

THE DAILY MAIL

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FREDERICTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1936

Army of Idle Women

There are, according to the estimates of Mrs. Mary Macallum Sutherland of the National Employment Commission, 55,000 known unemployed women in Canada. This figure might even be doubled if her estimate included those who have been carried through the jobless period by their families. It is the especial task of Mrs. Sutherland to get these women off relief and into jobs, but none of the many organizations in charge of their welfare have been able to suggest schemes that would give work to a tenth of them.

What is there for these jobless women to do? A woman can be a clerk, a factory worker or a domestic. After that she is required to have certain educational qualifications, and very frequently specialized training. School teachers, nurses, industrial workers, librarians, and so on, are all included in this last category, and in most cases the amount of employment that is available is limited, even in normal times.

During the depression years there have been two other factors working against the re-employment of these specialized workers. One is the fact that men have been entering more and more into those branches which previously had been considered the woman's field. The other is the age limit. The records show that 80 per cent. of the unemployed women are 30 years of age or over. In the years many of them have been out of work new material, young, freshly trained, has been graduated from the schools and business colleges, the hospitals and the universities and employers, naturally, for one reason or another, give preference to youth.

But, perhaps, the real problem will be to find jobs for that majority which is described as factory and domestic labor. Here again age is a first obstacle, although an experienced, capable domestic of 30 years of age is to be considered something of a find in many sections of Canada today. The very fact that there is a shortage of domestic help in many urban centres suggests that redistribution of the unemployables of this class is a partial answer to the problem. The case of the factory workers is not solved so easily.

That there are surpluses in other lines of feminine employment does away with any suggestion of training these women for other work. It is quite probable, too, that as business improves it will be found that the jobs once filled by women have been eliminated by machines.

Thus the nature of Mrs. Sutherland's problem can be understood. A gradual business improvement may be of some help, but it is not the help she is seeking. What is needed is the co-operation of business in making known all available jobs, or even possible vacancies, so that many of these women can be trained for the future along definite lines that will be opened up to them.

The Value of Traditions

Gerald G. McGeer, lawyer, legislator and mayor of Vancouver, is a typical product of the Canadian West. He was born in Winnipeg and "brought up" on the Coast. In truly Western fashion he is vigorous in the enunciation of his views, and not afraid to take up an advanced position on public affairs. His views on finance have been regarded by those in high places as rather unorthodox, but he has not revealed himself in the political as a tractable party man. Those who have observed his public career, the vigor of his actions—and his desire for action—might fancy he cared little for old traditions.

And yet, in the course of an Empire broadcast from old London during the past week, Mr. McGeer dwelt on the value of traditions. True, he was in the very home of old traditions, in the midst of people, in whatever line of activity they may be engaged, whose conduct is greatly influenced by traditions. In fact, the Constitution of Britain may be regarded as based on traditions; it is a land where "Freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent." Perhaps in no other country is there similar respect for things of the past, for old customs, tried methods of doing things that will not be lightly discarded for the new.

This respect for traditions has a great deal to do with conditions noted by Mr. McGeer. He found that, despite the troubled state of the world, the British people remained "alert, assured, united." Throughout the depression years there has been no resorting to novel expedients to hasten recovery. The old procedure, sufficiently elastic to meet all requirements, was thought good enough, and results have proved the wisdom of this decision. In fact there was no decision to make, no alternative contemplated. John Bull's attitude toward depressions and everything else is: Business as usual, along the well-tried lines. In the past everything has worked out all right, and it will be the same in the future. It is this sound philosophy, this wholesome regard for traditions, that has made the people of Britain "alert, assured, united," as observed by Mayor McGeer, a man reared in a country hardly old enough to have traditions.

Why Fascism Flourishes

To the political banner of Leon Blum flocked liberals, progressives, radicals, communists and anarchists of France. He became Premier.

Almost instantly, commotion ensued. Not willing to give Blum opportunity to consolidate his position and rebuild according to his own social architecture, French extremists threw France into labor turmoil and a serious degree of civil disorder.

