

TO THE LADIES
Send in Your Cooking Exhibits on Wednesday afternoon, not later than five o'clock. It costs nothing to try for a prize.

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Canada's Interests In Coming British Election Discussed

Important Issues of Agriculture and Empire Defence and Problems of Raw Material.

(Special to The Daily Mail)
LONDON, Oct. 26—An important statement regarding the effects on Canadian interests of the coming general election in Great Britain is contained in "Canada's Weekly," the only journal of Anglo-Canadian trade published in Britain.

"The general impression seems to be that Mr. Baldwin will be returned to office, though perhaps, shorn of his big majority," says "Canada's Weekly." "In that event we must expect the British agricultural policy of Mr. Walter Elliot to go forward; that is to say, every effort will be made to help British farmers by imposing duties upon the imports of all food products, with a substantial preference to those that come from within the Empire. This policy would replace the present arrangement of free entry into the United Kingdom for Empire products. It remains to be seen how far this development, which is much disliked by many Australians and New Zealanders, and probably also by many Canadians, will or can be modified by friendly discussions between the statesmen of the Empire. It remains also a question well worth examining whether Canada and the other Dominions may not in the long run derive more profit from a substantial preference than from the present method of free entry, inasmuch as there might be a larger margin in favour of the Empire product, as compared with the foreign, than is now the case. As the election campaign develops there is certain to be a revival of the Samuelite attempt to discredit the policy of Imperial preference; but that policy is now so deeply imbedded in the British fiscal system, and the Samuelite Liberal party has so small a claim upon the attention of the public that nothing more need be said on that point.

"There are two other issues before the British electorate which have a practical interest for Canadians. One is, of course, the determination of the National Government to put the defence of the Mother Country, and incidentally of the Empire, upon a foundation of security. The comparative strength of the British Navy, Army and Air Force has, as we all know, been greatly lessened of recent years because of Britain's leadership in the international disarmament movement. But disarmament is not exactly a cause of the moment, Britain, with all her responsibilities, cannot continue to leave her population exposed to attack and, furthermore, her leadership in the cause of the League of Nations can only become effective if she is secure in her own house. The day has gone by when British Dominions can seriously expect to make monetary or other contributions to Britain's defence forces, but none the less it is a matter of vital importance for them that the Motherland should be strong enough to hold her high place among the nations.

Raw Materials and Colonies
"Another issue that is bound to emerge as the British election campaign proceeds is that of the problem of the Colonies. Labour leaders like Mr. Lansbury, ecclesiastics, like the Archbishop of York, and pacific-minded people generally have talked very loosely about pooling the raw materials and even the Colonial possessions of the Empire so as to give enterprising gentlemen like Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler a chance to provide new outlets for Italy and Germany's colonists and new sources of Italian and German industrial supplies."
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Queen Street Traffic

This morning on Queen Street traffic was held up for a whole block by two or three big trucks and a couple of farm wagons proceeding at leisure along the street.

If the suggestion of The Daily Mail, made some months ago, that heavy traffic be routed via Campbell Street from the Court House to the City Hall, or up King Street from Saint John Street to York Street or to Westmorland Street had been adopted, all this inconvenience to motor traffic could be avoided. This would not only be more convenient to the ordinary motor cars but it also would be more convenient for country team drivers and the drivers of these heavy trucks. It would also do away with possible accidents, which will take place some of these days.

The parking of cars on each side of our comparatively narrow Queen Street, and the jumble of automobiles, heavy trucks, farm wagons and bicycles, which could easily be avoided if proper traffic regulations were in force, is bound to cause trouble sooner or later. Then we can say "We told you so."

MAPLE LEAF CONTEST CLOSES NOVEMBER 1

(Special to The Daily Mail)
MONTREAL, P. Q., Oct. 26—With hundreds of magnificent full-hued maple leaves being entered for the annual competition under the auspices of the Canadian Travel Bureau at Ottawa, in cooperation with the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and with perfect fall weather giving an added incentive to the city dwellers to holiday and week-end in the countryside, interest in this nationwide competition is rapidly establishing new high records.

The competition closes on November 1st, and the judges, Charles W. Simpson, R. C. A., Edwin H. Holgate, A. R. C. A., and James Brockart, president, Montreal Chapter, guild of Canadian Commercial artists have been selected for this difficult task. They will commence their work immediately after the close of the competition, and will decide the winners of the prize money, which this year totals \$200.00.

