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The Daily Mail

WEATHER
Fresh southwest to west
winds, cloudy and mild and on
Sunday light scattered snow or
rain.

VOL. XLI., NO. 28

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1935

Two Cents Per Copy

Did Violet Sharpe Kidnap The Lindbergh Baby?

The Woman Who Com- mitted Suicide After the Kidnapping Is Now Linked Up With the Crime.

Flemington, N. J., Feb. 1.—The Lindbergh baby kidnapping mystery was thrust tonight on the trail of Violet Sharp, servant in the Dwight W. Morrow household who committed suicide after the kidnapping, and Isadore Fisch, dead furrier friends of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, fighting the electric chair as the kidnapper.

Peter H. Sommer, a New York fingerprint expert, testified that March 1, 1932, the night of the kidnapping, he traveled on a ferry from New Jersey to New York City with two men whom he saw assist a nervous woman with a blond baby board a street car on the New York side.

Edward J. Reilly, chief of the defence counsel, showed him two pictures, one of a man and one of a woman, which Sommer said he recognized. Reilly, in asides, announced that the man was Fisch and the woman Miss Sharpe.

After court adjourned Reilly said he would have three witnesses from Montreal who would testify Fisch had been seen in that city after the kidnapping with the Lindbergh baby.

The baby's body was found near the Lindbergh estate in New Jersey, May 12, 1932. Reilly said the Montreal witnesses would not challenge the identification of the body, but complained, the witnesses did not show up today and renewed charges of "intimidation."

"They didn't get here and I think they were stopped enroute," Reilly declared. He did not identify the witness.

On cross-examination, Attorney-General David J. Wilentz showed the witness a picture of Miss Sharpe and asked if that was the woman he saw with the baby.

"She bears a very strong resemblance," Sommer said.

"Would you say it was she?"

"I wouldn't say 'yes.' I wouldn't say 'No.' I wouldn't swear it was her."

Second Photograph

Wilentz again showed Sommer the photo of a man and asked if it was the man on the boat.

"I wouldn't say 'yes' and I wouldn't say 'no.' In a way he resembles him and in a way he doesn't," was Sommer's uncertain reply.

The testimony paved the way for that of Mrs. Anna Bonesteel, a Yonkers, N. Y., lunchroom proprietor, who had declared she saw Miss Sharpe at Yonkers Ferry the night of the kidnapping with two men.

Sommer, cross-examined by Attorney-General Wilentz, clung to his assertions he had seen the men but protested Wilentz was attempting to "mix him up."

Most of the day was given over to (continued on page 4)

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN IN N. S. IS EXTENDED

West Chettecook, N. S., Feb. 2.—A new extension to the co-operative movement in Nova Scotia will be completed here today when Prof. Angus B. MacDonald of St. Francis Xavier University establishes the first co-operative trade union outside the diocese of Antigonish.

The idea has met with great success in Cape Breton and Eastern Nova Scotia where scores of these societies exist. The movement is being sponsored by the extension department of the University and the formation of the group here was brought about by the efforts of Rev. Eli LeBlanc of West Chettecook.

Send Us Missionaries

People in New Brunswick have for years been sending money to foreign missions. This money is to convert the heathen and bring civilization to those who are supposed to live in darkness. The cause is a worthy one. But why send all our money to Africa or India. Why send all our missionaries away from here. We have conditions here in New Brunswick that would make some of the Indian conditions seem like a mild Sunday school picnic in comparison, considering our boasted civilization.

In this Province the provincial and federal governments are spending thousands of dollars for the betterment of live stock while there are people within a hundred-mile radius of Fredericton and Saint John living like animals. There are conditions existing in Central and in Southern New Brunswick that require the earnest attention of our social workers, of our churches and of our governments. The Daily Mail has information that would be startling if it were thought fit in the public interest to publish it. It is up to someone in authority, either the poor commissioners in the different parishes or someone else, to bring to the attention of the authorities any case in which people are alleged to be living like animals, guilty of unmentionable practices and bringing up children in filth, in ignorance and crime. It is too bad to have to say this about our own province, but sooner the people stop winking at these things and start in to remedy them the better.

