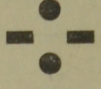


DEVON SHOPPING PAGE



TOURISTS SHUN EUROPE FOR OTHER WORLD SPOTS

Hotel, Restaurant and Multiplicity of Tipping Exactions Brought First Revulsion—Canada Shows Increase

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American's determination to travel has been sustained in spite of depressed conditions in the United States, although the direction he has taken has materially changed. The change has been a turning away from Europe and an adventuring to other parts of the world. The increasing popularity of the special cruise, including the round the world cruise, has had an effect on the tourist movement.

Tourists Disgusted
Dissatisfaction with several European attitudes has resulted in a limited boycott of that area. First, there came the disgust with the exploitation by Europeans of American travellers. Every American, even though he might be some poor middle western school teacher travelling on long-accumulated savings, was considered fair game. Hotel, restaurant and the multiplicity of tipping exactions brought about the first revulsion.

The wave of unemployment in the United States had some effect but not as much, in one class of travel, as might have been expected. Foreign trips are taken by some tourists as the result of perhaps, years of savings. The advent of hard times would not necessarily prevent realization when the time came. For example, more tourists went abroad in 1930, after the depression had started, than in 1929, the highest year of prosperity. In 1920 the numbers were 452,658 and in 1930 they were 476,932.

Increasing resentment on the part of Americans against the cavalier manner in which European nations treated their war indebtedness to the United States had the effect of turning many Americans to other parts of the world for travel. Political intolerance in Italy, and especially in Germany, alienated thousands. Steamship companies and travel agencies were not slow to capitalize on the situation and stressed other parts of the world in their advertising.

This change has had an important effect in the international tourist account. The sums of money which used to pour into European pockets are going elsewhere. Even in the last two record years the difference is marked. For example American tourist expenditures in Canada in 1913 amounted to \$101,000,000 and in 1934 to \$124,000,000. Similarly, tourist expenditures in Mexico amounted to \$28,000,000 in 1923 and \$41,000,000 in 1934. It must be noted with emphasis that, in 1934 there was no occasion for Americans to go to either of these neighboring countries to find liquor.

Particular Drawing Cards
It used to be said that every man in the world had two countries, his own and France. Well, that might have been the feeling of some Americans a while back, but there has been a change of heart. For example, in 1932, Americans spent \$70,000,000 in France alone. Last year, they spent but \$50,000,000. In 1932 American tourist expenditures in Germany were \$5,200,000 and last year they were \$4,200,000. Italy got \$13,350,000 of American tourist money in 1932 and only \$8,500,000 last year.

In spite of the dissatisfaction with Europe, total tourist expenditures are on the increase. The steamship as well as the foreign hotel competition has been keen and there have been many cut rates.

There was a combination of reasons why 1930 was a good year. The Passion Play at Oberammergau attracted many. Of the 363,000 spectators who attended the performance, no less than 52,172 were Americans. Not all went to Europe solely for that event, but it is likely some thousands chose that year to go because of the play. Then, too, 5653 Gold Star Mothers, aided partially by a Congressional appropriation, went to France to visit

the cemeteries and battlefields of the Western Front.

A great many people doubtless are inclined to think of European travel in terms of the rich man. Rich people do travel and, on a per capita basis, spend more on their journeys than those in moderate circumstances. Nevertheless, from the standpoint of aggregates, it is the poor man who makes the tourist expenditures important.

Thus, it is shown in a breakdown of statistics for 1930, that tourists or travellers going abroad by third class spent \$65,451,000. Those availing themselves of the bargain rates of the tourist or student class spent \$67,563,000. Second class passengers paid \$55,121,000. Here is a total of \$168,135,000 sent by travellers, most of whom were in moderate circumstances. It is true, of course, that quite a few fairly well off persons, especially if they are experienced travellers, avail themselves of these low-priced accommodations. There is an old trick, known to seasoned travellers, who are acquainted with pursers and stewards. They will ship in a low-rate class and then if the ship is found not to be filled up in the more expensive cabins, will be transferred at sea for a liberal tip, but something a good deal less than the full rate. They always take the chance that there will be empty first class cabins.

