

## 'BACK TO SCHOOL' SOVIET SLOGAN GIVEN IN DRIVE FOR EDUCATION OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

MOSCOW, Sept. 10—The young men and women of Soviet Russia on Sunday last celebrated International Youth Day, one of their revolutionary holidays, more quietly and soberly than at any time since the Revolution. During the last few months, Russia's youth societies have been completely reorganized, and the Kremlin rulers have firmly instructed these societies to devote their entire attention to education.

As one Communist leader explained the Young Communist League, with its 5,000,000 members, has hitherto been too busy with the active struggle for survival of the Soviet State to devote proper attention to the discipline and thorough education of its own members, and of youth in general. Russian young people first fought in the civil war, then participated actively in the class warfare which destroyed whole groups of Russian society, then were enlisted to assure the success of the industrial expansion program outlined in the Five-Year Plan.

### Personnel Needed

Now the civil war is remote, the class war is nearing an end, and industrial foundations are laid. But Russian Communist rulers realize more keenly every day that machines do not function of themselves, that state organizations falter and limp because they lack trained personnel. There is even yet a possibility that the cumbersome state machine will break down in such an emergency as war, and the Young Communists and other youth societies, therefore, are commanded to devote their entire attention to training state personnel.

Joseph Stalin's recent slogan, "Cadres decide everything," was intended especially for young people who can learn most easily. The world "cadres" as used by Russians, means skilled workers to every occupation. (Russia has abundant labor, but very little of it is skilled.)

In speeches today, emphasis is laid upon the need to discipline and re-educate Soviet young women. The extreme freedom granted to Russian young women since the Revolution has admittedly had unfavourable as well as favorable results. The Kremlin is tightening social regulations governing its young women, is creating by means of its powerful propaganda machine a public opinion exalting womanly characteristics long regarded elsewhere as virtues—such as modesty, chastity, love of home, children and family.

### To Guard Energies

On this International Youth Day, Soviet young people are being told for the first time that they must no longer dissipate their energies in "extracurricular" activities. They will no longer be asked to participate in "subotniks"—voluntary contributions of free labor to push along some urgent state enterprise. Such work must now be left to regular state organizations. They will not be called upon for "social work" after school hours. The state's welfare organizations will do this. They must devote all their time to making themselves skilful, both in some specific occupation of their choice and as citizens.

If young people have any time left over, it is suggested that they concentrate upon three lines: military drill, with especial emphasis upon learning to shoot which will prepare them in case of necessity to defend their "fatherland"; study of international events, of course from the dogmatic Communist viewpoint, and the study of foreign languages.

### Must Learn Languages

"Every young Soviet citizen should acquire at least one foreign language" declared one speaker. "This is necessary not only to understand what is happening abroad, to permit contacts with the young people of other countries, but to educate one's self properly in the technical methods which advanced industrial countries already have developed, but which technically backward Russia lacks."

So Russia's young people are today urged to carry out their new assignment of making themselves efficient cogs in the growingly more powerful state machine. The Young Communist League members are accepting these instructions in a somewhat chastened spirit. For years they have been active, perhaps a decisive, part of something which has resembled a "war economy."

Russian young people are very much in the same position of young people in Europe and the United States when the Great War ended. In Russia this stimulating if difficult period was extended successively by the civil war, the class war and the intensive drive for industrialization. Now, however, the young people are being reminded that the war is over and they must return to their books. They will probably find it difficult to settle down to a more humdrum life.

## LARGER CREWS NEEDED TO FINISH VILLAGE

EASTPORT, Maine, September 10—The menace of approaching winter today threatened a delay in outdoor projects at Quoddy village, construction camp for the \$36,000,000 tidal power project, unless good weather and larger work crews are provided immediately.

Although 1,600 persons are now employed on the project, heavy rain, lack of building materials and the Labor Day holiday forced a two-day layoff, which set back the program considerably. Larger crews must soon be hired to construct 134 buildings at the \$500,000 Quoddy village, or it may be difficult to have the Rice Hill pasture lands site ready for winter.

Old-timers shook their heads at the prospect of conducting very much outdoor work after the rigorous Maine winter starts early in November. The winter season usually lasts until the middle of March.

This week workmen have been constructing a roadway from the state highway two miles along McCody woods to the "carrying place. There, on high ground surrounded by thick woods, Col. Philip Fleming, chief engineer, will build three modern houses, in one of which he will live with his family. At present his family is staying at President Roosevelt's summer place at Campobello, N. B.

On Spring farm, eight large bunk-houses and a garage have been completed to house construction crews, hurrying in advance of winter.