Now Premier Blum, dispatches say, is worried. In fact, in an address at Orleans, he frankly expressed fear of an overthrow not only of his government, but of democracy in France.

The less radical of Blum's followers, disgusted by excesses of the extremists, are falling away from him. Thus do they become ripe for Fascist embrace. The earnest, liberal worker desires orderly process and personal security first of all. When extremists fail to follow their own officeholders, sober men want none of that sort of company.

The iron fist of fascism can be as tyrannical as the rule of the radicals, but the fact that fascism happens to be a makeshift remedy at hand in a crisis is clear reason for its current successes. Eventually, however, fascism must be dethroned and democracy restored.

SNAPSHOTS

This is Monday and the papers report the usual crop of week-end auto accidents.

Organizations like chains are no stronger than their weakest link.

Politics should be dropped when it comes to the new C.N.R. bridge. It is a bigger matter. Certain of the Board of Trade seem to be afraid to discuss the matter because of tramping on the corns of certain politicians.

The Daily Mail, which has been vigorous in its views and not afraid to take up an advanced position in public affairs, is pleased to see that certain papers in Saint John are taking up our lead and are doing the same thing.

One at least is even using our make-up. We appreciate this, as it is the sincerest form of flattery.

The different churches are beginning to act on the matter that nations as well as individuals have to "get right with God," if they expect to combat Communism and secure world peace.

Any man who runs around the country these days trying to stir up race cries is an enemy to our civilization, no matter whom he may be.

A seven-mile traffic jam was caused when Scots near Balmoral attempted to see the King attend divine service. It is unnecessary to state that the show was free and that there was no charge for parking.

Well done to those who responded so nicely on Apple Day.

Outlaw Indians Delay Wedding, Veteran Recalls

CALGARY, Oct. 26.—Daniel 'Peach' Davis, retired 80-year-old veteran of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, today blamed the outlaw Indian chief Poundmaker for delaying his marriage two years.

"If it hadn't been for Poundmaker I would have been married fifty-two years instead of fifty," he told reporters who extended congratulations on his fiftieth wedding anniversary. The Indians and their Chief kept him so busy on patrol duty he had to postpone his wedding two years, he explained.

Long retired from police work, Davis today lives in Calgary, marking anniversaries of his career with the "scarlet-coated riders of the plains." He tells how he surprised three troops of United States cavalry in 1882.

"It was just my job. I didn't think anything of it at the time," he said, as he recounted how he took charge of 1,100 renegade Indians at the international boundary and returned them to their Canadian reserve.

Rounded up after a trek from Canada and a series of depredations in Montana, the Indians were brought to the border by the United States cavalry, who expected to be met by a troop of R.N.W.M.P.

Instead, "Peach" Davis extended greetings, took charge of the Indians and, alone, escorted them back to their Canadian home.

Fascists

(Continued from Page One) and other trappings of the marching mobs in Europe can legally be worn in this country. Adrien Arcand, Chief of the Quebec Fascists, anticipates a move to prevent the wearing of uniforms, but he says if the black shirts are banned the uniforms of the Boy Scouts and the Zouaves of the Garde Dollard also should be banned.

Opinion in Cabinet circles here is that the present Government will not interfere with the Canadian Fascists as long as they behave themselves but if they attempt to seize power by violent means, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be turned loose on them, and if the Tories can't get their men, the militia will be mobilized.

TOURING SPAIN

BARCELONA, Oct. 26.—Emma Goldman, internationally known anarchist, was said last night by her associates here to be touring in Spanish Aragon gathering data for a propaganda tour in Great Britain. Their 67-year-old leader, her associates declared, would leave Spain in about a month's time for Great Britain to try to arouse sentiment in favor of the anti-Fascist cause in Spain.

WARSAW, Oct. 26.—The International Communications Conference ended last night with no definite decision reached on tariffs. It was decided the different recommendations of the various countries needed closer examination and would have to be submitted for a vote at the next conference in Cairo in February.

