

## The Daily Mail

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

Published Every Afternoon (except Sunday) at 327-329 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor

Subscription Price: \$4 Per Year by Carrier; \$3 Per Year by Mail. Three and Six Months' Subscriptions Taken at Proportionate Rates. Phone 67.

FREDERICTON, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1936

### Employment in 1935

An important improvement was shown in the employment situation of Canada during the year just ended, when widely distributed recovery was indicated. The percentage gain was not so pronounced as that indicated in 1934 over 1933, in which was recorded the low point of the depression as affecting industrial activity, with the result that in the last quarter of 1935 employment was more satisfactory than at any other time since the end of 1930. It is worthy of note that public employment of one sort or another was a factor of lessened importance in the general situation during 1935 than it had been in 1934, when a substantially larger number of persons were provided with work of that nature. The improvement indicated by employers during the year under review may therefore be regarded as affording sound evidence of a revival in business resulting from increased public demand for commodities and services rather than from governmental stimulation to industry.

The index on the base of 1926 was averaged 99.4 in 1935 against 96.0 in the preceding year, the standing of the first of December having been 104.6 compared with 98.6 on the same date in 1934.

In no other year for which statistics have been collected, except one, has the trend been so consistently favorable. The improvement on the whole continues to be quite widely distributed, both geographically and industrially, but the outstanding feature of the year was the recovery in manufacturing, which was both extensive and prolonged; the chief exception to the generally upward movement was construction, employment in the highway division showing a marked decline.

Especially pronounced gains were made in manufacturing, which, with approximately 52 p.c. of the average employees of all firms, reported a much larger proportion of the total increase during 1935; this presented a striking contrast to the 1934 situation, when factories employed about half of the total number covered in the monthly surveys, but contributed only 39.2 p.c. of the general increase over 1933. Mining and trade also showed disproportionately large increases in 1935 as compared with 1934 whole in logging, communications, transportation and services the rate of improvement was lower than in the three industrial divisions first named. Building and railway construction reported greater activity than in the preceding year, the increase in the former being marked; however, the gains were not sufficiently large to offset the losses in highway construction and maintenance, so that employment in the construction group as a whole declined by 10.5 p.c. as compared with 1934. This was partly due to the reabsorption of former highway workers into other industries as the general situation improved, while changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments also influenced considerably the situation in this line of work.

In the year just ended employment in manufacturing generally showed a longer period of unbroken expansion than in any other year for which data are available, having increased each month from January 1 to November 1. During the ten months of recovery during the year under view, some 31,400 persons being reinstated on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. Several losses that exceeded the average indicated in the preceding fourteen years reduced employment at December 1, but the index, at 101.4, was then fourteen points of 16 p.c. higher than at the first of the year.

While improvement was recorded in all five economic areas in 1935 as compared with the preceding year, it is evident that Quebec and the Western Provinces contributed unduly large proportions of the increase, while the gains in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario were disproportionately small. Thus, firms in Quebec employed over 31 p.c. of those added to the payrolls, but only 28 p.c. of the total numbers employed in the co-operating establishments, while in the Prairies these proportions were 18.3 p.c. and 12.9 p.c. respectively, and in British Columbia 17.0 p.c. and 18.7 p.c., respectively. On the other hand, the Maritime Provinces, with 7.9 p.c. of the average employees, and Ontario, with 42.2 p.c., reported only 6.3 p.c. and 27.3 p.c., respectively, of the total number re-employed during the year. The explanation of these discrepancies, of course, lies in the different degrees of activity manifested by the industries predominating in the various economic areas.

The gains were not uniformly distributed among the various cities, the increases over 1934 ranging from 1.9 p.c. in Quebec City to 23.5 p.c. in Windsor. Toronto recorded the largest gain in actual numbers involved, amounting to over 24 p.c. of the general increase in these municipalities, but this was not in proportion to the number employed therein, viz., 30.5 p.c. of the aggregate workers. Montreal firms reported 23.3 p.c. of the total increase, but 23.6 of all the employees reported in the eight centres. On the other hand, Windsor, with four p.c. of the aggregate staff, contributed 13.2 p.c. of the increase, and Vancouver with less than eight p.c. of the total employed in the larger cities, reported 13.5 p.c. of the total number added to the payrolls therein.

### World Trade in Barley

Canada is the leading barley exporting country in the British Empire and Roumania the chief exporter of the foreign countries. The exports from these countries show large decreases in the last three years as compared with the previous five years (1927-31). Argentina is the one country showing consistently increased exports during the last three years.

