

CO-OPERATION AND FRIENDSHIP DEEMED A NECESSITY BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN

Jury Selected Yesterday at the Bannister Trial

Reporters Warned By Presiding Judge Against Coloring of Stories

Not to Surmise Future Happenings

Request No Photographs, Appeals to Humanity of the Press

DORCHESTER, June 26—The selection of the jury occupied the second day's sitting of the Westmorland circuit court at the appeal case of Daniel Bannister sentenced to hang for the murder of Philip Lake yesterday.

Today counsel for the Crown will outline the case to the jury prior to the presentation of evidence. It is expected the first witnesses will be heard prior to the noon adjournment.

The jury in whose hands the fate of the elder Bannister youth will be placed, was selected after an all-day session.

H. Murray Lambert, defence counsel, challenged every one of the 64 members of the jury panel on the ground that they were not indifferent between the prisoner and the Crown. Each was tried by two tryers. Three members of the jury were selected prior to the noon adjournment.

Mr. Justice Fairweather also cautioned newspaper representatives there was to be no coloring of stories and that they were to base their reports simply on the evidence submitted and not to surmise what might take place in the future.

The trial judge addressed the members of the press, whom he termed "Gentlemen of the Press" following the arraignment of the prisoner, Daniel Bannister, and after the latter had entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of murder.

Mentions Decision

In his remarks, Mr. Justice Fairweather referred to the decision of the appeal court in the case of Daniel Bannister and quoted from their decision portions pertaining to the press reports concerning the tragedy at Pacific Junction which resulted in the death of Philip Lake, his wife, Bertha Lake, and their son Jackie

Lake, and also to reports of the trials at the last session of the Westmorland county court.

"I realize that there is a temptation to enlarge, but I hope there will be no repetition in this case, and I know I can rely on the judgment of you gentlemen to confine your reports to daily happenings. Do not draw conclusions, please," continued the trial judge.

Regarding photographs, Mr. Justice Fairweather warned that no photographs were to be taken within the court room and appealed to the members of the press to take no photographs of the prisoner enroute from the jail to the court room or of witnesses or the jury and remarked that any person found violating his edict of courtroom pictures would be severely dealt with, and although, he stated, he had no jurisdiction outside of the court room, he appealed to the humanity of the press concerning other pictures.

"I appeal to you all to assist the court in so conducting this trial that there may be no suspicion of unfairness or prejudice. British justice is the glory of the Empire. Let nothing appear to tarnish that glory."

Daniel Bannister came into the court room wearing a black pull-over sweater and brown pants and as he took his seat in the prisoner's dock he smiled at defence counsel, H. Murray Lambert, Moncton, and newspapermen sitting at the press table.

The charge was read by Court Clerk James C. Sherren and resting on the arm of the dock, the youth once-again seemed to hang, said "Not guilty" in a firm steady voice.

Peter J. Hughes, K.C., of Fredericton, and G. F. G. Bridges of Moncton, are appearing for the prosecution.

Examinations and Prizes

The time of school closing approaches, and great excitement prevails in certain quarters. It is a time of mingled rejoicing and sorrow. Rejoicing on the part of those fortunate enough to pass; sorrow for those who do not. And thereby hangs a tale.

Much has been said and written concerning examinations. The typical written examination has earned and merited much criticism. It is a bug-bear alike to the well-prepared student and to the ill-prepared one. To the former largely because of nervousness lest the writer may not do himself justice; and to the latter for obvious reasons. But let us look a little more closely at the term "ill-prepared." What is the generally accepted meaning of the term? We make a mistake if we consider every student who fails to pass a stereotyped set of written examinations to be an ill-prepared student. The only thing his failure to pass may prove is that he is unsuited to that particular form of test. Many a hard-working boy or girl is unfairly penalized by the examination system. The examination will not disclose the hard work they may have done, nor will it register the interest they may have taken in the various school activities. And all those things have value. They are part of education. If we are to train for citizenship we must branch out on a new road.

Our examination system puts a premium upon a certain kind of ability, and that is, chiefly, memory. Now memory, especially a good memory, is something that a person is born with. It may be trained, but for the most part it is inherent. Therefore our system is favoring just one class of students. And this leads on to the subject of prizes.

