

CITY COUNCIL HELD TWO MEETINGS IN ONE LAST NIGHT

Held Both Committee and Regular Meeting Last Evening—His Worship Mayor Clark Presides—Increase in Tax Collections—The Auditor's Report.

The City Council last night held its two July meetings in one holding its June:—regular meeting immediately afterwards. Water committee meeting at 7:30 and its re- Fire His Worship Mayor Clark presided. The passing of monthly bills took up most of the first meeting.

In the Council chamber the minutes of last month's meeting, regular and special, were read and approved. His Worship Mayor Clark read the auditor's report.

The report of tax collectors as read by Ald. Warren Maxwell showed \$15,515.51 collected in June, 1935, while in June, 1934 the amount had been \$12,906.95—an increase for the present year.

Those present besides the mayor were Aldermen Gunter, McKnight, Maxwell, Doohan, McCaughy, Forbes, Dr. Wright and Mundle. In the absence of Fred I. Haviland city clerk and treasurer E. Royden Colter assistant clerk read the minutes.

The report of the fire chief was read by Alderman Moses Mitchell which shows the loss for June would not exceed \$100. It was received and passed.

OVER-TAXED CAPITAL WILL LEAVE CANADA

The statement of W. H. Wright, wealthy mining executive, that he intends to leave Canada and establish residence in the Channel Islands, is one that gives Canadians cause to pause and think. About 70 per cent of Mr. Wright's income is now taken in income taxation, he says, and he intends to settle in a country where the tax burden will be lighter.

Another of Canada's wealthiest men who has made a great deal of money out of mining is understood to have decided on a similar course.

Few people will argue that Canada does not stand to suffer from the withdrawal of wealthy citizens who feel that we have been too flagrant in the application of "soak the rich" theory of taxation. If it is true that we require capital for the development of this country, then undoubtedly the best capital we can get is the capital of our own citizens. When our citizens take their capital out of this country, we have to import many millions of dollars of foreign money simply to hold our position. Every time a wealthy citizen leaves this country and takes his money with him we lose the motive power that might have created and would have created hundreds of new jobs for Canadian citizens.

There is a distinct limit beyond which the principle of taxation according to ability to pay cannot be applied. When those limits are exceeded

the country as a whole loses. There is no doubt that taxes upon income in this country are already so high that they rob our workers of possible jobs and possible incomes.

When Senator Meighen introduced the income tax changes into the Senate the other day, he evidently did so with reluctance. He started off by saying "the tragic purpose of this bill is written in almost every paragraph." Enlarging upon the statement, "heavier and still heavier taxes must fall on the successful," he said:

"I do not think that there is any real resistance to that principle anywhere. But let none of us think that there must not be a limit. I am afraid we in Canada are already losing some of the heaviest taxpayers. Nevertheless, the country's obligations must be sustained and I am sure it is only the desire of everyone who has had some success that such laws should be enacted as will enable the burden to be sustained largely by those who can sustain them, care being taken that the legitimate reward of enterprise, effort and work, is not so far removed that people abandon all thought of toil and risk, rather than give the whole proceeds of their earnings to others and that those who now have to pay the largest share of the burden are not driven away from our land."

Approving Mr. Meighen's statement Senator Lemieux said: "We have reached a point where it is considered almost a sin or a crime to earn money."

LAND OF DICTATOR A PLEASANT ONE

MONTREAL, P. Q., July 3—Living in a land completely dominated by a dictator has no worries for Sir Alexander MacKenzie, K. B. E., Canadian Bank and Utilities director who arrived in Montreal Saturday afternoon in the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Bedford and left Saturday night to visit friends in Toronto.

For several years Sir Alexander has spent much of every year in Italy where he has a residence near Florence. It is one of the happiest countries for the foreigner to live in, he told reporters when the Duchess of Bedford docked. "Do you have to be very careful in conversation?" he was asked. "Naturally but if you are treated well and have no reason to complain of conditions there you don't have to be led into indiscreet talk. As a matter of fact, very few foreigners get into trouble, was the reply.