R.C.M.P.

(Continued from Page One)

On Sunday night, Nehemiah called on his brother, William, who has been seriously ill at his cabin for three days. Constable Thomas E. Mills, who is stationed at Chipman, arrested Hudlin then, and the latter made no resistance. Constable Mills, who was standing guard about 25 yards from William Hudlin's home when he noticed a crouching form moving towards the Hudlin home. He ordered the man to stop, and Nehemiah Hudlin answered: "My hands are up. Hudlin had an axe with him."

The mulatto was questioned by Inspector C. K. Gray who had a posse of fourteen other Mounties in that vicinity since Saturday engaged in the hunt.

Anxious to learn the fate of William the fugitive's brother, the police escorted him to William's home, where, with permission of the prisoner, they entered the dwelling and found the sick man lying on the floor of his attic bedroom in a serious condition. Dr. H. M. Gardiner, Minto, who was called, stated that William was suffering from a uraemic condition. According to Nehemiah, William suffered a stroke last winter and had not been in good health since.

Friday a provincial constable, Jas. Evans, went to arrest the mulatto for non-payment of taxes. Hudlin owed \$3. He refused to pay, according to Constable Evans, and also refused to allow himself to be arrested. Evans swore out a warrant charging Hudlin with resisting arrest. That evening, Corporal Love and Constable MacDougall drove from Minto to Ripples, 12 miles distant, to place Hudlin under arrest.

Nehemiah Hudlin and his brother, William Hudlin were charged with the murder of Police Constable Russell P. Hayward of the N. B. Provincial Police in 1927. The crime occurred on Nov. 15, 1927, when Hayward was shot and killed from ambush when attempting to arrest Hudlin on a charge of assaulting Carter McLean a millhand at Ripples.

The shooting occurred at a farming and lumbering community in Sunbury county, approximately half a mile from the camp occupied by Nehemiah Hudlin.

Constable Hayward had gone with a detachment of provincial police and Sheriff Charles Bliss of Sunbury Co. to arrest Nehemiah Hudlin. The party had sighted Hudlin in the distance a few minutes before but he had evaded them in the woods. The constables were standing near the right of way of the Fredericton Grand Lake Railway when a shot rang out and Hayward fell mortally wounded. He died almost instantly.

Later in the day William Hudlin who was at one time a self-styled lay preacher, was arrested, and another brother, Samuel Hudlin, was also taken into custody after a tussle with officers. They were at first charged with aiding and abetting Nehemiah to escape. The charge against William was later changed to one of murder.

Nehemiah Hudlin evaded arrest for four days. He was captured by Provincial Constable Richard H. McLeod on November 19th, on the Westfield Road near Grand Bay, and was taken to jail at Hampton.

At the preliminary hearing at Burton, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1927, before Magistrate Walter S. Hargrove, both Nehemiah and William Hudlin were sent up for trial on the charge of murdering Constable Hayward. Clerk of the Peace C. L. Dougherty appeared for the Crown, and Peter J. Hughes K.C., appeared for Nehemiah Hudlin, and F. H. Peters for William Hudlin.

At their trial they were acquitted. Nehemiah, it appears, is a believer in witchcraft. Yesterday at the Minto jail he said he believed in such. "Are you bothered by witches?" he was asked. "No, but I've felt them," he answered. Nehemiah said they often bothered his trappings. No, he never saw a witch but he often "felt" them. He said there were quite a number of witches around but they don't "appear in person."

Spanish Civil War "Worst in History" Before It's Over

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Captain W. F. Amsden of the United States Navy predicted today that before the Spanish civil war is over "it will be the worst history has ever seen."

He made his prediction to newspapermen aboard the U.S.S. Quincy a few minutes after he brought her into port. The cruiser had been on duty in Spanish waters for more than two months.

"More people are being killed behind the lines than on the battlefronts, and the worst is yet to come," he said.