DEMPSEY AGAIN REMANDED IN MURDER CASE

CAMPBELLTON, Oct. 26—Albert John Dempsey, Beckettville, charged with the murder of Patrick Dempsey at Beckettville in May last, was given a further remand until Monday when he appeared in the police court here before Magistrate A. A. Andrew Thursday morning.

Dempsey was brought here Friday from the county jail at Dalhousie by two R.C.M.P. constables, and was returned to jail immediately after the brief court appearance. It is possible that a further adjournment will be made when the accused again faces the magistrate Monday, it was said.

The entertainment to be put on by the York-Sunbury Historical Society promises to be better than ever. Reserve Nov. 13 and 14 for this event.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR SAILS FOR CANADA, LAND HE WILL LOVE

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—Among those who were present at the wharf to say good-bye to Lord Tweedsmuir was Lord Bessborough, late Governor-General of Canada.

"I am going to a land I know I love," said Lord Tweedsmuir as he stepped aboard the Duchess of Richmond today, on his way to take up his duties as the Dominion's new Governor-General.

Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir were escorted to the ship by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and Lord Derby.

CARS SOLD
Seven cars seized by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board from violators of the Intoxicating Liquor Act, were sold at auction this morning on the grounds of the Liquor Control Board offices. The seven went for prices ranging from \$29 for the lowest and \$293 for the highest, realizing a total of \$896.00.

GRAVE CONCERN TO KING GEORGE WAR SITUATION

The Imperial Government, by royal proclamation, was dissolved yesterday and summoned a new parliament into session on November 26th. The date of the election is set for November 14th, when 1,270 candidates will contest the 615 seats in the House of Commons.

Speech from the Throne
The dissolution of Parliament followed the reading of the speech from the Throne to the two Houses in joint session by Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, "Grave Concern" in the war situation was greatly deliberated in the speech from the Throne. The Throne speech said the Government had exerted itself to the utmost for a peaceful settlement of the quarrel in East Africa both individually and with the rest of the League.

"To my regret it added, "these persistent endeavours did not avail to prevent a resort to force and my government has loyally supported the efforts of the League of Nations with a view to restoration of peace and achievement of an equitable settlement in the spirit of the Covenant". The speech said the government would continue to promote limitation and reduction by international agreement of all forms of armament, but it continued.

"It has been found impossible to postpone further expansion of the Royal Air Force to a strength which will enable it to fulfill its vital duties in national and imperial defence; and the program necessary to give effect to this has now been undertaken."

Government Accomplishments
The removal of most of the special taxes imposed four years ago was accomplished by the outgoing government also the appointing of commissioners for the distressed areas of England, Scotland and Wales to help plan relief work, passed unemployment relief legislation and made provision for improvement of airways, postal, telegraph and telephone communications and improvement in housing laws.

All of the party headquarters are now busily engaged in the drawing up of platform with which they will come to the public and ask for support. Sixty-two members of the House of Commons are not seeking re-election. It is probable that Winston Churchill will succeed Sir Bolton Eyres-Monselle, first lord of the Admiralty, who is retiring. Also retiring is the Countess of Imagh who represents Scotland.

SALE OF PROPERTIES

Three Fredericton estates were sold at public auction this morning at eleven o'clock in front of the City Hall, Leonard Box acting as auctioneer. The estate of John R. Walker on Aberdeen Street was bid in by Mrs. John Walker at the price of \$550. The estate of Richardson Boone on Westmorland Street was bid in by E. Allison MacKay, the price being \$800. The estate of John Moore, on Carleton Street was bid in by F. I. Haviland at the price of \$200. All three properties were sold because of arrears in taxes.

FREDERICTON WOMAN'S ALLEGED SLAYER IS ARRESTED

Leo. F. Hall is Charged With Killing Former Margaret Pollock of This City.

(Special to The Daily Mail)
SEATTLE, Oct. 26—On March 28, 1934, Mrs. Eugene A. Chenevert, formerly Miss Margaret Pollock of Fredericton, was murdered together with her husband, a former actor known as the singing bar tender, and four other victims. The murder complaint filed at Bremerton, near Erlands Point, where the murder was committed, charged Leo Hall, aged 33, former boxer and drydock worker, with the murder of two women and four men at Erland's Point, Washington, March 28, 1934. Hall was arrested together with an alleged accomplice Mrs. Larry Paulos. Mrs. Paulos gave our a statement accusing Hall of the killings. Hall who was submitted to a "third degree" for seventeen hours, ridiculed the idea that he was the murderer.

