

## Thousands at Maple Glen Farm Picnic As Liberal Campaign Launched

(Continued from Page One)

When Mr. McNair had finished speaking Ernest W. Stairs, Gabriel Smith of Sunbury, Hon. A. P. Patterson, president of the executive council in the provincial government, and Ald. H. Ralph Gunter, were called to the platform.

W. G. Clark, Mayor of Fredericton and Liberal candidate for York-Sunbury in the forthcoming general federal election, was the second speaker of the afternoon.

Mr. Clark expressed himself as overwhelmed by the vast attendance and welcomed them most heartily to the function. In speaking of unemployment, Mr. Clark said that the evil has steadily increased under five years of Conservative rule. Men are willing

government the national debt has increased eight hundred million dollars since 1930. It is imperative then that we get back to sound business government with taxes reduced and budget balanced.

### Parties in the Field

The public is at present confronted by many and diverse parties, Mr. Stairs said, and cited the Social Credit Party which, under Aberhart, gains its support by the emotional appeal. In New Brunswick there is no Social Credit, Communist, or C. C. F., so the voters will have to choose between Liberal, Conservative and Reconstruction. Mr. Stairs then proceeded to give five reasons for supporting the Liberal party.

### End Dictatorship

The first reason is to put an end to one man government in Canada. There have been put through Ottawa since 1930 a number of so-called reform bills containing a clause which places complete executive power in the hands of the Cabinet and it is public knowledge that since 1930 the Cabinet has been a one man Cabinet under Mr. Bennett. There has been an amazing running away of Cabinet ministers since 1930 with the result that Mr. Bennett has been burdened with an increasing pressure of detailed work resulting in his collapse and in bad government.

### Lower Tariffs Necessary

The second reason which Mr. Stairs gave for supporting Liberalism was to get rid of high tariffs. Tariffs are the curse of the country, the speaker said. Since Confederation the Liberals have given Canada prosperity by means of low tariffs and the Conservatives have wrecked trade by high tariffs. Mr. Stairs cited several examples, as follows: the duty on binders rose from 6 per cent under Liberal government to 25 per cent under Conservative rule, blankets which took an increase of from 21 per cent and so on. The speaker also quoted the instance of overwhelming duties on automobiles and cigarettes.

### Foreign Trade Lost

In order to preserve and extend trade with Great Britain there must be a Liberal government at Ottawa. The speaker gave the denial to the charge that foreign markets were dead before the Conservatives came into power. In the last year of Mr. King's term as Prime Minister the exports were eleven hundred million dollars; the exports for this year are six hundred and fifty million, so high tariffs must go.

### Broken Promises

The fourth reason for supporting the Liberal candidate is to put a stop to political leaders making promises which they cannot keep. In 1930 Mr. Bennett promised Old Age Pensions from the Federal Treasury. This promise has never been kept. It is gaining power under false pretenses, the speaker said.

### Stable Government Needed

As a concluding reason, the people must vote Liberal to give Canada a strong and stable government. In the forthcoming election there is no chance that either the C. C. F., Reconstruction, or Conservative Party will get a clear majority. There is a danger, however, that together they may be stronger than the Liberal government. A clear majority is necessary for strong, stable government, so it behooves the people of Canada to take a realistic and business-like attitude and show the ability to vote responsibly by supporting Liberal candidates in every constituency.

### Sports Programme

An interesting programme of sports was carried out under the direction of Fred Thompson. Beginning with a free-for-all three-legged race, the programme took in different classes for boys and girls in straight races and concluded with a tug of war. The winners in the events were as follows: Three-legged race, Richard O'Ree and Howard Lawrence; girls seven years and under, Marie Savage; boys, seven years and under, Malcolm Pugh; girls 15 years and under, Mildred Forrester; boys, 15 years and under, Billy Clark; free for all, 100-yards, Gerry MacPherson; sack race, Richard O'Ree; fat man's race, Thomas Madden; Allendale. The tug-of-war was between teams representing Fredericton City and the rest of York County, and was won by the Fredericton team, which took two out of three heats.

The sports programme also featured two hard fought football games. The afternoon game was won by the Aberdeen seniors over the Aberdeen juniors. The evening fixture provided some good football, the senior Aberdeen team defeating the Thunderbolts, a colored team from Victoria Mills, by a small margin.

