

BROADCASTER

The Maritimes' Feature Weekly

Vol. IV., No. 50

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1934

40 PAGES—17 to 32

Political Scene Changing Rapidly In Spain As Rebel-Socialists Force Issue

Railway Services In The Maritimes Must Be Improved

Republic's Stability In Balance

First Rumbblings of Revolt Heard in 1921—10,000 Soldiers Massacred.

By HARRY LEVIN

Central Press Canadian Writer

London.—News from Spain is of revolution and bitter bloodshed. Behind the roar of guns lies a story of dramatic events, of rise and fall, of rapidly changing scenes. Even the "roles" of the chief "actors" change with startling suddenness. The founders of the republic, who a few months ago were the government, now are branded as traitors and flee for their lives or, caught, face a court-martial.

What is the story behind romantic Spain's sudden emergence from feudal monarchy in the famous bloodless revolution of 1931, that astounded the world by its "gentleness" and is now climaxed in the present eruption of dead and wounded?

Political commentators see in the peninsula's unrest and misery, another example of the futility of suddenly imposing western democracy on a land in too short a time, particularly when its previous history has been one of century long autocratic feudalism.

King Flees

On April 14, 1931, black-moustached, debonair Alfonso XIII, took one look at the menacing crowds overflowing the streets of Madrid and fled the country. For the first time in more than 450 years, a reigning Spanish Hapsburg had stepped down voluntarily from his throne.

Spain has long been a proverb among nations for its extremism. During the middle ages, its monarchs were the most powerful in the world, its masses among the most ignorant and oppressed. And during the passing centuries, its rulers made little attempt to bring the nation out of oppressive darkness, to make its citizenry conscious of modern western thought.

After the Spanish-American war of 1898, a band of liberals and republicans began to preach the doctrine of modernism, but at first made little progress.

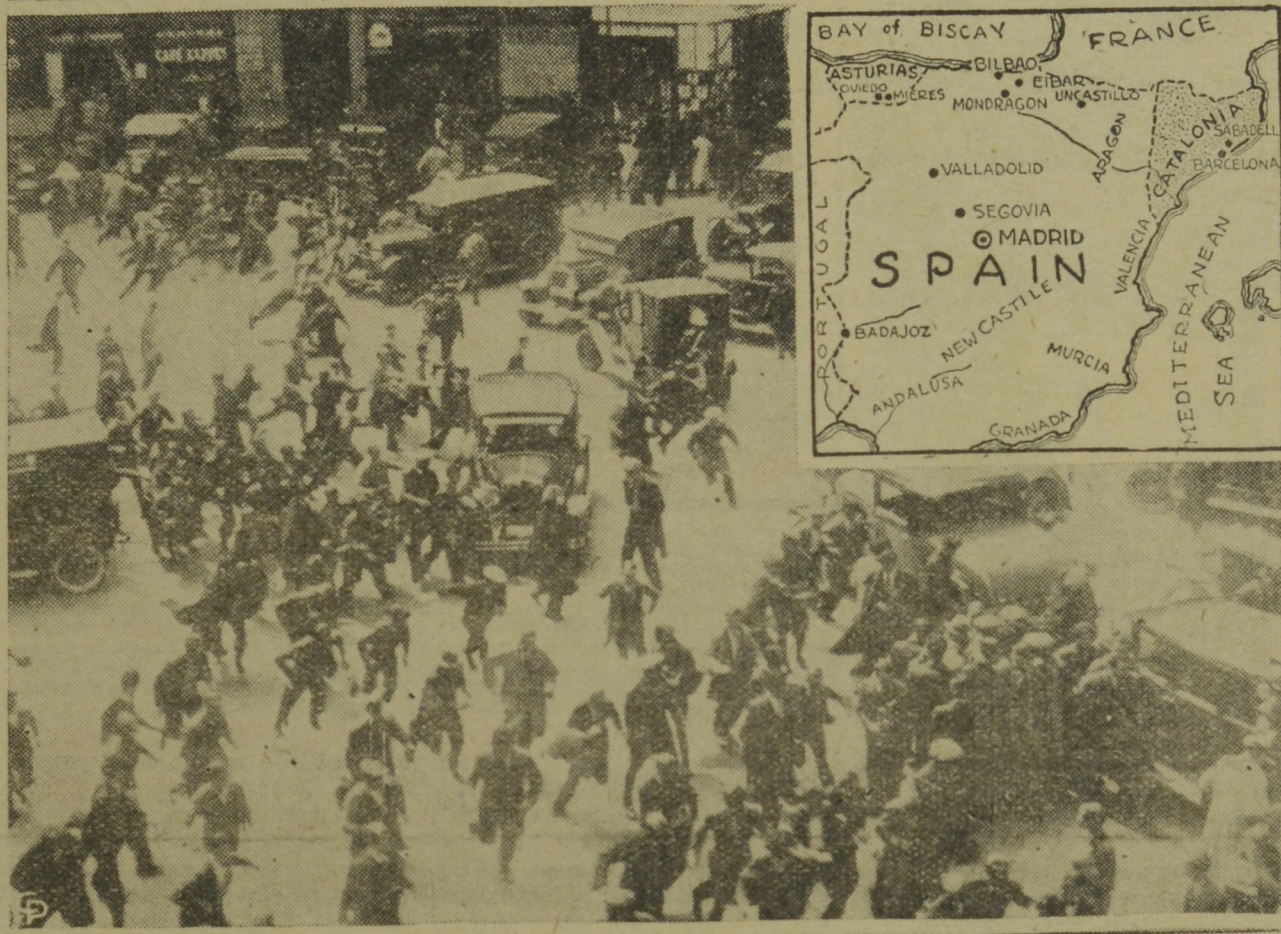
First Rumbblings

The first rumbblings of revolt came in 1921, when 10,000 Spanish soldiers were massacred in a battle with Abd-el Krim during the Riff warfare. Anti-imperialists denounced the feudal monarchy for "seeking to maintain an empire in Morocco by shedding Spanish peasant blood."