World imports of barley show large decreases in the last three years, as compared with the previous five years and the five year average 1927 to 1931. British Empire imports have been fairly consistent amounting to 25,851,027, 29,578,242 and 36,738,000 bushels, respectively, in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 as compared with the five-year average (1927-31) of 34,965,486 bushels. Foreign country imports show large reductions, declining from the five-year average of 144,374,930 bushels to 105,424,030 bushels in 1932, 84,019,457 in 1933, and 91,358,000 in 1934.

The chief importer of British Empire countries is the United Kingdom, averaging 33,601,828 bushels for 1927 to 1931. A large decrease is noted for 1932 in comparison with the previous year, but increases are shown for the years 1933 and 1934. Of the foreign countries Germany is the greatest importer with a five-year average of 74,092,908 bushels. German imports totalled 21,965,643 and 10,806,841 bushels, respectively, for the years 1932 and 1933 while in 1934 the total import was 25,352,000 bushels.

The Netherlands, with a five-year average of 18,421,267 bushels is second in rank of importers, while Belgium follows, with an average of 16,495,940 bushels. These two countries increased their imports in the past three years.

### SNAPSHOTS

Those who attended the Opera House last night were high in their praise of the city bus service, both going and coming from the entertainment. The Capital bus people were on hand and their special service could not have been improved upon.

Little Karl Walker could not sing his little song because Big Ed King would not play for him.

Little Eleanor Monteith is a smart kid. She takes after her mother. Eh, Howard!

If buying prosperity doesn't pan out, the last resort will be asking the manufacturers to put bootstraps back on boots.

We don't know where Maj. Bowes picked up that weary "All right, all right," but it is spoken like a true married man.

What's to be done about a couple of pounds of leftover Christmas chocolates with the bottoms punched in by searchers for hard centres?

What's become of the scientist, usually a German, who used to pop up with a prediction that everyone would be wearing paper suits within a year?

The remark that Mrs. Job had tribulations recalls Joe Choate's chivalrous toast: "I give you the Pilgrim Mothers—they had to live with the Pilgrim Fathers."

The new generation becomes etiquette-conscious very early. The debate at a recent pre-school birthday gathering was whether the word is "unpolite" or "unpolite."

### Facts and Figures of Auto Industry

(Continued from Page One)

to 50 per cent higher than in the United States, said Mr. Robertson. The prices of motor car parts showed even a greater spread and prices of used cars ranged as much as 100 per cent higher than in the United States.

The third course was not practicable because, rightly or wrongly, extensive interests had been built around the manufacture of cars, and parts which could not be disturbed without serious loss to the country. The first alternative was also impractical.

By regulations, drawbacks and arbitrary valuations the real protection afforded Canadian automobile manufacturers was much higher than the customs tariff of 20 per cent, he continued. This enabled Canadian manufacturers to sell cars at prices higher than the duty-paid price of imported United States cars.

#### Said Unsound

"I suggest that methods of raising the tariffs and increasing protection without letting the public know about it is unsound," said Mr. Robertson, "and industry is built on an unsound basis when it is built on that basis."

Although the industry had been costing the public of Canada between \$25,000,000 and \$40,000,000 a year the manufacturer claimed they were making no money, dealers were going bankrupt and the whole business presented anything except an attractive picture, said the Maritime representative. What then, he said, was the use of protecting such an industry?

Mr. Robertson said he thought there were three possible courses for the automobile industry in Canada. One was to make sure that 100 per cent of the cars sold and 100 per cent of the parts that go into them were made in Canada regardless of the cost to the public. Another was that only the large companies should be allowed to manufacture in Canada. The third was that the tariff on cars should be removed and the United States cars imported duty free.

#### Logical Choice

The second was the logical choice and given the free entry of parts which could not be made in Canada the automobile companies would be in an impregnable position against competition in Canada. They were in a better position than the agricultural implement manufacturing industry.

Mr. Robertson suggested complete abolition of drawbacks on parts, reduction of duties on cars to 12½ per cent, the protection given the agricultural implement industry, reduction of the tariff on parts to 15 per cent and the widest possible extension of the free list for parts not made in Canada.

The automobile companies in Canada should lower their prices and get out for more volume, said Mr. Robertson. They were now attempting to run their business on scarcity and high prices. They were not making money. If they changed their policy they might make money and certainly the country would benefit.

## CENTENARIAN HEADS 120 OF FAMILY

STE. ROSE, Quebec, Jan. 17.—Moise Brien, dit Durocher, thinks it's "mag-nifique" to reach the century mark.

Oldest resident of picturesque Ste. Rose, Durocher was the short and am-ple-bearded figure around which centered a series of celebrations in the old French-Canadian style yesterday.