Prizes offered at the skill games were won as follows: Spilling the milk game, Miss Honey Ryan and Guy Fox, Jr.; horseshoe pitch, Victor Hale; bean-toss, Frances Scott, Mary Gledhill and Ronald Seymour; baseball toss, Kay Thompson and Ted Clark.

A very delightful part of the afternoon's entertainment was the band concert given by the Knights of Pythias band, under the direction of assistant director, Fred Mawer. The band provided a pleasing programme of over an hour's duration, which was listened to with keen appreciation by the gathering.

## PRESS ROARS DISAPPROVAL OVER RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON IT BY ARGENTINA'S EDICT

SANTIAGO, Chile—Restrictions so far neither mitigated nor explained, which the Argentine Government has seen fit to impose on foreign and national news agencies and correspondents have roused a furore in South American journalistic circles.

"Absurd," "illegal," "unjustified," "inexplicable," "odious," "unconstitutional" and "supinely ingenuous" were typical of the adjectives employed by the Buenos Aires press in commenting on the official gag, while the indignant protests of the national newspapers, the Press Society and the Foreign Correspondents' Association were supported by sympathetic messages from journalistic organizations in every part of South America.

The reactions in the foreign press have been especially gratifying to Argentine newspaper workers, who are encouraged by the fact that international organs recognize that the decree constitutes an obvious attack on the freedom of the press.

### Agencies Quick to Act

News of the Government's intention was rapidly transmitted abroad and, with equal rapidity, a reply was forthcoming. A New York paper, for instance, emphatically declined to submit to dictation and instructed its chief South American correspondent to remove his headquarters to Montevideo, the Uruguayan capital, the other side of the River Plate, if there was any attempt to impose the regulations and penalties figuring in the decree.

Other press agencies and correspondents have made arrangements for transmission through Montevideo or the transandean capital of Santiago. Every newspaper, especially the leading organs of national opinion like La Prensa and La Nacion, are conducting a vigorous editorial campaign against the decree, while the correspondents have petitioned President Juato Nothing has availed so far.

### Decree Acts as Gag

The decree practically bans the expression of opinion by correspondents of foreign newspapers, inasmuch as they have to make large deposits of money or national bonds which are liable to confiscation if anything is published that does not meet with the approval of the authorities.

Although the principle involved is the vital issue, it should be pointed out that the minimum sum of 5,000 Argentine pesos is equal almost to \$1,500, a substantial sum for an independent newspaper representative to provide, while agencies, it is presumed, would be assessed much higher sums.

The implications of the decree have not been lost to Argentine editors who foresee that, unless rapid and wholesale opposition is mustered, the newspapers may lose the liberty that has been assured them since the early days of independence.

### Can Censor News

Under the decree it is quite easy for the Government to censor or restrict news coming into the country—an important consideration for newspapers which have to cater for large and scattered foreign communities.

The suggestion that the postal authorities are to judge what news is calculated to cause effects prejudicial to the Government is generally ridiculed and the hope expressed that the decree will be annulled without delay since the ordinary laws are amply sufficient to deal with the offenses indicated.

Moreover, as it has already been pointed out to the administration no decree can prevent the clandestine distribution of news. It has already been shown that news can be sent from neighboring foreign territory without Argentine intervention.

### Government Makes Reply

Stung by the national outcry, the Government issued a statement in an attempt to justify its policy. It contends that the Argentine law and international conventions permitted official control over news to be exercised through the post office organization.

The real purpose of this picnic, the true reason for this assemblage of virile New Brunswickers, was, of course, to hear the fundamental principles of Liberalism as expounded by the three speakers.

Almost three thousand cars were on the picnic grounds yesterday, although an initial estimate placed the total at only about two thousand cars.

### Appreciated Use of Property

The barns and grounds of Maple Glen Farm were very beautiful yesterday and the weather remained fine all day. The many farmers present, and others, too, took great interest in inspecting the modern barns and the equipment of Maple Glen Farm and spent considerable time in examining the high class stock which His Worship Mayor Clark has on his well-equipped farm. Some of the more curious ones even forgot their lunches so interested were they in examining the barns and the livestock. Their actions, as well as the actions of hundreds of others present yesterday, showed that these people were glad of the opportunity to inspect a real modern up-to-date farm. The fact of the whole property being thrown open for public inspection was greatly appreciated by everyone present. The refreshments were liberal and delicious.

