

Theatre of the Air

ALL TIMES ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMMES

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORP.
This is the official programme which you are entitled to receive over Stations CFNB, CHSJ, CKCW, and CHNC.

CBC, OTTAWA, 550 K.
6.00—Orchestra
6.15—Orchestra
6.30—Norman Thomas
6.45—Closing Stock Quotations
7.00—Music by Meakin
7.30—Orchestra
8.00—Germany Salutes Canada
8.30—Book Review
8.45—Orchestra
9.00—Nutrition
10.00—N.H.L. Hockey Broadcast
11.30—NBC Symphony Orchestra
12.00—Sign Off

CKAC, MONTREAL, 730 K.
6.30—Orchestra
6.45—Classical Interlude
7.00—Chorus
7.30—Reporter
8.00—Swing Club
8.30—Piano
9.00—Old Fashioned Spelling Bee
9.30—Folklore
10.00—Musical
11.00—Organist
11.30—Orchestra
11.45—Patti Chapin, Songs
12.00—Molson Sports Reporter
12.30—Orchestra
1.00—Orchestra

WEAF, NEW YORK, 660 K.
6.30—Stamps
7.00—El Chico
7.30—Press Radio News
7.45—Sports
7.45—Religion in the News
8.00—Kindergarten
8.30—Dramatic Critic
8.45—Songs
9.00—Believe It or Not
9.30—The Log Cabin
10.30—American Portraits
11.00—NBC Symphony

WABC, NEW YORK, 860 K.
5.15—The Dancapures
5.45—Orchestra
6.30—Orchestra
6.45—Dorothy Gordon's Corner
7.00—Columbia Concert Hall
7.25—Press Radio News
7.30—Eddie Dooley's News
7.45—Orchestra
8.00—Saturday Night Swing Club
8.30—Carborundum Band
9.00—Your Unseen Friend
9.30—Johnny Presents
10.00—Professor Quiz
10.30—All in Fun
11.00—Your Hit Parade
11.45—Patti Chapin, Songs
12.00—Orchestra
12.30—Orchestra
1.00—Orchestra

WBZ, BOSTON, 990 K.
6.45—Orchestra
7.00—Rakov's Orchestra
7.30—Press Radio News
7.35—Vocal Program
8.00—Message of Israel
8.30—Uncle Jim's Question Bee
9.00—Orchestra
9.30—Linton Wells
10.00—National Barn Dance
11.00—Gun Smoke Law
11.30—To be Announced
12.00—Orchestra
12.30—Orchestra
1.00—Orchestra

WTIC, HARTFORD, 1040 K.
6.00—Top Hatters
6.30—Calling All Stamp Collectors
7.00—News
7.15—Sports Roundup
7.30—Wrightville Clarion
7.45—Medical Talk
8.00—Kindergarten
8.30—Orchestra
8.45—Sports of the Week
9.00—Believe It or Not
9.30—Variety Show
10.00—Orchestra
10.30—American Portraits
11.00—NBC Symphony
12.30—News

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMMES

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORP.
This is the official programme which you are entitled to receive over Stations CFNB, CHSJ, CKCW, and CHNC.

CBC, OTTAWA, 550 K.
3.45—Radio Pulpit
6.00—Tudor Manor
7.00—And It Came to Pass
7.30—Weekly News Review
7.45—Violin
8.00—Jello-O Program
8.30—Canadian Mosiac
9.00—Chase & Sanborn Hour
10.00—Music Time
11.00—Housing Problems
11.30—Along the Danube
12.00—Sign Off

CKAC, MONTREAL, 730 K.
6.00—Opera
6.45—Catholic Hour
7.30—Double Everything
8.00—Association des Marchands
8.15—Josen et Josette
8.30—Jacques and Jacqueline
9.00—Provincial Hour
10.00—Ford Sunday Evening Hour
11.00—The King and the Song
11.15—Westinghouse Newscast
11.30—Headlines and Bylines
12.00—Molson Sports Reporter

