls came to the chateau from persons politely explaining that—for one reason or another, they were unable to accept the wedding invitation.

The Duke, trying to control his mounting anger, went to the chateau tennis and badminton courts while his American-born fiancée was occupied with final preparation of her trousseau.

The couple's spokesman, Herman L. Rogers of New York, said that the Duke and Mrs. Warfield were considering leasing their honeymoon castle at Wasserclemburg in the Austrian mountains from June 1 instead of July 1, as originally intended.

This indicated that the lovers, having abandoned plans for a Mediterranean yachting trip, would motor to lower Austria immediately after the wedding.

The British Government's ban extends even to the wives of British officials. Even Lady Mendl, the former Elsie DeWolfe of New York, and a member of the Anglo-American circle which the Duke frequented as Prince of Wales and as King, probably will be forbidden to attend because her husband Sir Charles Mendl is press attaché of the British Embassy in Paris.

The duke and his bride-to-be have obtained a 'bargain price' on their wedding fee. They will pay only six francs, 27 cents, instead of 10 francs, 45 cents, because banns for the wedding are not being published.

Such dispensation rarely is given by French civil authorities and only them for 'the most urgent reasons,' it was explained.

Mainbocher, Paris couturier who got his start in Chicago, revealed that Mrs. Warfield's wedding dress is a floor-length cocktail dress of Wallis blue, a shade between pastel and hyacinth blue, especially created for her.

The gown has long sleeves and a fitted jacket of the same material. The jacket is shirred at the neck and waist. Mrs. Warfield will wear matching gloves and high-heeled, openwork sandals of the same material. Her hat will be a shallow cap of Wallis blue straw, with a halo brim of blue tulle bandeau and a sub-halo of blue and pink feathers.

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## WESTERN CROP REPORT SUMMARIZED BY THE C. P. R.

(Special to The Daily Mail)  
WINNIPEG, May 29—Heaviest and most general rains since spring opened with cool weather permitting good absorption of the welcome moisture have improved western crop conditions this week especially over Manitoba, Alberta and most parts of central and northern Saskatchewan. Local showers gave temporary relief to the dried out areas but are insufficient to overcome previous dryness and damage by winds.

This in brief is the situation as seen from reports along Canadian Pacific Railway territory and summarized by the company's agriculture department.

Material improvement is observed along subdivisions in central and northwestern Saskatchewan and in the south central and south sections of Alberta, as a result of the rainfall of the last ten days.

There is still crying need of moisture in the districts of Weyburn, Estevan, Assiniboia, Shaunavon and Swift Current, Sask., and at Empress, Medicine Hat and Many Berries, Alberta, except where drought has held up seeding, wheat is all in the ground and coarse grains are nearing the finishing point. Oats at 96 per cent. and barley at 94 per cent., are nearly 15 per cent. in advance of last year at the same time.

Wheat shows six inches of good color and vigorous growth, reaching the high mark in Manitoba. Recent rains have benefited grass for fodder but only soaking rains will meet the urgent need to prevent deterioration in the dry belt. This extreme condition exists in south and southwestern Saskatchewan and southeastern corner of Alberta.

Warmer weather has favored growth of all kinds in British Columbia. Apple trees in the Okanagan and Kootenay districts are promising in heavy bloom. Pears and peaches give evidence of heavy yield and while cherries and apricots still show damage from the winter of 1935-36, the output is expected to be equal to or better than last season. Strawberries will move in volume

about the middle of June. All sections of Manitoba head the list for good crop conditions on the prairies.

Saskatchewan rates advance in general condition but districts near Broadview, Weyburn, Assiniboia, Shaunavon, Maple Creek, Swift Current, Outlook, need rain. Improvement is reported from Kerrobert, Saskatoon, Lanigan and vicinity with more optimistic reports from the north.

With the exception of points mentioned, Alberta's crop situation is generally better, seeding practically completed and rains bountiful.

### BURDEN NOTES

The weather for the past has been very wet and the farmers are having a hard time to get their crops in. Miss Beulah Armstrong of Summer Hill is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harlow Kitchen.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Crewdson and family were calling on friends here May 24.

Lee Brewer has a crew of men peeling pulp for Alfred King.

The district meetings of the third district met in the Burden church Tuesday and Wednesday of last week and was well attended.

Mrs. Luke Kelly spent the weekend with her daughter Mrs. Dr. McKenzie.

Mrs. Ida Nevers was calling on friends Tuesday evening.

Friends of Robert Crewdson are sorry to hear he is not gaining very

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## DEMAND FOR CANADIAN SEED POTATOES IN ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Europe Will Be a Serious Competitor Due to Low Prices --- Now Harvesting First Crop

(J. A. Strong, Canadian Trade Commissioner)

BUENOS AIRES, May 29—Argentina has just finished harvesting her potato crop in the Balcarce district, where the bulk of the Canadian seed imported last fall was planted. This is the main producing zone in Argentina and normally has around 175,000 acres in potatoes. The crop was a failure last year due to drought and virus disease. This year 345,450 bushels of imported seed potatoes were planted in this district, of which nearly one half were Green Mountains from Canada and a slightly smaller quantity of Katahdins and Chippewas from Maine. The remainder comprised some certified but largely consumption stock from Esthonia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Sweden, and other countries. In all more than 19 countries sold seed to Argentina.