To bulwark his trembling throne, Alfonso turned to General Primo De Rivera, who became dictator in 1923. For six years, De Rivera censored the press, sought to bring the Moroccan conflict to a face-saving close, maintain the monarchy, and keep down the growing vigor of liberalism and republicanism.

But the growing dissatisfaction of the army gave Alfonso an excuse to oust De Rivera, and

(Continued on Page 24, Col. 4)



A scene during the recent political rioting in Madrid, Spain, which was repeated in many parts of Spain, as shown on the map, during the bitter fight to establish a Socialist republic. There was violence in over forty towns.

Personal Ambition Causes Expense to Municipalities

No Man Should Renounce His Honest Opinions to Secure or Retain Public Office.

A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research, entitled "Budget Story No. 2," gives the details of estimated revenues and expenditures of the city of Toronto. It points out that the total current expenditures increased every year from 1930 in total and per capita until 1934, and that the current expenditure paid out of current revenue increased until 1933. The official deficit brought forward was over a million dollars less in the 1934 estimates than in the 1933 estimates; but the actual 1934 deficit, including all net items of current expenditure such as net current expenditures on direct unemployment relief, was over a million dollars (est.) greater than that brought forward in 1933.

The following editorial from the

Municipal World of June, 1934, is quoted by the Bureau of Municipal Research evidently with approval: "One element of expense in many municipalities is the personal ambition of members of councils to succeed themselves. Men thus determined are apt to explain their actions as being in response to public opinion, which in reality are for the purpose of conciliating a faction or section of the community whose votes may be required in the future. Men who act in this way are generally in the minority. They are not desirable in any council, and are not looked on with favor by their associates. A municipal representative owes his supporters not only his industry, but his best judgment, and betrays instead of

(Continued on Page 22, Col. 3)

Another Moose Falls To The Rifle Of A Clergyman

The Antlers Spread 52 Inches With 26 Points; Hunters Busy.

Completion of the first week of the New Brunswick Bull moose hunting season finds Rev. Mr. Hayden, pastor of the Baptist Church of Chipman, holding first honors. Mr. Hayden brought down a fine bull whose antlers had a spread of fifty-two inches and showed twenty-six points.

He was guided by Emerson Lemon, also of Chipman, and the moose was shot near McKeen Brook, a branch of Gaspereau River, in Queens County.

Opening of the moose hunting season has already produced a considerable influx of United States hunters to the province, and a good number of parties are booked for dates later in the season. Guides in the Warral and Clarendon sections of the southern part of New Brunswick, especially, report success in the matter of booking parties. Guides and outfitters operating in Albert County also report conditions favorable and game plentiful.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Under the Panet plan 1,000 unemployed men in Montreal have been put to work cleaning up road, parks and playgrounds. These men will continue to receive relief payments but will be paid in addition \$1 a day. The work is being carried on in all parts of the city, and later more men may be employed under this plan.

Railways Have Themselves To Blame For Low Ebb of Business.

The railways of Canada as well as those of other countries have been experiencing some strong competition during the last few years. In Canada particularly very little has been done by the railways to meet the competition offered by motor vehicles.

In the United States the railway people are beginning to take notice and they are attempting to improve their services so that they may get back some of the business that has gone from them.

Just at present experiments are being made in speeding up passenger trains. Just now new types of trains are being tried and some of the trains have operated at 120 miles an hour. Speed of this nature was unthought of a few years ago but the motor vehicle has shown that the people generally require to get from place to place faster than was formerly the case.

In Canada there is much talk of amalgamations and curtailment of services, but it is hoped that the example set in the United States will be followed to some degree at least in Canada.

The Maritime Provinces particularly, are suffering from inadequate train services. As business has gone from the railways to the motor vehicles the railway authorities have let them have it. If the railways had been alive to the situation they could have improved their services and used the motors in conjunction with their transportation systems, thus utilizing the motors instead of making them keen competitors.

The freight rates in the Maritime (Continued on Page 22, Col. 3)

CONTEST FOR SHAPELY FEET IS SUGGESTED IN ENGLAND

A new form of beauty competition has just been suggested—a contest in which the prizes will be awarded to the girls with the most shapely feet.

So many people wear the wrong type of shoe, or otherwise neglect their feet, that there might not be many entrants if the idea was adopted.

George du Maurier, the artist and writer who was Sir Gerald du Maurier's father, and whose centenary was celebrated recently, was the first of the moderns to suggest that the foot deserved more care than it usually got.

"It can sometimes be very ugly indeed," he wrote—"the ugliest thing there is, even in the fairest and highest and most gifted of her sex; and then it is an ugliness to chill and kill romance, and scatter love's young dream, and almost break the heart."

We've improved vastly physically since Du Maurier's day. The bandy legs which were common then have almost disappeared today, and there are other changes, all due to more sensible and natural ways of living. So there is hope for the feet also—if we only realized that they mattered. And the suggested contests would help us to do so.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

—Always worth a little more than you pay