Speaking of the stamping ground of another dictator, Germany, Sir Alexander said that the British subject is the most popular foreigner in the Reich. "England is Germany's only friend, and a British subject is treated with marked friendship and respect," he said.

Eric Brown, director of the national gallery of Canada at Ottawa, was another passenger in the Duchess of Bedford but he had nothing to tell ship news reporters, but had made no purchases there on the continent for the dominion gallery. Also returning was A. E. Innes Longueuil, golfer who played with the Royal Canadian Golf Association team touring in Great Britain recently. The southern courses, where the early games of the tour were played did not suit the Canadians so well as links further north, which were more similar to Canadian courses, Mr. Innes said. The Canadian players had greater success when they reached the north, the high winds on the seaside courses of the south causing them much trouble in the early part of the tour.

H. O. Leach, general manager of the Sun Life Assurance Company's, London office was also among the passengers.

Joe Cook, the comedian who fancies himself something of an inventor, wishes now he'd never brought up the subject. Bernice Claire, the blonde singer now making a movie in London, has written him to try his hand at inventing a "television postcard" to enable her to see what her cronies in the New York broadcasting studios are doing in her absence. So far, Joe is stumped.

Kay Thompson, the beautiful blonde contralto featured on the "Hit Parade", has her New York apartment furnished entirely with modernistic furniture except for one chair. It is an ancient rocking-chair, badly battered, which has painted on its seat the music and words of "Old Rockin' Chair". That was the first number Kay ever sang over the air. The real chair was given to her by her two sisters.

WHAT THE WELL DRESSED MAN WILL WEAR UP NORTH

One does not think of an Eskimo, living up on the doorstep of the pole, as a man of fashion, but a well-to-do native, one whose credit is good at the Hudson's Bay Company store, possesses quite an extensive wardrobe even if most or all of it consists of skins and furs.

Although his prowess as a hunter and trapper maintains his credit at the store, the Eskimo isn't apt to call for a fashion catalogue; what trading he does is in tea, tobacco, flour and ammunition, with perhaps a little sugar and jam. Clothing purchases of the primitive Eskimo, not the "civilized" Alaskan variety, are confined to a few yards of print cloth and a handful of beads for his koon, plus, perhaps a length or two of woolen duffle and a twill parka for himself.

For his own use the Eskimo has at least a couple of outfits: a winter suit consisting of a heavy kullitang made of caribou skin, pants of caribou or polar bear, and a summer suit of sealskins, not from the fur seal of the north Pacific but the thinner hair sealskin which is light and at the same time wind and waterproof. In some places the winter kullitang will be of bearskin, but the fur is heavier than caribou and commonly used only for pants.

Native styles would be the despair of a designer because they never change. Men wear now exactly the same style of clothes their ancestors wore back in the Stone Age; the only difference is in locality. In some districts the kullitang will be comparatively short, though invariably pointed in back, rather like an officer's mess jacket; in other sections the kullitang will have a swallow tail, for all the world like a tail coat.

The purpose of this rather comical looking appendage is practical rather than ornamental; the Eskimo does a lot of sitting on snow and ice, and needs something warm and dry to sit on, hence the tail.

In the matter of boots, also, the style depends a great deal on the locality. Up along the arctic coast, where there is ice most of the year, the sealskin kamik, shod with a thick sole cut from the hide of the bearded seal, is universal, and worn both summer and winter. Winter "socks" may be of caribou or made from the fine, extremely warm fur of the arctic hare.

A primitive Eskimo never wears a hat. His thick black hair is covering enough in summer, and in winter he pulls over his head the hood of his kullitang which is bordered with a trimming of bearskin, wolf or plain dog fur. Gloves, however, are important. Sealskin mittens suffice in summer but in winter they must be some thicker material, bearskin for choice, and worn with an inner pair, soft and warm to the fingers.