It has always seemed to me that prizes were won mostly by those with good memories. Upon the analysis of the examination system given above this would seem to be a truism. We go to the average school closing and they read out a prize list as long as your arm. With very few exceptions these prizes are awarded for the highest marks in something. But why always the highest? Why not a few awards to the pupils who have, let us say, made the greatest improvement during the year? That improvement need not necessarily mean making higher marks, but could apply to the school life in general. I think that there is no doubt that we have too many prizes and that those we have are of the wrong kind. While all the adulation is being meted out to the prize-winners no one thinks of the feelings of the students who have tried equally hard. Their work often represents much greater application and sacrifice than is the case with the prize-winner.

We see the same tendency continue from the primary and secondary schools right up through the universities. There is the question of scholarships. These have increased by leaps and bounds of late years. Those of us whose college days are those of a generation ago can recall that the holder of a scholarship was an exceptional person. Today there is no particular distinction attached to the holding of most scholarships. If these awards were restricted to the needy and deserving, no one would quarrel with the system. This is no longer the case, however. Some scholarships which were originally based on those requirements have now fallen into the class of the great majority, those awarded for the highest marks.

Indeed it is rapidly becoming a distinction to go through college without a scholarship. One can imagine a college graduating class of 1946, in which the most distinguished student is the one who took his entire college course without the aid of a scholarship. But they will probably give him a prize for that.

OBSERVER.

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DUNNING PROPOSES DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL COMM.

Closer Canadian Financial Relations to Be Established on Finance Relations.

OTTAWA, June 26—Finance Minister Charles A. Dunning announced it is proposed to set up a national committee on financial questions of Dominion and provincial representatives. It will be established "on a purely voluntary basis," and communications have been sent to the provinces asking for their suggestions for the setting up of the committee.

The finance minister, who will sail for Europe at the end of the week, gave out a statement in which he emphasized the "desirability of regular and frequent meetings with the provinces for the mutual discussion of problems in the field of finance and taxation."

While the loan council legislation which it had been proposed to introduce into Parliament had fallen by the wayside with the failure of the constitutional amendment to pass the Senate, it was hoped to arrange for closer association of Dominion and provinces on matters of finance and taxation.

Subjects which might be considered by the proposed committee were mentioned by the minister. They included financial relations between the Dominion and provinces; methods of reducing "evils of multiple taxation;" possibilities of co-operation in tax administration; methods of achieving "more equitable, better-balanced and more elastic tax systems;" methods of securing greater co-operation and co-ordination in the financial policies of Dominion and provinces; and clearer and more uniform methods of accounting.

Had the constitutional amendment brought down in the Commons been approved by the Senate, the intention, the minister said, was to set up loan councils in the case of those provinces desiring to participate. Also an advisory body to be known as the National Finance Council consisting of the Dominion minister of finance and provincial treasurers would have been created.

ADMITS JAP TRADE THREAT HAS FAILED

MONTREAL, June 26—Japanese competition with Dominion Textile Company, Limited, products "up to now hasn't amounted to a hill of beans," said Commission Counsel J. C. McRuer today, as the Turgeon Royal Commission, investigating the Canadian textile industry, adjourned hearings for the summer.

His remark was in reply to evidence submitted by John Dodd, sales manager for Dominion Textiles, who testified about a conversation he had with Charles B. Howard, member of Parliament for Sherbrooke, Que., about a telegram sent by the City of Sherbrooke to Prime Minister King, the day after the company mill at Sherbrooke was closed down last January, throwing about 400 employees out of work.

"I told Mr. Howard that if certain lines could meet with such severe competition in our own market, we could soon expect that goods made at our Sherbrooke plant would meet with the same competition, and it was of no use continuing production," Mr. Dodd said.

He gave the "threat of Japanese competition in certain lines" as the reason for the shutdown, the sales manager said, denying evidence of Mr. Howard earlier in the day that "serious Japanese competition" was advanced as the cause of closing.

"You have heard all the evidence," Mr. McRuer charged. "Did you say severe competition? Up to now it hasn't amounted to a hill of beans and you haven't been able to show of one order lost because of Japanese competition."