While admitting Hall had remained firm in his claim of innocence, Warren Magnuson, county prosecutor here said confirmation was being sought for Mrs. Paulos' statement. He said two more persons would be questioned a physician who allegedly treated the slayer for wounds and a man who Mrs. Paulos declared took her and Hall to Erland's Point the night of the crime.

From the two, whose names were not revealed, the prosecutor said he hoped to obtain information correlating with details of Mrs. Paulos' story that Hall slaughtered the bound and gagged men and women during a robbery raid on a lonely cottage.

Mrs. Paulos, 27 year old beer parlor waitress, told officers that phantom footsteps which had followed her for 18 months of guilty silence had led her to disclose her information.

"I kept hearing them I tell you—footsteps behind me, soft like they were made by feet smeared with blood," she was quoted as saying. She was held but not formally charged.

Magnuson said Mrs. Paulos told of accompanying Hall to the Erland's Point cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Flieder, two of the victims. She said she helped bind six victims and tape their mouths.

The victims in addition to the Flieders and Cheneverts, were Magnus Jordan and Ezra M. Bolcom.

Masked and Gloved
The alleged confession said Mrs. Paulos and Hall, masked and wearing gloves, entered the Flieder home in quest of "easy money," and after the six people in the house were robbed the victims were killed so "they couldn't talk." Some were beaten, some shot, and one stabbed. The statement put the robbery-slashing on the night of March 28, 1934.

Mrs. Paulos, in her alleged confession, said she helped truss up the victims but fled after she saw Hall come out of Mrs. Flieder's bedroom with blood on his clothes, and—armed with a knife—take one of the men into an other room. It said Hall shot at her as she fled.

At one point in the statement, the waitress said she had seen Hall two or three days after the robbery and that Hall "told me he had killed them all."

Fredericton People Knew Cheneverts
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Chenevert, two of the six mass murder victims at Erland's Point, were once well known in Fredericton, the home city of Mrs. Chenevert.

Both were vaudeville performers and appeared there as well as in New England about 11 years ago. Known on the stage as Bert Vincent, the husband was frequently called "the singing bartender." Mrs. Chenevert was known in vaudeville as Peggy Vincent and off the stage as Mrs. Peggy Chenevert. She was twice married.

Three sisters and a brother of Mrs. Chenevert reside in Fredericton, Mrs. Sanford Brown, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Wm. Wilson and James Pollock.

SOME TURNIPS!

William Sinclair, New Maryland farmer, has had a wonderful crop of turnips on his farm this year, and has harvested no less than five hundred barrels. To a reporter of The Daily Mail today he made the startling remark that one of the turnips weighs no less than twenty-two and one half pounds, and others were very near that weight. Also that in one barrel he could only get nine turnips, so great was their size. This is surely a record in the cultivation of turnips.

Don't forget Home and School Association meeting Monday night.

Strip Universities Of Ornaments Says Sir Edward Beatty

Splendid Address Contains Much Food for Thought—Economic Matters Discussed.

(Special to The Daily Mail)
LONDON, Ont., Oct. 26—"I fear that with few exceptions, the record of our universities in studying the history of the past and drawing from it lessons for the future, is not, in the field of economics, one in which we can take great pride." This statement expressed the central thought of an address delivered here last night by Sir Edward Beatty, C.B.E., on the occasion of his receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Western Ontario. Sir Edward characterized his address an expression of "his theory of the place and duty of a university in this world of doubt, of trouble and alarm."

In our fathers' time, he said, the world was one in which men could look for opportunity to earn their living and to improve their material position. During the past few years, this faith has been shaken. The number of unemployed has swollen to a huge figure, young men and women, fully trained, were leaving their universities and schools with small hope of obtaining the employment for which they had been equipped. Despite marked improvement in general conditions which had shown that the dark pessimism of some months ago had not been justified, the shock to confidence would not soon pass away. Troubles still continued and showed themselves in an endless turmoil of discussions, in numberless plans for devices to prevent their recurring and in freely expressed scepticism about things which we once believed to be simple basic facts.

"The duties of a university have not changed," said Sir Edward. "The adjustments which we must make involve appendages added to it when present circumstances were not foreseen. It will perhaps, be the best thing that ever happened to education in Canada. As far as our universities in the great days of boom expanded their functions and increased their equipment to serve the true progress of men, their work was well done. It will be no loss to discard frills and fads which we were only too ready to hang on the firm structure of our educational system."

