

## ORDER

**King COLE**  
AND ENJOY A *Real* CUP OF COFFEE—

## SOCIAL CREDIT REBELS SEE SUFFICIENT VOTES FOR ABERHART'S DEFEAT

### Premier May Call Election to Prevent Insurgent Cabinet --- Parties Busy

EDMONTON, May 22—Dissension in the Social Credit Party over the Aberhart Government's failure to fulfill its election promises has spread far and wide throughout the province. Aided by mention of a possible election by Premier Aberhart himself, the impression is gaining ground that the Government will face defeat when the Legislature reassembles June 7.

Insurgents are confident of the strength of their cause to win a majority of the Social Credit membership in the House. From a leading insurgent, it is learned that the rebel ranks number 23 members, with nine others likely to join them before June. This suggests a possible insurgent strength of 32 votes against the Government, which would have only 23 members supporting it. With the opposition of Liberal and Conservative members, the insurgents appear easily within reach of defeating the Government.

Mr. Aberhart has denied he wishes an election, but his present attitude is interpreted as meaning that if he is defeated he will call an election, not allowing insurgents a chance to form a ministry. The constitutional question of what the Lieutenant-Governor would do in such an event, is a matter of speculation.

A feature of the Government

party's controversy is the declaration by A. J. Hooke, M.L.A., for Red Deer that he will call for a thorough investigation into charges made by the former treasurer, Charles Cockcroft, that the Premier was anxious to raid trust funds, and that the province lost more than \$117,000 through failure to fulfill its share of an agreement with Ottawa in respect to road relief work.

### Fredericton Junction

FREDERICTON JCT., May 24 — Sunbury County L. O. L. met with Star of the Boyne Lodge No. 36 in Patterson Settlement Orange Hall on the 22nd instant. H. H. Stuart, County Master, in the chair; Geo. H. Bagley, secretary.

Reports from primary lodges showed an increase in membership. The County Master gave a report of the Grand Lodge meeting of last month, which was generally discussed and the delegate given a vote of thanks.

Resolutions of sympathy were sent the relatives of late Councillor A. R. DeWitt; J. H. Gereau, on the death of his daughter, Mrs. Perley; and to Benjamin J. Nason, on his absence through illness.

## ADJUDICATOR LAUDS N. S. CHORAL SINGING

### Child Should Love Music From Six Months Up, Renowned Musician States.

HALIFAX, May 25—Choral singing in Nova Scotia was done "superlatively well," declared Reginald Stewart, adjudicator of the third Annual Competitive Music Festival, as the second day of the competition concluded late last night.

The Toronto adjudicator completed the day by going to the piano himself and choirs, choral societies and school choruses from all sections of the province joined in the singing of God Save the King.

Mr. Stewart said he could not tell "How excellent I find your choral singing," after listening to the Lunenburg Glee Club under Mrs. G. O. Baker.

While larger centres were turning more from choral singing to orchestra and solo music, the adjudicator said, he was happy to find that in this province it was still definitely popular and he felt the general standard it maintained justified the interest that followed it.

Pleasure with the performance of the young singers was also expressed by the adjudicator, who said he thought the child should have music from the age of six months.

Much routine business was transacted, and several addresses given.

At the close a banquet was preceded by the local brethren. Next meeting will be at Rusagons June 5.

death of Mrs. Emerson Hoyt occurred in her 80th year in Duluth, May 19 last. Deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wooden of Mill Settlement West in this county. Since marriage she had lived in the U. S., first at Eau Claire, Wis., and afterwards at Duluth. She was since youth a member of the Baptist Church and will be mourned

### Educational Problem

One of the most serious educational problems of recent years has been the difficulty of financing small rural schools. Salaries of teachers in one-room schools have been reduced more than one-half in one or two provinces; in several they now average only one-third of what the city teacher is paid, and at best are not more than about one-half; in a majority of the provinces the average is well below \$500. These teachers are moving from one school to another every year, or every second year, in an attempt to better their position, where the city teacher remains in her position from seven to ten years. It follows that they have lower certificates and less experience than the urban teachers, though it can hardly be said that their task is proportionately less difficult.