A fact attesting to the public's interest in the Maple Glen picnic was that of the 7,000 tickets printed, all were gone before two o'clock. Yesterday's picnic, as was stated by the several speakers and reiterated by the immense throng present, actually was the largest and most successful of its kind ever held in the Maritimes.

ation. It denied that any "previous censorship" was established by the decree; the aim was to establish identity of persons who violate the ordinary existing law and to make rules whereby responsibility can be made effective. Existing laws and conventions, it added, already prohibited communications which affected public morals and public order and the security of the state and expressly stipulated that the postal service should be responsible for the necessary control.

### Hints at Recession

Further on, the Government declares there was no cause for newspaper complaints regarding deposits, as they, or their correspondents, were not affected in the domestic transmission of news, nor would domestic correspondents be required to submit copies of their stories to the special register.

## CHURCH SERVICES ON SUNDAY WERE WELL ATTENDED

The usual services were held in the city churches on Sunday, with fairly large congregations present. At Wilmet United Church Rev. J. W. Bartlett delivered addresses morning and evening. In the morning he spoke on "Nothing to Draw With," and in the evening on the theme, "If Canada Turned Communist, Shall We Worship the Russian Christ?" It was a special Labor Day message.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Rev. Dr. G. E. Ross spoke on the subject: "We Are Labourers Together With God." In the morning the pastor spoke on John's version of the ideal world, the sermon title being "Nothing Unclean or Untrue." The usual services were conducted at Christchurch Parish Church, with Holy Communion at eight o'clock. Ven. Archdeacon A. F. Bate officiated.

At Gibson Memorial Church in Devon Rev. W. A. Burge spoke during the evening and afternoon services. In the morning he spoke at Gibson Memorial church and in the evening at the Baptist church. There were services at Nashwaakiss at 1:30 o'clock and at Kingsley at three o'clock. Rev. J. N. Murchison, representative of the British and Foreign Bible Society spoke at the morning service.



Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Wharf, Baie Ste. Anne, N.B.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Saturday, September 14, 1935, for the construction of a wharf at Baie Ste. Anne, Northumberland County, N.B.

Plans of form of contract and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Old Post Office Building, St. John, N.B.; Canadian Construction Association (St. John Branch) 111 Princess St., St. John, N.B.; also at the Post Offices at Chatham, N.B., Bathurst, N.B. and Baie St. Anne, N.B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, of Bearer Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or of the Canadian National Railway Company and its constituent companies unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion of Canada, or the aforementioned bonds and a certified cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

Note.—The Department will supply blue prints and specification of the work on deposit of a sum of \$20.00, in the form of a certified cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works. The deposit will be released on return of the blue prints and specification within a month from the date of reception of tenders. If not returned within that period the deposit will be forfeited.

By order,  
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## AMERICAN RED OFFERS PLAN TO REORGANIZE U. S.

### Communist Party Organ in Moscow Publishes Browder's Scheme

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., August 30.—An immediate program for the guidance of American Communists during the temporary period until mass support becomes strong enough to strike directly against parliamentary democracy and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, was outlined by Earl Browder, chairman of the American Communist Party, in the magazine Bolshevik, official organ of the Russian Communist Party. Mr. Browder is now in Moscow attending the Comintern (Communist International) Congress.

Mr. Browder proposes that American Communists seek to establish the "United States Workers and Farmers Party", which can attract workers and intellectuals who at present distrust Communism.

### U. S. Reorganization

This party must seek immediately to reorganize the American Government through five processes:

1. Government confiscation, and operation of closed factories and mills;
  2. Confiscatory taxation of capital for the provision of broader insurance and relief;
  3. Weakening of the powers of the Supreme Court;
  4. "Democratization" of the Senate;
  5. Reorganization of Congress on the basis of proportional representation of parties as well as territories.
- Mr. Browder suggests that Communists can support such a program because they believe it provides the quickest way toward attainment of their eventual aim — overthrow of the "bourgeois democracy" and establishment of proletarian dictatorship.

### Ultimately

Meanwhile, he declared, Communists will work patiently to win the masses for the eventual aim, which "can only be carried out in flames, and battle after oppressed millions have realized its necessity".