Followers of the Madrid government drowned 272 men in an afternoon off Carthage, according to the Captain, who said he saw a ship with armed guards at open hatches speed to sea. A short while later it returned with the crew cheering and the armed guards out of sight. The populace lined the shore and cheered, he said.

LOSS FROM COLDS HIGH IN DOLLARS

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—The common cold is a disease involving serious economic loss, Dr. Gordon Jackson, Medical Officer of Health, advised the Board of Health yesterday in a lengthy report dealing with it.

Dr. Jackson's report was due to the prevalence of colds at the present time.

"In estimating the economic losses resulting from the common cold," he said, "authorities are agreed that this so-called simple malady is more important in this respect than many graver conditions, and if the sum total of inconvenience and suffering could be obtained it would transfer this condition from the popularly considered trivial classes to the ranks of serious diseases."

Reported

(Continued from Page One)

Italy was "worth bringing before the committee."

The note asserted there was supporting evidence for the allegations which declared a Russian ship landed airplanes, tanks and bombs at Cartagena Oct. 15; that a Spanish steamship two weeks ago landed armaments of Russian origin at the same port; that a Russian vessel landed 85 military trucks at Alicante Oct. 19; that three Italian planes landed at Palma, Mallorca, Oct. 7, while an Italian ship unloaded cases of armaments there.

The British government, the note added, was investigating the case of the British steamship Bramhill, which is alleged to have conveyed arms to Spain.

Finally the note stated there were four cases of infractions of the agreement supported by reliable evidence at the disposal of the British government and which, in the British view, was worth while bringing before the committee in order to ascertain the facts.

Russia at the same time renewed her demands that the committee authorize a blockade of Portuguese ports to halt alleged Fascist aid to the Spanish insurgents.

Sunk With All Hands

Specifically, the Spanish embassy charged Portugal with sending the camouflaged motorship Ciudad de Macao into Africa waters. The vessel, the Spanish allegations asserted, fired on and sank the Spanish motorship Fernando Po with all hands lost. The ship was sunk Oct. 14, the Spanish charged.

Renewed charges against Germany were added by the Spanish embassy in the announcement.

The allegations included that 15 German submarines entered the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar in the night of Oct. 19; that "German youths arrived at Seville in an open boat with 12 anti-aircraft guns" October 8.

One of many reports circulated to-night—which was given little credence in semi-official quarters—was that Britain and France planned to suggest that both Spanish and Portuguese ports be blockaded.

Strong lines of the peoples' army of the Spanish government formed a human wall seventeen miles south of Madrid yesterday, while other Madrid forces lashed out in an onslaught against the insurgents at Sesena, southwest of here.

Two vital points in the Madrid government's defences were threatened, the insurgents' drive toward the capital threatened to cut the Valencia railroad in the east while another insurgent column attempted to cut off Aranjuez from the capital.

In a surging counter-attack, government militia from Aranjuez attacked Sesena, seeking to "squeeze" General Francisco Franco's troops with a scissor-like movement from Sesena to Ciempozuelos.

Two insurgent bombers strafed the government lines late in the afternoon while convoys of ambulances conveyed the wounded to Madrid.

Fear Civilian Losses

Declaring the enemy's entrance into Madrid would mean the sacrifice of at least 100,000 civilians, leaders of the government were understood to be making every effort to stage the decisive battle outside Madrid rather than in the capital itself but leaders of the huge proletarian army declared their followers were prepared to sell their lives as dearly as possible in Madrid's streets if the insurgents should break through.

A quarter of a million persons were mobilized last night for defence of the capital. Seven out of every 10 men between the ages of 18 and 40 were in uniform.

The work of preparing Madrid's inner defences was left in the hands of those unfit for service at the front.

The government, in a note to Great Britain, expressed "surprise that there should exist a belief that the noble

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citizens of Madrid are capable of collective vengeance against political prisoners."

The note was sent in reply to a British appeal for exchange of prisoners between the government and the insurgents.

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