Large crews started last week at Quoddy village where bids were recently opened for construction of several houses. So far no work has been started on six proposed dams or the One-Mile power house and \$600,000 federal bridge.

The engineers were further hampered by a shortage of building materials which are rapidly being rushed by special freight trains.

In addition to 100 acres of pasture land already owned by the govern-

## O...HAPPY COUNTRYMAN

To Help Improve the Conditions of Rural Life, and as a Labor of Love, a Journalist Defined Precedent by Starting a Magazine in an Obscure English Village—and With Success.

In America it is the fashion to be hopeful. The new idea is welcomed. In rural England the new idea often takes deep root by reason of the very opposition it arouses. But in recent years new methods of transport and goods roads have made it easy for the specialist to prove that the English countryside is an excellent trying-out ground for a new venture. William Morris discovered this more than half a century ago.

A typical illustration of the unexpected in modern English rural life has been the founding of a quarterly magazine called *The Countryman*. A decade ago, on the spur of the low Cotswold hills some 600 feet above sea level, two dozen miles from Oxford, the ancient village of Idbury, numbering less than 50 inhabitants, had fallen into a state of neglect. Some of the cottages clustering round the old square-towered church, with its fine Norman doorway and medieval belfry, had been condemned, and others were in process of crumbling to the ground. A byword among the villagers was: "Nobody ever takes no interest in Idbury."

Idbury's long past stretches farther back than its entry in Domesday Book and the burial of the Saxon soldiers whose skeletons are lying in neat rows near the surface of a disused stone quarry, for it was a British camp before it was Roman.

Idbury had begun to forget her past. Not a single village memory went beyond "grampy" (grandfather). Then something happened. A widely known writer, returning home after years of sojourning in foreign lands, spied the noble lines of the uninhabited Idbury "high house"—the manor house—with its roof gaping to the sky. With an eye for a wide, inspiring landscape, he bought the house and with the help of skillful local masons restored it on traditional lines.

As the new owner of the "high its stone-mullioned dormers over the house" paced his study or gazed from sweet valley of the Evenlode, his physical eye rested on four or five counties in the very heart of England but his inward vision was at work planning how to help in the rural advance. A government wireless station, the tall poles of which defined the view on the south side of the valley, seemed sharply to insist on the need for instant action. For a couple of years the writer gave a push first to one good cause then to another, never ceasing to write, write, write. Gradually all over the district unseemly cottages began to disappear, and in their place rose groups of architecturally planned dwellings. At first, opposition was strong but today 300 or more cottages in the Rural District Council area have made life a decency to as many agricultural workers and their families.

After a year or two of sporadic effort the writer knew that to be of real use he must focalize. This decision brought into being *The Countryman*, the little quarterly in bright green jacket that, in the words of a South African daily, "published in the heart of the Cotswolds goes to the ends of the earth."

Everything about *The Countryman* was new: its pocket size, style, outlook and aims—especially its aims. This nonsectarian, nonparty magazine was concerned more with the welfare of the rural people than with how to make two blades of grass grow where one had grown before. It was indeed like a blade of grass itself, pointed and gentle in the garment of spring with promise and hope for a new springtime in the faded hearts of the people of the land.

Besides being a "help and stimulus to men and women who are striving for better conditions of rural life," *The Countryman* sought to "present in an interesting, stirring way, the constructive thought of fertile and penetrating rural minds." The chief note of the magazine was its independence. The editor was also the proprietor and was "answerable to no one but himself and his wife," for the review was "equally for women as for men."

## Ryder Cup Is Insured for Gt. Britain Return

LEATHERHEAD, Eng. Sept. 10—The British Ryder Cup squad is so confident of lifting the international professional golf trophy that the cup has been insured for a trans-Atlantic journey.

Speaking at a luncheon for the team, Commander R. T. C. Roe, the manager, said today:

"The British team has 'got its tail up' and is far from suffering from an inferiority complex. We've gone so far, in fact, as to insure the Ryder Cup for a return journey to England."

The matches against America's picked professionals will be played at Ridgewood, N.J., September 28-29.

ment, five acres near Spring farm have just been purchased as a site for barracks to house workers at McCody woods.

## SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Novel Curricula for Unemployed Conducted in Durham, England.

QUEBEC, P. Q., Sept. 10—"Taking in each others washing", once a joke at the expense of Socialism, is now an important factor in the establishment of juvenile unemployed, according to Thos. B. Tilley, director of education for Durham, who disembarked from the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress* of Australia here with ten other noted British educators in Canada for a seven weeks' tour.