Yesterday the directors of the Protestant Orphans' Home published an advertisement in The Daily Mail. The advt. cites two cases that have come under observation of the Orphanage directors. These cases make interesting reading. Many people in this section of the world, however, will be surprised that such things exist in our good old Anglo-Saxon province. These people are not "benighted foreigners," as they used to say in the West. They are of English, Irish or Scotch descent. Here are two cases cited by the Protestant Orphanage committee—and there are worse cases. It is probably a fact that all other provinces in Canada contain the same conditions and that New Brunswick is more or less free from these rotten social affairs than other places. This does not, however, excuse us nor does it prevent us from doing our part to remedy them.

STOP WINKING AND GET TO WORK. Let the government give a good substantial grant to both the Protestant and Catholic Orphanages, or to social workers and let the workers get out and use this money to drag the children away from abodes of filth and sin. This can be done and it should be done. It can't be done by winking at it or by being afraid to say that there are rotten conditions existing when it is known that they do exist.

The Protestant Orphanage directors say, amongst other things: "Can you believe that two boys of eight and eleven years of age could live all their lives in this province and never see or never learn to use a pair of stairs? In the summer of 1932 two such boys, brothers, came to us. They had never seen a bed or school-house; they had lived on an old scow that had grounded and been abandoned on the shore of one of our deeply inland shallow lakes. They had walked up a plank into the scow, and had slept on the floor. They, of course, had not been properly nourished. As miraculously as they have improved since they came to us, one of them will never have perfectly straight shoulders because of his lack of proper food as a little child. Cod liver oil and regularly properly planned, prepared and served meals, together with regular hours for play, school, work and sleep, have accomplished wonders. The Parish Poor Commissioners concerned give us a small amount to help maintain each boy. The first meal they sat down to at the Home, they saw on the table before them three articles of food—bread, molasses and milk. The older boy exclaimed, 'Surely we are not going to have all three of these at once.' He was still more surprised when the meal was served. Their father is dead; their mother is not an asset and also she has poor health. Have not these two boys been wonderfully saved for future good citizenship?"

"Although each has a husband or wife alive, these two persons had lived together for about fifteen years unmarried. Ten children have been born to them. Seven of them are living. They all lived in a shack of two rooms. The smaller children usually wore nothing but loin cloths; they crawled under the stove and lay down like a cat or a small dog. We have pictures of them out in the snow in their bare feet and legs. The older one wore but very little. Only one apology for a bed in the place. The children have simply grown up, living wildly and lawlessly. It was essential that something be done as the matter was really worse than we have or dare describe it. Many weeks elapsed before the authorities did what we insisted upon before we would help. Namely, place the mother for many years to come in a permanent place of safety. This was finally done in November, 1934; then we took into residence as wards the five youngest children, four boys and a girl (the second youngest). Not one of them knew how to put on or take off the clothing we gave them. The oldest is slow as yet to grasp things. The younger ones have learned a lot and we are most hopeful for their future. While an unmarried mother case can be duplicated from about every county, we only recall one other of this general nature in our over fifteen years' experience."

Fatal Influenza Spreads in Europe

SENS, France, Feb. 2.—A hurry call was sent out for physicians yesterday by the commander of the 4th Infantry Regiment stationed here after the death of 5 soldiers and the serious illness of 200 others in an epidemic of influenza.

Because few Army surgeons are stationed at the post, it was feared that the epidemic would get beyond control. Forty-five soldiers were moved to civilian hospitals while others were treated at the post hospital.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 2.—Four members of the Roumanian Cabinet, in-

French Destroyer Makes 45 Knots

Lorient, France, Feb. 2.—The French navy destroyer Terrible yesterday set a world's speed record for that type of warship, making 45.08 knots, using the Washington measuring standards. The previous record was 42.85.

cluding Premier George Tatarescu were suffering from influenza yesterday. Twenty per cent of the school children in Bucharest are ill. Most of the schools are closed.