"A university is in the first place a society of learned men and women. In the second place it is a focus of intellectual activity in the nation. Thirdly, and only thirdly, it is a training school for young men and women. The functions of a university as a force of intellectual activity at large are the most difficult to define. It is with profound regret that I see the nature of the fomenting which your university only too often contributes to inflame the already boiling mass of public mind. I honestly believe in free thought and free speech. Men must carry their logical process of reason to the point which it leads regardless of consequences. If you believe that those who are public enemies and dangerous to the state, it is your plain duty to condemn them with such mercy as their ignorance deserves. I implore, however, to be quite sure of what you know. I do not ask that for those who you might condemn, their individual fate, the wreck of private

fortunes, the destruction of great institutions cannot be good reason for delay in doing what must be done. But this is no longer a simple world in which the fall of a tyrant king, or the destruction of the power of a robber baron would be a mere incident leaving the essence of the life of nations unchanged. We have built a world so complex that the inter-dependence of its parts is absolute and complete, those who have been held up as tyrant kings and robber barons are also simple cogs in the machine of economic life. The cogs must turn and mesh or else the whole machine will stop and the world as we have built it that means that the fall of one tyrant king or of one robber baron may involve the fate of millions of men, women and children. It thus becomes a matter of moment to all to know that protests against the evils of the system are based on knowledge and thought and are not the mere outgrowth of bitterness, envy and hatred, or of just loose thinking.

It is also important that the fall of the tyrant kings and robber barons should be merely the replacement of weak cogs by stronger ones. If reason tells you that the whole design of the machine is wrong you must improve it or make another. But the machine must not be permitted to stop. Those who feel it their duty to pour into the welter of human thought today the ferments which will make it more active must be many times more certain of their rightness than ever before. I ask you to remember these things when you listen to members of our universities undertaking to explain the defects of the present system of society and to offer the improvements which will make it better. Are they men who by patience and unprejudiced research have made themselves so familiar with the facts that they can be trusted to tell you what precisely is the matter? Are they so familiar with the workings of this complex world that their design for the new machine and their instructions for the delicate process of change can be given the most complete confidence? Sir Edward pointed out that in research, the fine arts and the whole field for the highest forms of culture, Canadian universities might point to a splendid record. "But," he said, "with every warning that what I say must be weighed by the standard of my own reliability as a witness, I honestly and truly fear that the record of our universities in studying the history of the past and drawing from it lessons for the future, is not, in the field of economics one in which we can take great pride."

It is assuredly true that we have many university economists in Canada who have a sound and thorough knowledge of economic history, and whose advice to the state and to business men in the present troubled condition to the world has proved extremely valuable. Despite these facts, it is a matter of common knowledge in this country that academic thought especially among the younger workers in this field—is deeply colored by socialist ideas. It is not my intention to argue and there is not any reason why any man should not be a believer in socialism if he finds himself led by logic and conscience to this belief.

On the other hand socialism as it is preached by many of the younger men in our universities today, seems to me to be based partly on a lack of ade-

HOSTILITIES MIGHT END WITHIN A WEEK

Emperor Haile Selassie in Addis Ababa spurned any peace that does not include adequate indemnity for his Empire, return of Aksum and Aduwa and the banishment of all Italian troops from the land. However, unofficial predictions there were that hostilities might end in a week.

New reports of Italian concessions toward peace negotiations came from unofficial quarters in Paris.

Writing in the Liberal newspaper L'Ouvroir, Genevieve Tabouis said that she had learned from Rome that Mussolini would not consider his Libyan troop withdrawals required reduction of Great Britain's Mediterranean fleet; that Il Duce would undertake to suspend military operations and stop sending troops to Africa pending a British reply to his "suggestions," and

that he was willing to have the League of Nations handle these suggestions, should they suit London.

Selassie at long last persuaded Italy's minister to Ethiopia to agree to leave the country—a task that has taken two weeks to accomplish. The obstinate Count Luigi Vinciguilecci was given his passport 15 days ago and asked to leave within 48 hours.

He concluded "Ethiopia is far away. Remember that there are other countries nearer to us. You would take upon yourselves a terrible responsibility if you now discouraged those who are trying to apply rigorous sanctions against all aggression."

Mussolini is also understood to have retreated from his original position that Italy must have military control of Ethiopia.

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