

Old Times Recalled

Lord Fitzgerald's Walk from Fredericton To Quebec City

Twenty-five years before the 104th Regiment made the famous march from this city to Quebec, four men, two of them officers in the 54th Regiment, stationed in this city, made the trip from this city to Quebec. In February 1799 they went through what is now the State of Maine and reached Quebec City, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, in thirty-one days. The trip, which was full of adventure, is described by one writer as the most dangerous piece of inland navigation ever attempted.

The men who made this trip were Lord Edward Fitzgerald who came to Fredericton (then Saint Anne's) with the first regiment to arrive here—the 54th, a brother officer named Laskey, Fitzgerald's servant, a coloured man named Toney, and another servant. A description of the trip together with a map prepared by Lord Fitzgerald was two years ago presented to the York and Sunbury Historical Society by Lord Henry Fitzgerald of Dublin.

The Daily Mail will publish this story of adventure, from day to day until it is completed. It should be valuable for historical references.

(Continued)

There was another pause. This time Lord Edward broke it.

"Whither are you bound," he asked Blake.

"For Ireland," the other replied with a curious tremor in his voice as it dwelt lovingly on the name. "Let me confess," he added impetuously. "I had some hope of your company. Do you ever think at all of that talk of ours on the night before we last parted, when, as it seems to me, we swore fidelity to the old land? Often the remembrance has come to me reproachfully by the silent camp-fire in the lonely woods, and has set me pacing restlessly all through the night. You have been in Ireland since we last met?"

"I have," said Lord Edward, sadly. "I have seen her misery without the power to help it. I have felt weak and bewildered, and ended by swimming with the current, with eyes and ears close shut."

"I will not believe," Blake broke in, "that you saw misery without trying to soften it—that you saw wrong without trying to right it."

"I felt helpless—that is all. There was no point where I could set the lever—no power I could apply to raise the people. There was no use, I thought, grieving over what I could not remedy. I tried to forget, and I did forget. I grew absorbed in my own life, and I paid the penalty of selfishness. I drifted, and my drifting has landed me here. Our life's course is fashioned before our lives begin," he went on gloomily, with a touch of that dreary philosophy, old as the hills and false as the seas which youth borrows from disappointed love, and thinks new and true: "Our lives are made for us like our minds and bodies. We can change none of the three. We revolve in a narrow self-conscious circle from day to day, but the great orbit of our existence is shaped by mysterious powers which we neither know nor can control. We are what we are, and will be what we must be."

A half-conscious admiration of his own cynical wisdom mingled with the bitterness with which he spoke.

"I deny it," cried Blake, in earnest protest. "God has made us masters of ourselves for good or evil. He has given us power to shape our own lives. On our own heads are the folly, crime, and punishment if we misshape them."

The earnestness in his voice touched Lord Edward, more than he cared to show.

"Give fate her due," he cried lightly. "At any rate she has tied your life and mine together. For the third time we have met by the strangest chance in the heart of this lonely forest, far

from all the beaten tracks of human footsteps."

"The thought that our lives are fated to run together," Blake replied, "has often been in my own heart, and has been very pleasant to me, but our meeting here has not been chance. I knew of your expedition and came to seek you. When I crossed the trail of the moose I knew he was hunted, and guessed who the hunters were. I knew too, that where the snow ceased there was danger of losing him. I followed the deer and you followed me, and so we met."

"Not soon to part, I trust," said Lord Edward, with something of his old boyish enthusiasm.

"Most sincerely, I hope so," Blake replied.

"I had the offer of long leave," the impetuous young soldier continued, "as I started on this expedition. I have a great mind to take it. I have caught homesickness from you. I am tired of the loneliness of barrack and forest alike. I want familiar places and faces. Will you have my company to Ireland?"

"It is of all things what I most longed for," replied Blake.

"It is a bargain then?"

"A bargain," exclaimed Maurice.

Half rising from their rough couch, the two men clasped hands once more. Then, with a murmured good-night, they nestled snugly down amongst the spruce, drew their blankets closer, and dropped into a dreamless sleep that lasted to the dawn.

The trouble of the expedition was over. Blake knew the forest as a cabin knows a city.

His rifle and woodcraft combined provided them with food, dainty and abundant, as regularly and assuredly as the most careful housewife that ever haunted the meat market for city epicure. Their painful march was thenceforward turned into a holiday expedition.

FINAL RALLIES BOTH PARTIES ON SATURDAY

The final Liberal rally in the federal election campaign was held at the Liberal committee rooms on Saturday evening, and was attended by a large number of party workers. There was great enthusiasm shown, and during the evening delightful refreshments were served and smokes enjoyed.