In the last fortnight 90 children aged 2 to 13 have died of influenza at the village of Lukovina.

FORMER PREMIER WILL CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING

Hon. Dr. Veniot Will Be Feted at Ottawa, Then He Will Hold Private Family Celebration At Bathurst.

His Family

Both the Dr. and Mrs. Veniot Have Many Friends Who Will Congratulate Them On Their 50th Anniversary

BATHURST, Feb. 2.—Ottawa friends of Mr. Veniot will fete him on the 5th instant just after which he will suspend his activities for a few days as one of the active members of the House of Commons and will return to his home for the 8th. Due to the fact that Mrs. Veniot has not been enjoying robust health recently there will be no elaborate celebration of the event and apart from a quiet family reunion the happy couple will be at home to their friends from 3 to 5 o'clock on that day.

Dr. the Hon. P. J. Veniot and Mrs. Veniot will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary February 8th. Hon. P. J. Veniot was born in Richibucto October 4th, 1863, son of Steven and Mary Veniot. He married Catherine Melanson, February 8th, 1885. They were married by the late Father Lecours at Scodouc, N. B. At that time Mr. Veniot was staff reporter for the Moncton Daily Transcript. The young couple moved to Bathurst in 1887, where Mr. Veniot became editor and proprietor of the French paper Le Courrier des Provinces Maritimes. He was elected to the Legislature of New Brunswick in by-election, 1894, again in general election, 1895, again by acclamation 1899, retired 1900, owing to ill-health brought on by accident. He was appointed collector of customs for port of Bathurst, 1900 and remained in office till December, 1911, when he was dismissed by the Government when the Liberals were defeated. He became French organizer of the Liberal party in New Brunswick and continued as such until 1917, when he was elected. On the defeat of the Murray Government he was chosen to fill the portfolio of minister of public works in the Foster Government. He inaugurated the new road policy which brought about such great improvement in New Brunswick roads. He was popularly known as "Good Roads Peter". In 1923 he was chosen premier of New Brunswick, but his government was defeated in 1925. He still remained leader of the Opposition till 1926, when he was elected to the Federal House where he became postmaster general until 1930. He was again elected in 1930 as an opposition member and is still very active.

Mrs. Veniot is well known in Fredericton where she took part in many social activities during the time that her husband was premier of New Brunswick.

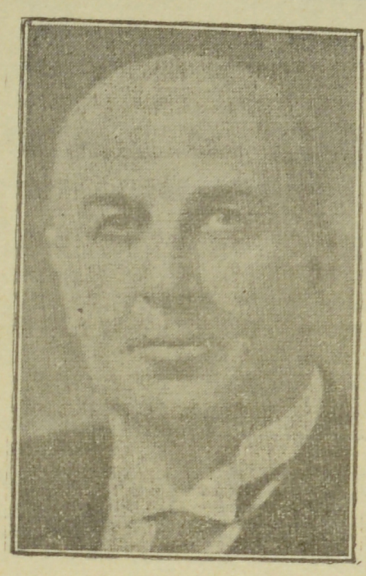
Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Veniot have a family of boys. They are Dr. C. J. Veniot, mayor of Bathurst; Dr. Leonard Veniot; Fred Veniot, C. E.; B. Veniot, druggist at Bathurst; Peter J. Veniot "Chap", is at Montreal and Walter J. is connected with the Civil Service at Ottawa.

Three of these boys did their part in the Great War having served overseas.

FIFTEEN MINERS HURT IN CLASH

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 2.—Fifteen miners were hammered into unconsciousness today in a clash between United Mine Workers of America and United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, rival unions. A similar outbreak occurred yesterday. More than 250 members of the two unions took part in the fighting.

Hanson Reviews Commercial Gains



HON. R. B. HANSON
Reviews Our Trade Gains

THE BRITISH GOVT. FAVORS TELEVISION

Approves Establishment Parliament is Told

London, Feb. 2.—Government approval of the report of a special committee recommending establishment of television for everyone was announced today in the House of Commons by Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster-General.