BICYCLIST HAS SKULL FRACTURED

GAGETOWN, Queens County, August 21—Charles Burpee, 25, son of Thomas P. Burpee, Upper Gagetown, lies in a private nursing home at Gagetown last night, suffering from a fractured skull and a broken shoulder, received when his bicycle collided last evening with an automobile bearing Indiana license plates. The accident occurred on the River road, a short distance from the young man's home.

Burpee was riding onto the main road from a side path leading from his home. He was picked up unconscious and rushed to the nursing home, where first aid was rendered by Dr. W. M. Jenkins, Gagetown. Following investigation by R. C. M. P. from Fredericton, the automobile was allowed to proceed, as it was said that it was not driving fast and had sounded its horn.

Dr. Jenkins reported last night that Burpee's condition was "fair". The young man had recovered consciousness, he stated, but little could be said concerning his condition until the shock had worn off.

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Of Interest to Women

VOICE-SAVING

A Hungarian woman is making a career of remodelling voices, principally for theatrical people or those before the public eye. Her theory is that anybody can sing. She says "Anybody can have a nice speaking voice. And everybody should both speak and sing well. I do not mean that everybody should sing professionally, but that all should learn to sing, as they learn to write."

"Singing is the most perfect self-expression, the revelation of your inner selves. Good singing is joy, happiness, relief. It gives the sensation of freeing one's self of all earthly bonds."

Three things, she declares, are necessary, if you would speak well. You must have the ability to relax the whole body, to breathe regularly and rhythmically; to relax the lower jaw.

But the worst sin against good speech is the human inability to relax. "The most beautiful voice I ever heard was that of Duse," she states. "That was because she was always absolutely relaxed in both voice and acting. If only the average person could learn to relax! But even in his sleep, he remains tense. Everybody should practice relaxing, first one limb and then another, until the whole body is untensed."

"If you can learn to do that your

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., August 22—Jean Charles Routhier, 70, pioneer Alberta rancher, a son of the late Sir Adolph Routhier, who was a chief justice of Quebec, died at Pincher Creek during the weekend wrote the words of "O Canada."

Born in St. Louis, Kamouraska, Quebec, Mr. Routhier was a veteran of the Northwest Rebellion, serving with a Quebec regiment. Later, he joined the Northwest Mounted Police, retiring in 1887 to take up ranchland near Pincher Creek.

Mrs. Routhier and six children, including Adolphe Routhier, K.C., of Montreal, and Rev. Henri Routhier, of Edmonton, survive.

voice can be developed and refined to become a pleasant instrument to express thoughts and emotions."

Having made these same statements in season and out of season for years, we agree cordially with the Hungarian lady's statements and once again put forward the advice to parents to see that their children speak correctly and pleasantly, whatever else they may learn.

Speak Plain English

In accordance with the above remarks we came upon a report of a speech made by a university professor in Vancouver. He said the best principles of the English language are to write and speak so that others can completely understand the meaning. He cited George Bernard Shaw as one of the few writers who has mastered the art of saying exactly what he means, and made a plea to his hearers to drop lengthy and "elegant" words from ordinary conversation and to adopt a clear, simple speech. He might also have added, drop the inane slang which characterizes the speech of so many—both young and old—in Canada.

Using Mr. and Mrs. Jones as the synonym for the ordinary people who make up the great majority of the world, an editor once said: "Don't use big words when you write. Remember that Mr. and Mrs. Jones and their children will read it and if you can get it across to them, you can get it across to anyone." It's a good rule for aspiring authors!

GOOD SALADS

"It takes four persons to make a salad," says the Spanish proverb, "a spendthrift for the oil, a miser for the vinegar, a counsellor for the salt and a madman to stir them." In a sunny land where the olive groves bear well, no cook will bear to any substitute for good olive oil. Good Mexican vinegar is clarified with egg yolks. Grape wine vinegar is the favorite, although tastes vary widely on this point.

"Inspid as life without love is the salad without imagination," protested some gentle friar perhaps a century ago in the Carmelite Convent of San Angel. From the Convent cookbook comes this suggestion for a salad.

ROOT VEGETABLES KEEP WELL IN DRY SAND

Root vegetables such as beets, carrots and parsnips, may be preserved during the entire winter in a perfect state by keeping them packed in dry, sand. The sand should be placed in boxes or barrels in a dry, cool part of the cellar or store room, in layers alternating with layers of vegetables until the receptacle is full.

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