Mr. Browder's proposed program faithfully follows the united front policy adopted by the present session of the World Congress of Comintern and reflects what international Communists mean by a "united front against Fascism and war". Communists do not pretend that this slogan means a struggle against the dictatorship idea or civil war. They frankly approve of dictatorship—of their own type—and believe that civil war probably will be necessary to attain their aims.

### Fight For Leadership

Mr. Browder declared that today Communism and Fascism are fighting in the United States for leadership of the unemployed and other discontented elements of society. He insisted that all the fundamental premises for rapid growth of American Fascism are present, checked only by emergence of American Communists as leaders and organizers of the united struggle against Fascism, adding: "The successes thus far achieved have made Communists a recognized political factor in this life of the nation".

The trade union movement offers Communists their principal opportunity, he declared, and Communists have played a leading and determining part in many strikes, particularly in the San Francisco general strike. As a result, Communists have attained "a rapidly developing influence in the American Federation of Labor".

### Utilize Discontent

Among the unemployed Mr. Browder declared, competition for leadership is keen but Communists have retained their leadership through the formation in 1930 of the National Council of the Unemployed, which is still a most important organization. He added: "The union of all mass organizations of unemployed is the central problem of the class struggle in the United States".

Communists, declared Mr. Browder, utilize every discontented class for weakening the bourgeois democracy. He stated that American Negroes offer rich opportunities and "Negro Communists who increase steadily in numbers are winning increasing influence among their people".

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## The Radio of Today

The radio is not an unmixed blessing. Among the curses it has fostered are Jazz, crooners, torch singers, blues singers, barnyard imitators and thing but the most mechanized a few lines of tripe it deals in.

It has put the piano and phonograph out of business, has hackneyed grand opera, has made the old masters a great bore, has robbed the song writer of his occupation by destroying his profits, has put a blight on anything but the most mechanized forms of musical composition and has discouraged the great army of amateurs from attempting anything for arts' sake, or their own pleasure because radio does it all for them.

Radio is the lazy man's way. If it keeps on as it has begun, it will end with a few performers doing their job perfunctorily for the public that has grown ear-weary of the canned stuff. As an educational factor radio is something of a wash-out, and will remain so until the highbrows learn to talk in a more entertaining manner.

It has been argued that the radio is of great help to the politicians. But is it? The two great national party conventions in the United States had the benefit of a nation-wide radio broadcast and the story runs that in each case it was to say the least of it, a terrible disappointment.

The voters, listening with cocked ears from coast to coast, for gems of thought suited to high occasions, were appalled at the trash they heard uttered.

They found it hard to believe that their statesmen could be guilty of such inanities.

A movement has been started in the United States for better national conventions that will be characterized by more common sense, and in this way, no doubt, the radio will work for good; but the politicians will have to change their technique if they are going to hold the ear of the multitude.

The radio is also under indictment for putting a new value on talk which has made enough trouble in the world already. It is talk, the misguided babble of politicians that has made Europe what she is today.

It is talk, relayed from Geneva, from London, from Paris, from Berlin, from Rome, from Addis Ababa that is pushing the world toward a new abyss.

It is talk that hurries mankind to confusion and ruin and the radio does its best to help it along.

The world is perishing of too much talk. What is really needed is a machine to do the statesmen's thinking for them; but we doubt if it would be popular.

In the coming election campaign, Canada is promised a matter of one hundred and fifty speeches over the radio.

All the leaders will talk and some of the more or less important candidates. Heaven knows it will be enough. Long before the hundred and fiftieth speech burns its way over the air, sizzling like a meteor, we can picture the tortured taxpayer turning the thing off, kicking the cat and exclaiming in more or less passionate accents, "what can I do to stop it."

The answer is, Nothing. He cannot signal disapproval by means of a loud click, or an angry hiss that will register at the switchboard.

The radio is a one-way machine and it doesn't work that way. It makes no provision for talking back, or heckling, or throwing eggs and other expressions of opinion.

The irate voter listening to a campaign speaker—if he goes on listening—is just one in several millions.

He is the invisible audience, also the inaudible, likewise the long suffering.

He must take what he gets and if he doesn't like it he can lump it.  
—Montreal Standard.

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