The average Eskimo, however, will eagerly seize upon any cast off white man's clothing and, like natives the world over, wear it proudly even though his own clothes are vastly more comfortable and infinitely more practicable for him. When this writer called at a village in northern Baffin Land some years ago he found nearly all the men wearing queer-looking black coats with red piping, which turned out to be discarded British postmen's uniforms of twenty or thirty years ago, and Scotch tam o'shanter. Both coats and tam o'shanter were purchased no doubt, for a song, and traded to the Eskimos for their weight in gold in white and blue fox furs.

Fur, of course, has no value to the Eskimo except as an article of trade and when he can't trade, either because he is too far away from a post or for some other reason, he will use the most valuable furs for everyday purposes.

One other garment in the Eskimo's wardrobe is worth mentioning, and that is his birdskin shirt. North Greenland women are especially adept at tanning the skins of the little auk, taking care to leave all but the tail and wing feathers intact. Sewn together with fine caribou sinew, they make a shirt that is well nigh cold proof.

Daily Mail advertisements bring results.

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Arthur D. Shatford, Cor. Northumberland and King Sts.
Ray Gorman, 293 King street
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Royal Cigar Store, Queen St.
Hawthorne's Cigar Store, Queen St.
Dunbar's Bakery, Regent St.
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NEW BRUNSWICK PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME

Office: Room 12, 50 Princess Street

Saint John, N. B.,

July 2nd, 1935.

TO THE PROTESTANT PEOPLE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children:

During the interval of the five fiscal years between May 1, 1930, and May 1, 1935, the present \$42,000.00 Bank Overdraft for Maintenance has accumulated.

During this same interval each County has had on an average therefrom the following number of children in residence in the Home every day: Saint John, 90; Westmorland, 27; Kings, 20; Queens, 16—Northumberland, 15; York, 13; Restigouche, 12; Charlotte, 10; Carleton, 9; Madawaska, 8; Albert, 7; Kent, 5; Sunbury, 5; Gloucester, 3; Victoria, 2; Total 242.

Let us give you the Protestant population of each county in accordance with the 1931 census: Saint John 42,791; Westmorland, 30,616; York, 28,762; Charlotte, 18,845; Carleton, 18,803; Kings, 17,883; Northumberland, 15,480; Queens, 10,010; Victoria, 8,683; Restigouche, 7,513; Albert, 7,145; Sunbury, 5,732; Kent, 3,833; Gloucester, 3,113; Madawaska, 912; Total, 220,121.

Some people do not think it is fair to calculate each County's indebtedness on the basis of the average number of children in residence from each County every day, during the last five years, while this Overdraft has been accumulating. Others do not think that the basis of Protestant population in each County is a fair way to arrive at same. Giving, of course, in each case credit for all money received from each County; and in each case also giving credit for the proper amount of the undesignated receipts.

We have the results on file figuring on both bases. But what we have done to get the following figures is to add together each County's indebtedness by each method and divide by two; thus indicating each County's responsibility for the existing indebtedness to be: Westmorland, \$7,216.94; York, \$5,514.04; Queens, \$4,591.98; Northumberland, \$4,134.91; Albert, \$2,437.46; Sunbury, \$2,255.77; Victoria, \$2,226.99; Charlotte, \$2,041.05; Carleton, \$1,165.17; Gloucester, \$1,014.62; Kings \$218.97; Restigouche, \$4,074.44; Madawaska, \$2,226.99; Kent, \$2,444.91; Total \$42,000.00.

The Protestant People of your Country are in debt today to your Home. You agree with us that this is not as it should be. You can help wipe out this indebtedness against your own County by sending in at once your contribution for 1935 to: The Treasurer, P.O. Box 796, Saint John, N. B. In deciding upon the amount you can and will send, please remember that as this is being written there are children on the waiting list, worthy of and in need of admission.

Thanking you on behalf of every Little Child who will benefit by your contribution, believe us to remain on their behalf.

Your truly,

JAMES W. BRITAIN, President.
H. USHER MILLER, Secretary.