Mr. Tilley is a leading experimenter in modern education and because of the high unemployment figures in his country has had wide scope for his experiments.

"Our greatest problem", Mr. Tilley said "has been to take care of children who reached the normal age for leaving school faced with the utter impossibility of finding work. Boys, especially, were a problem, and it was up to us to find a way of solving it."

The educationalist made no reference to psychology or isms of the kind met with at educational conferences, but in the matter of fact manner of a hard-headed north countryman pointed out that common-sense was the essence of the work in Durham.

"We wanted to get away from the 'school' feeling", he said. "Once they have left school boys like to feel that they are men so our first step was the creation of junior industrial centres, where technical training could be given in an atmosphere more that of a factory than a classroom. Owing to our unfortunate employment situation it was an easy matter to take over disused factory buildings. As instructors we picked out such men as mine managers, foremen and others of the management type who were out of employment themselves. As a result the boys, while they may not hear pedantic English from their instructors, get sound practical knowledge practically under shop conditions."

### Formed In 1926

The junior industrial centres were formed in 1916 when the slump first began to be felt. Mr. Tilley said, and were voluntary so far as boys were concerned. Those over 16—eligible for the dole—could draw no unemployment benefit unless they were attending classes.

"Woodworking, joinery, motor mechanics and such subjects were the first we undertook. Then we added barbering, and it was such a success that tailoring was tried and the boys now mend and remodel their own clothes. Motor mechanics is the most popular class, he continued, "and every boy can drive a car and make running repairs by the time he leaves us."

"Our greatest trouble at the moment is the 'bulge' in inverted commas—" cautioned Mr. Tilley. "The 'bulge' is the generally accepted term for the heavy increase in the birth-rate for the years 1919 and 1920 when men came back from the war. This year and next the number of children leaving school to start work will be 75 per cent above normal. Consequently the number of youngsters to be absorbed in industry is equally increased. To meet the 'bulge' and other exigencies the Unemployment Insurance Act has been amended to include children 14 years of age and over with the result that junior centres are now compulsory for unemployed juniors, who leave school."

## VANITY WAS CRIME CLUE, GAVE SELF AWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y., September 10—The fascination of appearing in a newsreel accomplished yesterday what hours of questioning failed to accomplish—wrung from a suspect a confession of murder.

Vanity made Joseph Bologna, 23, Brooklyn, preen himself before a clicking camera and speak into the microphone the words that involved him and five others in the hold-up killing of Edwin Esposito, youthful subway station cashier.

District Attorney Geoghan led the six prisoners, all charged with homicide, into the library of his office. He had questioned them from Tuesday until after dawn Wednesday in an attempt to determine which one fired the shot that killed Esposito.

Before the newsreel camera the District Attorney resumed the questioning. Most of the talking was being done by Salvatore Scata, 18. Suddenly the prospect of playing the leading role moved Bologna. He said:

"If you give me a chance in the picture I'll tell you who shot Esposito."

They gave him the chance, and Bologna said:

"I shot him. First I slugged him with my gun. I thought I saw him reaching for his holster and I fired. I was holding my gun close to my side—like this."

## WARNS OF DEATH FROM SKY

British Expert Says Masks Are No Good—Tells How 10,000 Americans Died.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 10—A "rain of death", falling in the form of liquid gas sprayed by enemy planes over whole city areas, is envisaged among the horrors of the next war in an official handbook published by the British Government.

Coincidentally, Lord Halsbury, British expert on gas warfare, voiced a warning that no one mask can possibly protect civilians against the myriad new and deadly fumes which may be expected in air raids of the future.

"There are gases today undreamed of during the world war", he said. Scientists have been working on them since the armistice. France has been at it. Germany likewise. Russia has been very much at it. So have we. The United States has new gases about which other nations know little or nothing.

"And a mask which is efficient against any one gas", he said, "is not going to be any good against something entirely different."

### Calls Pamphlet Bunk

Lord Halsbury, who planned aerial gas attacks on Germany during the later stages of the great war, branded as "bunk" and "dangerous nonsense" the new official pamphlet, issued by the House of Commons, which is entitled "Antigas Precautions and First Aid for Aid Raid Casualties."

He attacked the Government booklet as giving the populace a false sense of security, declaring that all its instructions were useless for the protection of England's densely packed millions.

"What are you doing to do with 7,000,000 persons in London?" he demanded. "The thing is too utterly absurd. It is trying to make people think they are living in a fool's paradise."