Life or Death of Both Countries At Stake, Says Cooper

Franco-British Friendship Urgent Necessity, Says Minister of War

Not Sentiment or Choice

Nation is Not Free to Choose Its Allies at Pleasure

PARIS, June 26—Franco-British friendship, the minister of war, Alfred Duff Cooper declared, is not a question of "sentiment or even of choice," but an "urgent necessity a question of life or death for our two countries."

"There still are today Englishmen who are so blind in their prejudices that they sincerely believe Britain entered the war from sheer kindness of heart, solely in order to aid her friends, the French."

Reiterating Stanley Baldwin's declaration that Britain's frontier is on the Rhine, Alfred Duff Cooper, British secretary of state for war, addressing the Association France-Grand Bretagne, said:

"Your frontier is our frontier. We entered the war because our vital interests were at stake and because our lives were endangered."

"It is this kind of ignorance which from time to time leads Englishmen to propose reorientation of our foreign policy and the choice of other friends. They do not understand the nation is not free to choose at its pleasure its allies."

"You know Prime Minister Baldwin has said the frontier of Britain is on the Rhine. Your frontier is our frontier."

Must Collaborate

At one point in his speech, Duff Cooper said: "Two sailors who find themselves on the same raft after a shipwreck might not be friends—but they must be collaborators."

Referring to Britain and France, Duff Cooper said:

"Liberty has been our goal and peace our passport. But today everything in which we have believed is turned to ridicule. The individual, they tell us, no longer counts. Race

is the only thing important.

"They preach in Europe at present that liberty is a false ideal and that submission to another's will is the highest form of human activity. Such ideas contain nothing new. They are as old as tyranny and are completely foreign to the civilization of the western world."

"They preach that war itself is desirable and that the mind of youth should be impregnated with the principal that to fight one's kind is man's nature, and that death on the battlefield should be our highest ambition."

Loathsome Ideas

"Such ideas are thoroughly loathsome. We fear that they are pregnant with terrible dangers and that if we permit them to triumph they will be a calamity for the world."

"That is why I affirm that not only our frontiers but our very ideals are in mortal danger. It is consequently on the two great democracies of the western world that now rests the terrible responsibility of saving not only our own persons but also the civilization we have created at the price of such great efforts."

MIDLAND, June 26—Victim of the mechanical age, a 300-pound black bear tonight reposes in the refrigerator at the home of E. Lalonde, Penetanguishene, Ont. Returning from Methodist Point, twelve miles from here, late this afternoon Lalonde and a companion saw bruin ambling along the road ahead of their machine. Stepping on the accelerator they gave chase which continued into the open fields. When the pursuers were within fifty feet of the animal, Mr. Bruin threw discretion to the winds and, wheeling about charged the truck. He died.

DR. ROBERTSON GIVES EVIDENCE IN MOOSE RIVER MINE CASE

Says That He Had No Financial Interest in the Mine

HALIFAX, June 26—Evidence being taken by a government commission investigating the Moose River gold mine collapse Easter Sunday night was completed today with the submission of Dr. D. E. Robertson's testimony, taken in Toronto by Special Commissioner Donald G. Ross.

The commissioners sat for two days in Moose River, May 22 and 23 and heard masses of evidence from Mine Manager F. D. Henderson, other men connected with the mine and gold-mining experts.

Commissioners Norman McKenzie, deputy minister of mines, M. Justice W. F. Carroll of the supreme court of Nova Scotia and J. H. Cunningham, mining engineer, moved to Halifax and visited the bedside of Alfred Scadding of Toronto—the second man rescued after 10 days' entombment. He described events leading up to the death of Herman Magill of Toronto the seventh day they were underground.

Dr. Robertson's sworn statement taken in Toronto was introduced before the commissioners as the last part of evidence to be heard, but the famous physician was unable to shed any new light on the cause of the mine collapse.

J. STARR TAIT IS RE-ELECTED GRAND MASTER

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. June 26—Election and installation of officers by the Grand Lodges of British America of the Loyal Orange Association and the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association brought to a close the annual convention in Charlottetown last night.

The 106th annual convention brought together in the Prince Edward Island capital delegates from four bodies—the Grand Black Chapter, the Grand Crystal Chapter, the L.O.A. and the L.O.B.A. Next year's convention will be held in Ottawa, it was stated.

J. Starr Tait of Saint John, N. B., was re-elected grand master of the Grand Lodge, L.O.A., and Mrs. N. W. Beaven of Ottawa was re-elected grand mistress of the Grand Lodge, L.O.B.A.