Frank Osborne acted as chairman. The Conservatives held a rally on Saturday evening at their York Street rooms with many present. Refreshments and smokes were enjoyed during the evening. Ald. C. Hedley Forbes acted as chairman and the speakers included Hazen Flemming, Mrs. H. F. McLeod, Horace Hanson, Clifford Wade, Alfred A. Treadwell, W. G. Quinn, and Spurd Delong.

CREDITS REFUSED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12—A general refusal to extend credit for Italian purchases of United States goods was indicated yesterday in reports to the commerce department. Banking houses which make a business of financing such transactions were reported for the most part to be declining to grant the necessary credits. The movement, initiated even before hostilities commenced, was in line with action taken in August by the government-owned Export Import Bank in refusing to extend credits for exports to Italy.

DETROIT, Oct. 14 — John Ross Roach, for 14 years a Major League hockey player and since 1932 goalie for the Detroit Red Wings in the National Hockey League, was given his outright release Friday by the Red Wings. He was the oldest player, in point of service, in the league.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail.

U. S. AND BRITISH MARINES ONLY OUTFITS OF THEIR KIND

Royal Marines of Great Britain, Assigned to Stand Guard at Buckingham Palace, Formed 1694 to Enforce Discipline at Sea

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14—For the first time since their organization in 1694 the royal marines of Great Britain have been assigned to stand guard at Buckingham palace where the King of England resides. This does not seem especially impressive to the average American but, to an Englishman, it is at least interesting. There is no reason to mention the fact at all save for the circumstance that the American people have a rather high opinion of their own marine corps.

Only 2 Marine Corps

Great Britain and the United States are the only two countries in the world which have marine corps. In Great Britain they call them—as they would—the royal marines. But here is an interesting thing. Although the first British marine corps was organized in 1694, it had miscellaneous vicissitudes and practically went out of business in later years. But, in 1740, when the United States still consisted of the 13 original colonies, there were recruited in this country three regiments of marines—royal marines, naturally—for his majesty's service. They were raised to assist the fleet in its various operations against the King of Spain and against the French with whom the British never have been especially friendly, especially at sea.

To illustrate the military rather than naval character of these troops, it might well be noted that the three regiments recruited were commanded by colonels, if you please, appointed by the crown. The captains of companies. There seems to be no record as to which of the 13 colonies named the several captains. Perhaps each one named a captain. There were, assuredly, enough to go around.

It is sort of amazing to other nations that the British and Americans should do so curious a thing as to have an army force aboard ship. The original order in council which established the British marines, when it was heard about on the continent, provoked no little comment. It was dated 1694 and provided in somewhat archaic English for "twelve hundred land soldiers to be forthwith rayzed to be in readiness to be distributed in his majesty's fleet prepared for sea service."

The Admirals' Regiment

As a further mark of the amphibian nature of these men, they were called, officially, "the admirals' regiment". That sounds rather out of tune, like referring to a colonel of a battleship, but nevertheless the order in council is of record.

The American people who were reading newspapers during the world war will remember that the press agency of the United States marine corps exploited, largely through the eloquence of Capt. John H. Cragie, the tremendous merits of that body of men. It had been on the lips of half the country that, when anything in the nature of a threat to the Monroe doctrine occurred between the tropics that the marines had landed and had the situation well in hand. There were some persons so confident of the prowess of this outfit that when they read that the marines had landed in France, they assumed the world war would be over in time for the morning papers.

That was not quite true but it was not far off in theory. They did fairly well as fighting goes from a civilian's point of view, at Belleau Wood, at Chateau Thierry, and in the Argonne. Indeed, at Soissons, during those very hot days, they gave a pretty good account of themselves and were in, as the hunter says, at the death.

This idea of marines seems to be a pretty well tried idea. The idea of the British government, when the first royal marines were organized, was this. For able seamen, the British was in the habit of picking up from Hell, Hull, and Halifax anyone who had so completely lost his spirit of independence as to submit to being shanghaied. Almost invariably that meant that there was some persuasion from a certain state of comatoseness which, we are informed, sailors are not wholly strangers to.

These chaps were fairly hardy wights, and, once aboard, not infrequently caused trouble. To be sure, there were then in the British navy men like Lt. Blight of the Bounty, but not even such martinet could always curb the rugged individualism of the enlisted men—"enlisted" being a term employed under the mauve shadow of euphemism, and with apologies to both the men themselves and the press gangs who, presumably knew what they were about!