These are some of the points indicated in an analytical summary prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At this time, when teachers' contracts for the coming year are generally under revision, comparisons afforded by the tables may be of particular interest. The tables are arranged after a plan approved last October at a conference of representatives of the provincial Departments of Education, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The plan is essentially that recommended by the Research Department of the Canadian Teachers' Federation in 1935. In the present report it is possible to present statistics according to the approved plan for only six provinces; similar records for Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta are not yet available.

by a large circle of friends. She leaves her husband, five children: John A. Roy Frank, Myrtle (Mrs. Fredell) and Marian (Mrs. Norris); and several grandchildren all of Duluth, also the following brothers and sisters: James and Robert Wooden, Mill Settlement West; Lottie (Mrs. Fred Whelpley), Arlington, Mass.; Annie (Mrs. Samuel VanWart), Hampstead, N. B.; and Della (Mrs. Winslow Scott), of this place. The funeral was held in Duluth yesterday.

FREDERICTON JCT., May 22 — A farewell party was given in Ball's Hall last evening to Gordon H. West-

## WHAT TO SPEAK WHEN ABROAD

### English Goes Long Way But It's Nice to Know French and German

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25 — Not so many years ago, Americans making the "grand tour" of Europe were completely dependent on interpreters. Today, in most of the large cities of western Europe the American traveller can get along even if he speaks no language but his own.

It comes as a pleasant surprise to Americans making their first trip to Europe that many more Europeans speak English than they had supposed, says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

In Paris and Amsterdam this is especially true. Let an American ask a bus or train conductor in stumbling French or Dutch to notify him which is his stop, and a helpful passenger may inquire in good colloquial English, "Just where do you want to get off?" Let an American stroll through the noisy, colorful market of Les Halles in Paris and she is likely to be "kidded" in English with cries of "Hello, darling," "Hello, sweetie."

In many of the European capitals shop windows bear gleaming signs of "English spoken," and in the chief show places one finds native guides, lecturing in English, as well as in the country's language.

Parties of tourists shuffling through the old red ruins of Heidelberg castle hear its features pointed out first in German and then in English. Visitors to the peace palace at The Hague in the Netherlands will hear the guide describe the meeting chamber of the World Court in succession in Dutch, English, French and German.

When an Italian guide conducts sightseers through the terraced gardens on Lake Maggiore's Isola Bella, his English versions, in comparison with his flowers Italian lecture, sounds very terse. A tree about which a fervent oration has been made in Italian may be explained by the scant comment, "champhor tree."

Foreigners speaking English sometime strike snags. More than one guide speaks of a "middle-aged" castle which was built in the 11th or 12th century. A French liner bore the sign: "The baggage master will be in the smoking room at 9:30 A. M."

The passenger steamer puffing up and down the Rhine charge 10 pfennigs "for handwashing." But surely these are no worse than the American who thinks the advertisement, "Olio Sasso" (trade name for an olive oil) is the name of a town until he sees it on every Italian station. Or the American in Paris who asks in an apprehensive whisper the meaning of "Defense d'afficher," seen everywhere, which means "Post No Bills."

Strangely enough, some of those whose accents tourists have most difficulty in understanding are Englishmen conducting parties through Westminster Abbey.

The difference between the "King's English" as it is spoken in the United States and on its native heath is apparent the minute an arriving American enters the station at Southampton. Porters, instead of asking for bags, or baggage, say: "Any luggage? Luggage, sir?" At hotels one takes a "lift" instead of an elevator, and ascends a flight to the first floor, which Americans would call the second floor. The first floor is known as the "ground floor" in England and in most countries on the continent.

One takes the "underground" in London instead of the subway; and in traffic, instead of being told to "Look out for the truck," one is cautioned to "Mind the lorry." If the King's English sometimes sounds a bit stiff to American ears, as on the sign, "Touch Not Armor," in the Tower of London, it nevertheless seems to express the English love of law and order. The warning, "Trespassers will be rigorously dealt with," sounds much more firm-jawed than "will be prosecuted."

rup, who is about to leave for his new home in Pugwash, N. S. On behalf of the large party, a club-bag was presented him by Allan Stuart.

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## INTERNATIONAL FETE TO OPEN GREAT BRIDGE

### Mighty Steel Link Crosses Sea Lanes 250 Feet Above San Francisco Bay; Overall Length Is Nearly Mile and Quarter

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 — The suspension bridge across the Golden Gate, called the greatest engineering achievement in history, will be opened to traffic May 27 with a huge international festival memorializing completion of San Francisco's dream of 50 years.

For a full week official delegations of foreign nations, the massed U. S. battle fleet, representatives of western states and cities and a host of entertainers will participate in a mighty display of pageantry celebrating opening of the gigantic span which took \$33,000,000, four years, and 10 lives to build.