He led 120 direct descendants up the aisle of the Roman Catholic Church to attend solemn High Mass in the morning. The celebrant was Mgr. J. Conrad Chaumont, Vicar-General of the Montreal Diocese.

Later he walked—no sleighs for Monsieur Durocher—to the Ste. Rose Academy, where he sat down to a hearty meal of dishes for which only the cooks of French-Canada have the secret. He enjoyed his soup, read the menu without his glasses to see what came next, and made short shrift of steaming meat pie when it was laid before him.

Instead of a liquor to top off his meal—Durocher never drinks—he relaxed in his chair as a four-hour program of folksong and dances was staged for his especial benefit.

Proudly the hardy centenarian pinned a gold medal on his chest, the gift of Hon. Adelard Godbout, Quebec Minister of Agriculture. The medal was awarded in recognition of years of service in cultivating the soil.

The ceremony was advanced so that Durocher's only surviving son, Albert, of Lac la Biche, Alberta, might attend. Albert was here for the Christmas holidays and it was decided to hold the birthday celebrations yesterday instead of on March 15, the actual birthday.

## FOUL PLAY IN TRACADIE YOUTH'S DEATH?

TRACADIE, Jan. 17.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police investigators under the direction of Corporal LeBlanc are carrying out a minute investigation into the details of the death of Alfred Brideau, 19, son of Boris Brideau, of the district between Alderwood and Little Tracadie, about six miles from here.

Brideau's body was found, frozen stiff, lying in the snow some distance from his home late Wednesday night.

## "DREAM VOICE" WARNS MOTHER

LUNenburg, N. S., Jan. 17.—In-sistence of Isaiah Cooper that his 22-year-old son Frank was a victim of foul play Armistice Eve spurred Royal Canadian Mounted Police Monday night as they reinvestigated circumstances leading up to the discovery of the youth's body on rocks underneath a Lunenburg wharf.

## Big Battle Rages With Many Slain

(Continued from Page One)

mander in chief of the southern front the advances reported.

The Italian forces, swinging their mechanized forces into action, also employed scores of tanks and armored cars in the conflict, as well as the native 'shock troops.'

Italians Precipitate Clash

The Fascist invaders precipitated the clash, lashing out at the three Ethiopian columns, commanded by Ras Desta, which had long been converging slowly on the main Italian southern army, centred about Dolo, on the southwestern frontier between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

Although Marshal Pietro Radcello, commander in chief of the Italian armies in East Africa, reported yesterday from his northern headquarters that the Ethiopian offenders on the Dolo front was smashed, his communique said:

"Fighting continues along the entire front."

The conflict was described by Italian sources as a running fight between the Ethiopians, repulsed after driving down the valleys of the Ganale Doria and the Dawa Parma and the Italians pursuing the fleeing native defenders.

No immediate estimate of the casualties was available, save Marshal Badoglio's report that "our losses so far have not been serious."

The engagement began last Sunday when General Graziani first launched his forces in the "vigorous action" against the Ethiopians after a long period of comparative inactivity.

Ethiopians in Full Retreat  
ROME, Jan. 16.—Gen. Rodolfo Graziani has driven back advanced units of the Ethiopian army for many miles on the southern front in the Dolo area, it was reported authoritatively today.

### OUR MAIL BAG

EUROPEAN SPRUCE SAWFLY

Fredericton, January 17, 1936.  
Editor Daily Mail,

Dear Sir,  
In your issue of January 16th, a report was given of a paper presented by me on the European spruce sawfly. Some serious errors occur in this and as they are placed in quotation marks, I would be glad if you would correct them.

In the first place, the injury referred to is in the Gaspé Peninsula, not in New Brunswick. Although the insect is now present in New Brunswick in considerable numbers, it has not yet killed any trees, nor is it likely to for several years. In the Gaspé the heavily infested area covers between 5,000 and 6,000 square miles and it is within this area it has been estimated that the white spruce has suffered a mortality of some 55 per cent by volume. A further 20 per cent is beyond recovery.

Secondly, this species has never caused any serious injury in Europe.

Thirdly, the outside contributions to the parasite work have been made solely by companies operating in the Gaspé Peninsula, and by the Quebec government.

Fourthly, the liberation of European parasites can have no effect until the parasites have had time to establish themselves, multiply, and spread. This will take a number of years and we shall not know until then what success may be expected.

Yours very truly,

R. E. BALCH,

Entomologist in charge.