He said he was about to take steps to implement the committee's findings. The report suggested the establishment of a television service, beginning with two systems operating alternately in London under the control of the British Broadcasting Corporation. It recommended that this service be planned and guided by an advisory committee appointed for five years by the Postmaster-General.

Sir Kingsley emphasized that many difficulties remained to be overcome before the service could be provided on a national scale.

MINERS LAUNCH SUICIDE THREAT

sand coal miners, disgruntled because the mine-owners refused to reinstate some of their colleagues after recent strike, immured themselves below the surface and threatened to resume their now famous hunger strike.

Capturing 40 Christian Social miners, who declined to join them, the strikers warned the mine owners they would hold these men as hostages and would not emerge until their claims were granted.

The mine-owners, declaring the strike to be purely political, refused to grant the demands.

The Government watched the situation nervously as it wishes to prevent a recurrence of the hunger strike of last October when 1,200 miners remained below ground for a week threatening to commit suicide by starvation if their demands for wage increases were not granted.

Workman Meets Agonizing Death

Boston, Feb. 2.—John A. Capone, 25-year-old unmarried railroad worker, met an agonizing death in the firebox of a locomotive here yesterday.

Capone, whose job it was to kindle fires in locomotives at the Readville repair shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, had started such a fire, then opened the door to see how it was progressing.

His head and shoulders stuck in the opening, and when fellow workers found him he was dead.

Minister of Trade and Commerce Points Out That After Two Years of Ottawa Agreements Their Usefulness Have Fully Demonstrated Themselves.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—Hon. R. B. Hanson, minister of trade and commerce, started off his speech at Ottawa with a reply to Mr. Howard's suggestion respecting bond refunding. The Sherbrooke member had mentioned particularly the C. N. R. debt. The Minister said he must know that most of the C. N. R. issue was held in the United States and so could not be refunded.

When the Ottawa agreements had come up for ratification there had been a wide divergence of opinion. Mr. Hanson had hoped, however, that as the result of the working of the agreements, those who opposed the facts would have changed their minds.

"That exception," he said, "was, I thought, fulfilled by a statement handed out from the meeting of the Liberal Federation here last November wherein the Liberal leader performed a great recantation. I may be all wrong but certainly in the minds of the people of this country was created an impression that there had been a marked change in his attitude. People who listened to the remarks of the hon. member for New Westminster (Mr. Reid) and the hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Howard) must be an absolute doubt as to their opinions. Not in one paragraph did they suggest whether they were for or against the agreements."

The Liberals had left office with trade declining and with an adverse trade balance of \$100,000,000. This was due to two factors. One was that all the countries of the world had raised their tariffs against Canada, while Canada had boasted that it had not raised its tariffs, but had actually reduced them. Thus Canada had become the dumping ground of the world.

The second reason was that the total trade of the world had dwindled to one-third its former level.

"Then," said Mr. Hanson, "came the Ottawa agreements and I venture to suggest that the consummation of those agreements was a vindication of the principle for which hon. gentleman opposite and those on this side had been striving for years, namely, mutually advantageous reciprocal trade arrangements with the Empire. It was the late Mr. Fielding who first brought in a measure of Imperial preference, and I honor him for it, but I venture to say that Fielding and Laurier, in their inmost hearts, believed when they made that gesture that there would be reciprocal action from the United Kingdom."

(Continued on page four)

EX - PRISON WARDEN GIVEN NEW POSITION

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—W. B. McGloaghlin, former warden of Portsmouth Penitentiary, has been appointed to an inspectorship in the Soldiers Settlement Branch of the Immigration Department.

COBBLERS' PETITION

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Application has been made by Ontario shoe repairmen for a minimum price in their industry similar in principle to that among dyers and cleaners and they have received assurance of consideration from Hon. A. W. Roebuck, Attorney General and Minister of Labor.