The acreage planted with local seed has been an almost complete failure due to drought—which has been experienced again this year—and disease. The imported seed, on the other hand, has given generally good results, with the exception of seed from certain particular sources. It seems generally agreed, however, that the Green Mountain variety has given the best results, and it is the variety spoken of now for this district. This variety has yielded upwards of 220 bushels per acre, and one field of roughly 100 acres has given 250 bushels despite the drought conditions. The European varieties were generally later in setting and were caught with an early frost. In other districts, however, European seed, particularly of Danish and Esthonian origin, have shown excellent results, so that this evidence may not be taken as final.

There is a demand for Canadian seed for shipment this fall to plant in November. One authority estimates the effective demand at 200,000 barrels for seed from all sources.

both Europe and North America, of which probably one-third has already been contracted for in Canada for October delivery. Europe will be a serious competitor due to lower prices as compared with Canadian and the fact that the experience this year was not conclusive due to the drought.

Potatoes are normally grown in Argentina by small tenant farmers, but they have had two crop failures in succession and are now largely without funds or seed. Last fall the Argentine Government imported seed from Canada and Maine, and a large part of it was sold in small lots to a few of these farmers showing interest. However, high prices have led speculators, several of whom are potato merchants, to plant imported seed individually on a large scale. This group will account for the bulk of the seed imports this year.

Given normal growing conditions, Argentina will have more than ample seed reproduced from this next crop for her requirements. The larger growers will quit the field most likely next year, when prices should be low again, and all the small farmers will return. The demand for seed next year is expected to be relatively small or non-existent. The future depends, first, on how long the seed will hold here, although at best the demand will be recurrent with one or more years intervening with negligible imports; and second, on the success of the authorities in getting a proper system of seed certification working in Argentina.

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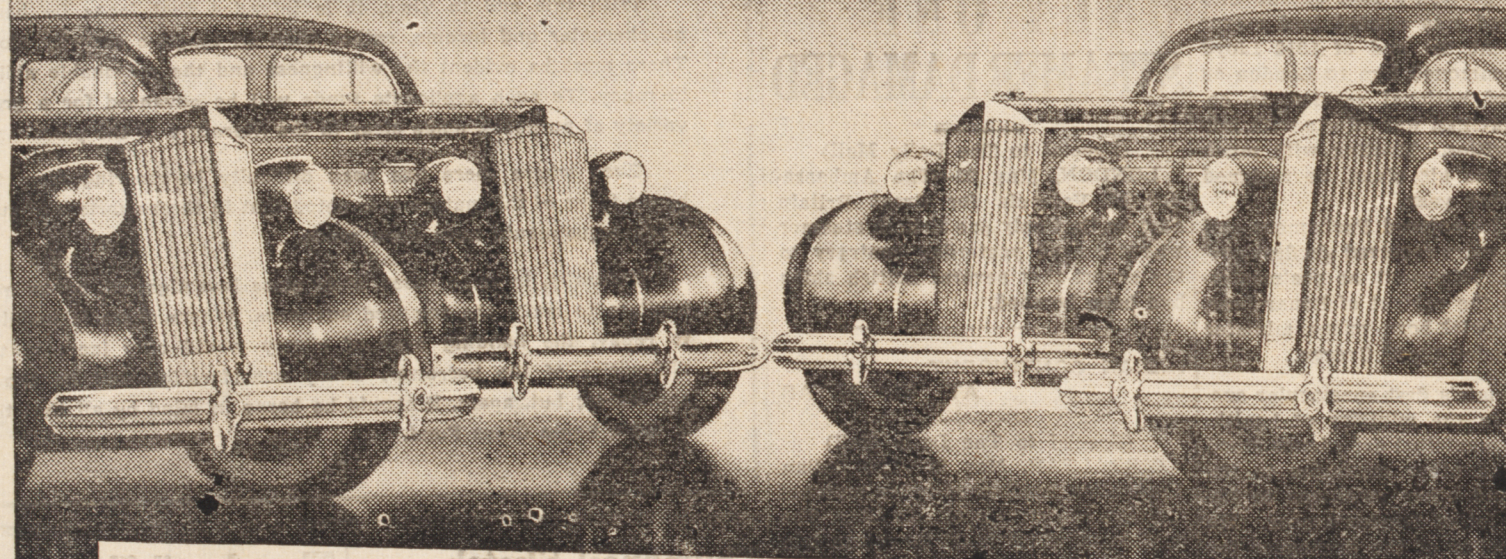


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