

# BROADCASTER

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## New Brunswick, Vacation Land For All Nationalities

Tourist Bureau at Fredericton Has Inquiries From All Parts of the World—More Visitors Come to Province.

Fredericton, N.B.—Increases in practically all factors contributing to the tourist industry of New Brunswick characterized the year whose calendars are discarded, according to D. W. Griffiths, director of the Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel.

The sharpest registered gain was that in individual inquiries addressed to the bureau by persons interested in learning more about the scenic and recreational resources of this province. From 10,028 in 1934 the total for the year just closed reached 28,846, a gain of 188 per cent. from one season to another. In the attainment of this increase credit is due to the Canadian Travel Bureau at Ottawa for the service rendered during the first full year of its operation. During the season no less than four extensive campaigns of newspaper and magazine advertising carried the message of Canada to millions of United States holiday seekers. Inquiries came not only from the country to the south but from all countries of the civilized world. In this regard it is worthwhile to note a growing interest in New Brunswick on the part of the general public of Australia.

Response to the campaign of advertising conducted directly by the New Brunswick Bureau in the leading newspapers of the Eastern States and Central Canada showed a quickening interest in this province as a vacationland.

### Defeats Hitler?



Behind the scenes in Germany a bitter fight for power has been climaxed by one of the greatest victories the military ever scored over the Nazi party dominated by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler. According to the new decree, the army—that is, virtually the whole of German manhood—would be organized in a big non-political "Soldiers' League," the principal duty of which would be to cultivate the military tradition and maintain close comradeship among its members. In reality, it means even more than that. Political observers see GEN. WERNER VON BLOMBERG, the War Minister (above), attaining new stature and potential powers that might exceed those of the realm-leader himself in time.

Inquiries from interested persons regarding the opportunities for touring and sightseeing jumped from 9,086 in 1934 to 23,450 in 1935. The most phenomenal gain was that recorded in inquiries regarding the various kinds of sport angling which New Brunswick offers. In 1934 the bureau answered 627 such inquiries while in 1935 the total climbed to 4,045. Hunting inquiries went from 315 to 1,212, while 319 persons wrote this bureau for information concerning combined fishing and hunting trips.

Parallel with this increase in the number of inquiries came an increased demand for quantities of our literature on the part of leading tourist organizations and travel agencies in all parts of America. The demand was more than double the total supply of literature available. Reprints of highway maps and other tourist publications were necessary before the middle of July. Even this additional supply, however, was insufficient to fill requests to represent as large an amount of descriptive literature as the bureau was able to issue on its current appropriation but this supply proved entirely inadequate during the past season to satisfy demands from the expanding field for which the attractions of our province hold an appeal.

Tangible results of the advertising and distribution of literature carried on by the bureau may be seen in the entry of tourists' cars at the various customs ports along the International boundary between this province and the State of Maine. True, a comparison of 60 day permits issued to drivers of tourists' cars entering New Brunswick for the years 1934 and 1935 shows 50,709 for the former and 49,086 for the latter year. A change in Canadian Customs Regulations made during the intervening winter, however, explains the apparent decrease. In 1934, all cars entering Canada for periods upward of 24 hours were required to be registered. In 1935, however, the transient period was extended to 48 hours. This means that cars entering Canada for a stay from one to two days duration in 1934 were registered and 60-day permits were issued to their drivers. On the other hand this large volume of short-visit travel was not so classified in 1935. Only vehicles entering the province for stays of 48 hours or over were recorded on bona fide tourist permits.

A comparison of the grand totals for the two seasons under consideration will substantiate the claim of an increase for the year just closing. Records for 1934 disclose that automobiles entering the province of New Brunswick through border ports numbered 742,878 cars for 24-hour periods and 50,709 for 60-day periods. In 1935 there were 804,015 cars admitted for 48-hour periods and 49,086 for the regular vacation period of 60 days. The respective totals thus produced give 793,587 cars for 1934 against 853,101 for 1935—a gain in the grand totals in favor of the twelvemonth just closed.

While dealing with topics that have to do with customs ports, it

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## QUEEN ATTENDS CHARITY MOVIE



QUEEN MARY (right), accompanied by the DUCHESS OF KENT, are pictured as they arrived at the Leicester Square theatre, London, to attend the premiere of the film, "The Story of Papworth." The proceeds were donated to the Papworth Settlement for Consumptives.

## C. N. R. Operating Revenue Shows Substantial Increase

Gain in Eleven Months is More Than \$6,500,000—  
Net Revenue Increase is \$479,010 Over  
Previous Year.

Montreal, Que.—A net revenue of over twelve million dollars for the eleven months of this year, and an increase of nearly one and a half million dollars in operating revenues for the month of November over the figures of November, 1934, is shown in the monthly earnings report of the Canadian National Railways.

Operating revenues for November were \$15,253,708 as against \$13,782,020 for November of last year, an increase of \$1,471,688. An increase in net revenue of 635,144 is also shown.

For the eleven months' period from January 1 to November 30, 1935, there is shown an increase in gross operating revenues of over six and a half million dollars. Operating revenues during this period totalled \$158,209,796 as compared with \$151,548,021 for the similar period of 1934, an increase of \$6,661,775. Operating expenses for the 1935 period were \$146,978,839, an increase of \$6,182,765 over the expenses for the eleven months of 1934. Net revenues for period up to November

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## Provincial Rights Are Hit By Federal Taxes On Incomes

Originally Passed As a War Measure, Citizens Still Carry Burden.

The tax on incomes as collected by the Dominion from residents of all the provinces is likely to be given consideration in the next conference of provincial representatives. There are certain clauses in the British North America Act which are read as giving the provinces this exclusive right.

Ontario expects to tax incomes and have the Dominion collect the tax, but it is hardly to be expected that all the other provinces will submit forever to the invasion of their rights by the Dominion.

Section 91 of the British North America Act enumerates 28 matters as within the Dominion control. The Dominion, besides, can legislate for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes assigned exclusively to the provinces by section 92. Section 92 assigns 15 matters exclusively to the provinces including (2) Direct taxation within the province. While the Dominion may make laws for the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation (Section 91, sub-section 3) it was never contemplated that it should do so in violation of the province's exclusive right to direct taxation.

Accordingly when Sir Thomas White introduced a bill providing for the Dominion Income Tax, 1917, he did so only as a war measure to be, as he explained, repealed immediately the war was over. Probably the tax is ultra vires of the Dominion interpreting the constitution as a statute, but certainly it is not within the spirit of the treaty.

Governments throughout the Dominion are seeking new means of raising money. Very little attention is given to cutting down

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## Emperor's Adviser



Admiral Viscount MAKOS SAITO, former Premier of Japan, who has been installed as keeper of the Privy Seal—a post which enables him to become one of the chief advisers of Emperor Hirohito. Saito is a strong opponent of army dictatorship.

# Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

—Always worth a little more  
than you pay