Wore Hair In Queues

Anyway, they were not always excellent models of deportment. They wore their hair in queues down their backs and the sort of uniforms that one sees in a performance of Sir Arthur Sullivan's and Sir William Gilbert's Pirates of Penzance. As these were prescribed uniforms and as the men were ordered to wear them as a part of the British navy discipline and showed he wore only his underwear.

the idea that England expects every man to do her duty—and that is not a typographical error—it is slight wonder that there were frequent mutinies.

So expecting mutinies, out of long experience, the British admiralty decided that there should be another outfit aboard ship. The able seamen were shipped for a brief period often as brief as the men could make it. The marines were a more responsible lot and shipped deliberately and, if you please, their enlistment was for life.

Therefore, they stood in a curious relationship as between the officers, the Lt. Blights and the crew of seamen Jackies. In the event of a mutiny, here were these sea soldiers standing between the crew and the officers and having the situation well in hand.

And, by the way, it is interesting to note that the royal marines are not called, as the sailors are, Jackies. They, for some reason which is as obscure as any reason for anything the English-speaking do, are called Jollies, or alternately, Joes. Perhaps the Jackies look down on their associates and refuse to share their nickname with them or, perhaps, the Joes disdain the traditional appellation.

There might be a suggestion for the United States marine corps that it get together with the royal marines and form a sort of exclusive society of the sea for it is indubitable that they are the only organizations of their kind in the world.

Kipling wrote a poem about the royal marines and sometime something may be written about the United States marine corps.

EDUCATION IS FRUITLESS IF WAR PERMITTED

Visitors Maintain that Character Must be Developed

Maintaining that education must be for the development of character and all education was fruitless if war was to be permitted, J. A. Peart, director of education for Winchester, England, and William D. Cousins, director of education in Londonderry and Limavady, members of the touring party of British Directors of Education, were heard in stirring addresses at the meeting of the St. John Teachers' Association last evening. They described latest developments in the realm of education.

J. A. Peart stated that the British teachers were a most devoted band of public servants, men and women and though occupying a difficult position socially actually meriting the title of 'Lighthouse' in many a village where they were the centre of every kind of movement and the greatest influence. Their training, which he considered excellent, consisted of passing the matriculation examination or its equivalent and then completing two years in a training college.

"Though we must not lose sight of the fact that the pupil is a potential wage earner, not until he has reached the age of 15 or 16 and shows definite ability in some direction should he be trained definitely for that calling."

In his impressive concluding sentences Mr. Peart set forth the right of the child to be treated as a child and enjoy childhood to the fullest. He declared the main aim of education is to train character. It was immaterial, he considered, if pupils failed in examinations or achieved spectacular success. The one great purpose was that they should have life and have it more abundantly.

TWO YEAR OLD AT LAUREL PAID \$183.10 FOR \$2

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 14—Lollies, two year old chestnut filly owned by J. H. Loucheim, won the second race by a head here Friday to pay \$183.10 for \$2.

With Jockey J. Renick up, she went the six furlongs distance in 1:15 1-5 to beat out Aura with Skyrise five lengths back in third place. Lollies paid place backers \$77.60 and show backers \$30.80.

KITTERY POINT, Me., Oct. 12 — Fired with excitement, a fireman hurried to George Colby's carpenter shop to help fight flames. The blaze upon were ordered to wear them as a part of the British navy discipline and showed he wore only his underwear.

INVESTIGATIONS FOR CONTROL APPLE DISEASE

Experimental Station Here Reveals that Boron Application to Trees Controls Disease.

Recent investigations conducted by the Horticultural Division of the Dominion Experimental Station here, have revealed the interesting fact that the application of boron to apple trees exercises an important controlling effect upon a physiological disorder, termed corky core. This disease is one of a series which has baffled scientists for many years. Its cause has been unknown, although its occurrence has usually been associated with improper moisture condition in the soil. In a province such as New Brunswick, where irrigation is not practised, moisture conditions are practically entirely beyond human control.

Corky core of apples is characterized by the presence of brown corky spots of varying sizes, occurring in the flesh of apples and usually near the core. It first became sufficiently widespread in New Brunswick as to be considered a serious economic problem in the fall of 1933. In this year, it was so severe in certain orchards that a large proportion of the crop was rendered unsaleable. To make the problem even more serious, two of our leading commercial varieties, McIntosh and Fameuse, were particularly susceptible to this trouble.