Mrs. M. J. Savage formerly of Fredericton, and Miss H. Savage motored to Exeter, N. H., to attend the graduation of Mr. Victor L. Savage from the Philip Exeter Academy.

APPLE CROP '36 WILL BE LIGHTER IS PREDICTION

A. G. Turney, provincial horticulturist, today issued the following statement concerning crop conditions in the province:

"Apple trees wintered in excellent condition and later showed no injury from May frosts. However, while an occasional orchard showed bloom that could be classified as good to very good the general average of the bloom was very considerably below that of last year and indicated that the 1936 crop would be definitely lighter than that of 1935. Although weather conditions during the blooming period were generally favorable and generally growing conditions have also been quite favorable yet it is apparent at this date that the bloom indications of a lighter crop will be realized."

"While this is a matter of regret to some extent yet in view of the injury sustained to our orchards by the big freeze of 1933-34 this will give the trees a much needed breathing spell and recuperation period. The plentiful moisture of this season has resulted in exceptionally good growth of trees of all ages and I think that as far as the vigor and health of the trees are concerned most orchards look better at this time than at any time since the summer of 1933."

"While new plantings this spring

R. C. M.P. WILL TAKE PART IN BIRTHDAY PARTY

MONTREAL, June 26—Red-coated constables and officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will add a bright touch to the Canadian Pacific Railway's birthday party in Windsor station on Sunday night, on the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the first through transcontinental passenger train from Montreal to the Pacific Coast on June 28, 1886. Canada's famous Mounties will also take part in the celebrations welcoming the anniversary train to Ottawa, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Medicine Hat Calgary, Revelstoke and Vancouver.

were light growers to a very large extent completed making the replacement in their orchards using principally for this purpose the varieties McIntosh and Cortland.

"Strawberries and raspberries both also wintered in splendid shape and growing conditions since have been exceptionally favorable. Strawberry plantations escaped early frost injury and bloomed abundantly giving prospects of a good crop if there is a continuation of favorable weather conditions. Cool, dull showery weather has retarded ripening a little. Fine warm weather is needed."

5,000 ENGLISH FARMERS PARADE THROUGH LONDON IN TAX PROTEST

NAME OF EACH PROVINCE ON LOCOMOTIVE

(Special To The Daily Mail)

MONTREAL, June 26—The locomotive which will pull the train out of Windsor Station, following the celebration, will be decorated, as will the six others that will be used crossing the country. On the front is a decorative adaption of Canada's Coat of Arms, with a black background, unicorn in silver, lion in gold, scroll work in blue grey and crimson, and flags and coat of arms in standard colors. At the top is a plate with the words "From Sea to Sea," and figures, "1836-1936," in yellow. The words are on black background, with the figures on a blue ocean and green continent. Red and white bunting, flags, and shields carrying the names of the provinces complete the decoration.

TOOK PRISONERS AWAY

Sheriff C. N. Goodspeed left today by auto for Dorchester, taking with him Lawrence Cormier and Norman Lorette, both of whom were recently sentenced to two years in Dorchester penitentiary after conviction of the charge of the theft of ale from a box car at the C. N. R. yards here.

Premier Baldwin in Protest English Church Tax Payment

LONDON, June 26—Farmers, who demonstrated in the city streets in protest against payment of church tithes which they consider exorbitant, wrote Prime Minister Baldwin today threatening to exercise their "constitutional right to approach the King" if he refused to receive a deputation.

The tax takes about \$11,000,000 each year from agriculturists for the benefit of the church.

Yesterday 5,000 farmers paraded through the streets during the rush hour carrying banners.

"We shear sheep, the Church shears us," said one banner. Another read: "Churchmen—be sportsmen; pay for your religion." Others condemned Queen Anne's bounty, as the royalties were known when they were diverted in 1704 from the Crown to the Church of England.

Hear Sir Stafford Cripps Resolutions of protest were passed after a session in Hyde Park addressed by Sir Stafford Cripps, who spoke from a farm wagon.

The church tithes issue was renewed during demonstrations last year. Originally Queen Anne's bounty amounted to approximately \$85,000 a year but has grown to what farm-ers declare are exorbitant proportions. (Continued on Page Four)