### Warns, Against Liquids

The booklet, the first of a series of six prepared by the newly organized air raids precautions department of Whitehall, points out that in addition to gas bombs dropped from aircraft there is the additional threat of gaseous liquids being sprayed from airplanes "over a fairly wide area."

Lord Halsbury cited what he described as "the 10,000 American martyrs" as an example of how a lack of expert knowledge on gases leads to disaster.

"Early in 1918, the Americans made an attack at St. Mihiel. They were warned that their masks would be no good against the German phosgene gas. 'But their reply was: Our masks were designed by the greatest expert in the United States'."

"How many were killed", said Lord Halsbury, "we don't know. The casualty lists were never published. But the figure was near 10,000."

Lord Halsbury declared there was one gas against which no mask yet devised was effective.

## SAYS EEL GRASS RETURNING TO BAY CHALEUR

Captain Frank Allard of Carleton, P. Q., one of the most experienced tugboat operators and rivermen in this district, informed *The Graphic* during the past week that the eel grass which was destroyed by some unknown disease some years ago, is beginning to grow again.

Captain Allard pointed out that with the disappearance of the eel grass the numbers of water fowl which annually rested along the shore of the Bay Chaleur and the Restigouche River while on their journey to warmer climates, was greatly reduced. Capt. Allard is of the opinion that water fowl will return to their old haunts as soon as the grass crop returns to normal.

Hunters in this district will be pleased to learn of this interesting fact and will look forward with interest to better hunting. Capt. Allard pointed out that the death of the eel grass was noted particularly about three or four years ago. At that time along the shores of Nova Scotia, where many water fowl spend the fall and winter months, the government was forced to scatter feed for birds.

In speaking to Captain Allard regarding the scallop fishing in the Bay Chaleur off Carleton we were informed that little or no fishing would take place this fall. Fishermen have been greatly disappointed with the results of their labors in recent years. Some unknown disease appears to be affecting the shell fish as fishermen last year found that a large percentage of the shells brought to the surface were empty.—Campbellton Graphic.

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The District Attorney said he will attempt to use the newsreel record at the trial.

## CONFIDENCE RETURNS; MORE MARRIAGES

Government Figures Reveal 73,023 Weddings Performed in 1934—Largest in Five Years.

OTTAWA—The fact that more young people are now getting married and setting up house indicates possibly better than any carefully prepared index returning public confidence and improving economic conditions in Canada. Government statistics show that 73,923 marriages were performed in 1934, or, in other words, 146,046 persons were confident of their economic future. The number of marriages solemnized in 1934 was the largest in the past five years and represents an increase of 9,153 or 14.3 per cent over 1933 figures. Of this total 33,261 or less than half took place in cities and other large urban centres of 10,000 population or over.

More recent figures, covering such urban centres alone show that the marriage rate this year will be even higher than in 1934. For the first five months of 1935, January to May, inclusive, 21,230 Canadians stepped up to the altar as compared with 20,798 in 1933. During the first five months of this year the province of Ontario led all other sections of the Dominion with approximately 4,667 weddings. The province of Quebec came second with 2,034. British Columbia fourth with 880 and the Maritime provinces last with 635. By cities, Toronto led with 1,990 weddings as compared with Montreal's 1,638, although the latter city showed a more marked increase over last year than did the former. Winnipeg came third with 775 weddings and Vancouver fourth with 697.

The purchases of household furniture and equipment by the newly married couples and the number of wedding presents showered on them greatly accelerates the machinery of industrial production and retail trade. This is reflected in the increases registered in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report on the changes in the value of retail sales during the popular wedding months, particularly in the furniture store reports.

## VITAMIN C A HEALER FOR EYE CATARACT

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The use of Vitamin C to treat cataract—an eye affliction which heretofore could be treated only by surgery—was announced today by Dr. A. M. Josephson. Announcement of the treatment constituted one of the most important and dramatic discoveries in recent medical progress.

Cataract, the gradual clouding of the lens of the eye has been chiefly a scourge of old age. When once a cataract began to form, medical men could do nothing but watch the slow development while the vision of the victim grew dimmer and dimmer.

Finally when the lens grew hard and opaque—and the victim blind—the surgeon could step in and operate removing the lens completely and supplying the patient with thick eyeglasses to take the place of the natural lens of the eye.

Dr. Josephson had treated cataract successfully by giving the patient .01 to .3 of a gram of Vitamin C daily in the form of ascorbic acid. He reported that where blindness had already set in, vision returned after a few days sufficiently to permit the patient to count fingers. Cataracts which had not progressed so far, responded to the treatment at an equal rate and showed proportional improvement.

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