## CHARLES S. WELDON DIES AT SACKVILLE

Word has been received that Charles S. Weldon, a life-long resident of Sackville, and a prominent agriculturalist passed away at his home yesterday morning. Though he had been in failing health for some time the end came suddenly. A man possessing a kindly nature and sterling qualities of character his death will be learned of with keen regret by his many friends. He is survived by his wife who was formerly Miss Cora Carter of Sackville, and one son, R. A. Weldon, also of Sackville; two brothers, Edgar G. of Elkhorn, Manitoba, and John J. of Saint John; also four sisters, Mrs. Ezra Broughton of Briggs, Newfoundland, Mrs. A. Stuart Adams of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia; Mrs. C. J. Mersereau and Mrs. Hedley Hallett of Fredericton. Mrs. Mersereau left this morning to attend the funeral which will be held from the family residence, Weldon Street on Saturday afternoon.

## Governor Hoffman Grants Hauptmann 30-Day Reprieve

(Continued from Page One)

Pope quoted the condemned man as saying "Thank you," as his face lighted up, and asserting he was "sure something would happen" to prevent the execution.

The "grape vine" carried the news quickly throughout the big prison. The inmates lifted their voices in shouts:

"Hauptmann! Hauptmann!"

"Reprieve! Reprieve! Reprieve!"

They beat upon the cell doors and the noise spread swiftly from cell block to cell block. Finally it diminished and faded out.

Asked later why he granted the reprieve Governor Hoffman, speaking for the news reel, said:

"A reprieve is an act of executive clemency, rather than judicial clemency. I am not required to give a reason, but I might say there are grave doubts in this case, not only in my mind, but in the minds of many of our citizens."

Mrs. Hauptmann was in her hotel room when a telephone call told her of the governor's decision.

"That is wonderful," she cried. "I can only say thank you. Now my only wish is that the real truth of the terrible Lindbergh kidnapping comes out that the terrible people who did this thing will either come before the governor or that they will be caught."

Fisher and Pope came from the death house just at dusk and said Hauptmann had been "deeply and humanly touched" by the reprieve.

"He told us that he had the utmost confidence in the course of justice," Fisher said.

"He said: 'I was absolutely sure that something would happen to prevent my execution. I knew all day that something would happen, or that somebody would step forward to prove my innocence.'"

"Hauptmann was never very touched by his numerous reverses," Fisher said, "but his reaction to the good news today showed that he was deeply and humanly touched."

The governor's action followed swiftly circulation of apparently well-founded reports that he had in his

## CAPITOL

HERE THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

He's There When Danger Rides!

Adolph Zukor presents

Zane Grey's

## NEVADA

A Paramount Picture with

Larry "Buster" Crabbe

Kathleen Burke

Monte Blue

Raymond Hatton

Directed by Charles Barton

— Also Playing —

Musical Radio Stars in "HARLEM BOUND"

WHISPERING SHADOW

BETTY BOOP CARTOON

HERE MON. - TUES. - WED. NEXT WEEK

"A FEATHER IN HER HAT"

Pauline Lord — Basil Rathbone

## GAIETY

NOW PLAYING



Adolph Zukor presents

CLAUDETTE COLBERT

and

FRED MacMURRAY

in

"The Bride Comes Home"

A Paramount Picture with

ROBERT YOUNG

William Collier, Sr.

Donald Meek

Directed by Wesley Ruggles

ALSO TODD-KELLY COMEDY

"HOT MONEY"

FOX NEWS USUAL PRICES

COMING MONDAY!

Gary Cooper

ANN HARDING

— in —

"PETER IBBETSON"

to acquit Hauptmann if he were granted a new trial.

Governor Horner of Illinois, directed an investigation of the story of a prisoner in a Chicago jail, who was reported to have told a story of having been offered \$22,000 worth of Lindbergh ransom money at 40 cents on the dollar. He actually brought some and passed it "here and there" according to the story told the governor. The evidence, if proved, would show that persons other than Hauptmann were in possession of Lindbergh ransom bills.

In Washington Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said she had received appeals to intercede in Hauptmann's behalf, but would not enter into the case.

#### Keyes' Claim

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The New York World-Telegram yesterday quoted Harold C. Keyes, until recently chief investigator for the Bruno Richard Hauptmann defence, as saying new evidence in existence was "of such a conclusive nature it would result in acquittal in a new trial."



Each ceremony is carefully planned and intelligently administered. And each service is a fair-minded business arrangement. We believe that no tribute should be exacted from those who grieve.

The CHAPEL FUNERAL HOME

NEW HOLLAND ST. - FREDERICTON, N.B.

Drop into our Store (next Door D. & D. Motors) and See Our Bargains in

Philco and DeForest Crosley Radios

We have a few Used Radios at specially Low Prices

JONES BROTHERS

PHONE 958-11

338 QUEEN ST.