Investigational work of a general survey character was commenced that fall. In 1934, a detailed survey of a badly affected orchard was made. Several trees were trenced in order to determine the depth and habit of the root system. Boron and magnesium in solution were injected directly into the branches of a number of trees. Results which at that time could be regarded only as suggestive, owing to the lack of replication of the various treatments, indicated that boron exercised a remarkable controlling effect upon the prevalence of corky core.

In 1935 the scope of the investigation was again enlarged, and the effect of boron, magnesium and zinc, injected directly into the branches in both wet and dry form, determined. The examination of the fruit has just been completed with the results substantiating the evidence of the previous season.

The entire problem, however, is a complicated one. Evidence is available proving that a tree may be severely affected with corky core one year and showing a trace the following year. Furthermore, all branches on the same tree may not be equally affected. Improvements in the method of application are also highly desirable. In this connection, there was some slight evidence in the 1935 investigations that boron applied in the form of a spray, might also prove effective. Further investigational work is necessary before definite recommendations can be made. In the meantime, orchardists generally will welcome the news that a practical control measure for a disorder, which until this year had been seemingly beyond control, is now within sight. This is especially true this fall, since a disorder, which may possibly be a very mild type of corky core, or is at least closely related to it, is fairly widespread, and is causing considerable alarm. This trouble can only be detected by very close examination, and does not affect the quality of the apple. There is a possibility, however, that it may develop into a more serious form in future years, unless definite control measures are undertaken.

Neglected Vacations

It is a matter of debate whether an early vacation or a late one takes the greatest toll of a suburban garden.

The flower enthusiast who loads his family into an automobile, and flees the comforts of civilization in June, returns to find a second crop of dandelions casting their seeds on the air and the newly sprouted crop of weeds choking the annuals that reinforce the perennial row. A knee-wearying task awaits if the invaders are to be routed and if the zinnias, nasturtiums cosmos and asters are to come into bloom in the months that follow.

The belated vacationist leaves when the garden is in full glory of summer bloom. He comes back to a sorry wilderness of gone-to-seed blossoms, sun-seared weeds and crab grass. If he is an ambitious estate owner he has still a chance to revive something of the departed beauty of last August. If he is indolent, and weeding palls in the shortening hours of sunlight, he may reflect on the probability of early frost and turn to other pursuits.

In that case, only the lofty dahlias lift their blooms above the blight of an autumn vacation.

LARGE NUMBER AT CHURCHES ON SUNDAY

The usual services were held at the churches in this city and vicinity on Sunday, and large congregations were present, the weather being most favorable.

At Brunswick Street Baptist church Rev. G. W. Guion preached at both morning and evening services. The morning theme was from the Sermon on the Mount, "Where Your Treasure Is", and the evening subject the fifth of a series on the Church, entitled "The Decisive Hour".

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Rev. Dr. G. E. Ross preached morning and evening. In the morning his subject was "Respecting Another's Conscience", and in the evening "Care and What to Do With It."

Wilmot United Church services were presided over by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Bartlett. The sermon in the morning was "Giving God A Chance", and the evening theme was "When I Go to Vote", an election sermon. In the afternoon Mayor Britain of Saint John spoke to the Men's Brotherhood of the church.

At St. Paul's United Church in the morning the sermon was the second in a series on the question: "What is Christianity". The evening theme was "A Sky Pilot on the Frontier". The address in the evening was by Rev. John Copp, secretary of the Student Christian Movement. Rev. George Telford, the pastor, preached the morning sermon.

Services of special interest took place in the Gibson Memorial United Church in Devon when the church began its observation of its Jubilee anniversary, which will last until next Sunday. Rev. A. D. McLeod, B. A. of Saint John preached at the morning service and also at the evening service. In the afternoon at three o'clock Rev. George Telford, M. A., B. D., pastor of St. Paul's United Church, delivered a special message. The musical part of this service was featured by a vocal duet by F. T. Pridham and Mrs. Neva Buckley Inch, a violin solo by Miss Kay Horwood, and a solo by Miss Annie Sypher. In the morning the musical service was under the direction of Walter Fraser, directing a junior choir and in the evening Mrs. R. Burpee directed the senior choir. Rev. William A. Budge is the pastor of the Gibson Memorial church which is celebrating sixty years as a separate church.

In the Devon Baptist Church Rev. David L. Kennedy spoke on the theme "Effective Prayer and Praise", in the morning and at the evening service the text taken was from one of the scripture texts engraved in the entrance to the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. A large number attended all services.

GLASS RAZOR BLADES

Razor blades are being made from glass in Czechoslovakia. The new blades are said to be sharper than steel, and although they cannot be resharpened, this disadvantage will be outweighed by their cheapness.

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