The Golden Gate bridge is a single deck suspension bridge, the longest single clear span in the world. It is 6,450 feet in length from end to end, and 4,200 feet centre to centre of piers. The span is three times the length of Brooklyn bridge in New York, and 700 feet longer than the greatest single span ever built to date, the George Washington Memorial bridge across the Hudson river at New York.

The Golden Gate bridge, surpassed only by the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge—a scant two miles distant—crosses over San Francisco bay waters at a height of 250 feet and connects San Francisco by highway directly with the Redwood Empire of northern California. It offers a shorter route to all points of the Pacific Northwest.

It is the first span across the world-famed channel whose beauty enchanted Gen. John C. Fremont, western pathfinder, and caused him to call it "Chrysoceros"—the Golden Gate. The "gate" is the outermost portal to San Francisco bay, second largest port in the United States. Henceforward the ship of the world which call at San Francisco harbor will sail underneath the bridge.

The Golden Gate bridge fiesta will start with the mobilization in San Francisco of numerous spectacular "pilgrimages" from Canada, Mexico and western states.

Arriving by airplane, automobile, caravan, covered wagon, motorcycle and horseback the pilgrimages will depict dramatic phases of the development of the "wild west"—its conquest, the discovery of gold in San Francisco, the war with Mexico and the interesting development of Spanish California into statehood.

Gigantic lighting effects never before attempted on a city-wide scale

will add a blaze of color to the spotlights of 150 United States battleships anchored in San Francisco bay and the lights of both bridges.

Ships representing almost every naval power in the world will augment the United States fleet in an impressive maritime display. United States army and navy air forces will participate in service maneuvers.

The 16th Canadian Scottish Regimental band and the Vancouver Kit-silano Boys' band will lead the Canadian delegation. Washington's cavalcade will be headed by Gov. Clarence D. Martin and Mayor John F. Dore of Seattle.

### States To Send Cavalcades

Seven hundred and fifty automobiles will form Oregon's caravan headed by Gov. Charles H. Martin. The Utah Overland cavalcade will arrive from Salt Lake City with a Mormon choir, the Provo high school band of 90 pieces, and 100 automobiles. Wyoming will send a parade of cowboys from the Cheyenne roundup. Nevada will present a 200-car pilgrimage of costumed rodeo and "days of '49" characters.

The Redwood Empire country of California, the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and southern California will be represented by thousands of active participants.

Los Angeles will send a parade of 5,000 cars, headed by Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz mounted posse. A rose tournament unit will represent Pasadena. The Santa Monica municipal band will participate. Other California cities will send official delegations, floats and festa units.

A cast of 3,000, headed by John Charles Thomas, famed American baritone, will present a huge historical pageant depicting history of California and the West in a specially constructed amphitheatre at Crissy Field. A full, week-long programme of sports events will be offered.

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## Dominion of Canada Conversion Loan

The Bank of Canada is authorized by the Acting Minister of Finance to receive applications to convert Dominion of Canada 5½% Victory Loan Bonds maturing December 1, 1937, into:

### Two-Year 1 per cent. Bonds, due June 1, 1939

Issue Price: 99.25%  
yielding approximately 1.38% to maturity;

OR

### Five-Year 2 per cent. Bonds, due June 1, 1942

Issue Price: 98.25%  
yielding approximately 2.375% to maturity;

OR

### Twelve-Year 3¼ per cent. Bonds, due June 1, 1949

(Callable on or after June 1, 1946)

Issue Price: 99.00%  
yielding approximately 3.35% to maturity.

Victory Loan Bonds accepted for conversion into any of the maturities of the new loan must have attached the final coupons due December 1, 1937, and will be valued at a price of 102.25% (the coupons due June 1, 1937, detached).

Bonds accepted for conversion will be exchanged for interim certificates of the new loan on June 1, 1937, when the resultant cash adjustments in favour of the applicants will be made.

Bonds will be dated June 1, 1937. Principal and interest will be payable in lawful money of Canada. Interest will be payable, without charge, semi-annually June 1 and December 1, at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Denominations: 1 % Bonds, \$1,000  
2 % Bonds, \$1,000  
3¼% Bonds, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

No part of this loan will be offered for cash subscription.

Applications may be made to the Head Office of the Bank of Canada through any branch in Canada of any chartered bank or through any recognized dealer, from whom copies of the official prospectus containing complete details of the loan may be obtained.

The application lists will open on May 5, 1937, and will close as to any or all of the maturities, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Acting Minister of Finance. The Acting Minister of Finance reserves the right to limit the amount to be issued in any maturity.