WEAF, NEW YORK, 660 K.
6.00—Marion Talley
6.30—Mickey Mouse
7.00—Catholic Hour
7.30—A Tale of Today
8.00—Jack Benny
8.30—Interesting Neighbors
8.45—Interesting Neighbors
9.00—Chase and Sanborn
10.00—Manhattan Merry-Go-Round
10.30—Album of Familiar Music
11.00—Rising Musical Star
12.00—Piano Duo

WABC, NEW YORK, 860 K.
6.00—Magazine of the Air
6.30—Guy Lombardo and Orch.
7.00—Joe Penner
7.30—Double Everything
8.00—Vicks Open House
8.30—Phil Baker
9.00—Honorable Mention
9.30—Earaches of 1939
10.00—Ford Sunday Night Hour
11.00—Orchestra
12.00—Orchestra
12.30—Orchestra
1.00—Orchestra

WBZ, BOSTON, 990 K.
6.00—Opera Auditions of the Air
6.30—Sunshine Melodies
7.00—Senator Fishface
7.30—Orchestra
8.00—To be Announced
8.30—Ozzie Nelson's Orch.
9.00—Detective Series
10.00—Hollywood Playhouse
10.30—Walter Winchell
10.45—Irene Rich
11.00—Orchestra
11.30—Cheerio
12.00—News

WTIC, HARTFORD, 1040 K.
6.00—Marion Talley
6.30—Mickey Mouse
7.00—Catholic Hour
7.30—News
7.45—Flufferettes
8.00—Jack Benny
8.30—Interesting Neighbors
9.00—Don Ameche
10.00—Manhattan Merry go Round
10.30—Album of Familiar Music
11.00—Rising Musical Stars
11.30—Orchestra
1.00—News

Hon. Dr. A. P. Paterson

(Continued from Page Two)

The union of the people in Australia is indissoluble, the union of these Provinces is conditioned upon the fulfilment of the agreement.

The Provinces arranged this union "to conduce to the welfare of the Provinces and promote the interests of the Empire". Such representation as the Provinces now have in the General Governmental machine represents political parties not the Provinces because of the distortion of the General Governmental Machine.

It is a fundamental principle of federal unionism that each country in a federal union is entitled to equal representation in the controlling body of its General Government. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia compromised on that principle and agreed that jointly they would have the same representation as Ontario and Quebec in the Senate, which is the controlling body. They did so with the understanding and agreement that the Senate would function as a non-partisan body.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia also compromised in respect of the manner in which senators are selected and agreed that the federal executive government should have the power to appoint senators.

This compromise is contrary to the principle of representative government and in my opinion is the greatest weakness in Canada's constitution: a weakness which I submit should be corrected without delay.

It is literally the political parties not the Provinces that are now represented in the controlling body of the General Government and fifty per cent of so-called New Brunswick senators are from one county, which joins and has close relations with Nova Scotia. New Brunswick now elects members of the House of Commons to represent the federal political parties not to represent this Province. In other words we are sending representatives to the House of Commons bound to promote the policies of their respective parties regardless of whether or not such policies are fair and just to New Brunswick. In effect, we say to them, party interests first.

New Brunswick's Position

With such an arrangement it does not seem extreme to say that literally New Brunswick as a Province has no representation in the General Government.

Many years ago I was convinced that the improper functioning of the General Government was heading this union for serious trouble and for about twenty years I have been trying to arouse public interest in Canada's constitutional set-up but there are very few persons in Canada who have even read all the documents that comprise Canada's constitution. Until 1935 practically no interest was taken in Canada's Constitution. In fact it is difficult to obtain copies of all these documents. But in other English speaking federal unions all the people are well informed in respect of the constitutions of their unions.

A Serious Condition

Many national leaders are now convinced that this union is in a precarious position; in my opinion, except for the five years immediately following the union, dissatisfaction with the union has never been so serious as it is now.

Numerous suggestions have been made to correct the serious national problems but all such suggestions that I have seen or heard deal with effects of improper government not with the causes of it. Such suggestions simply propose palliatives to relieve the distress and cannot effect cures.

The causes must be removed before cures can be effected.

What are the causes? I believe the fundamental cause is what is known as Capitalism: that the General Government has been the chief contributory factor and that Provincial Legislatures have unconsciously been accessories. In other words the Provinces created the General Government to function in a certain manner to promote the objects of the confederation and have shut their eyes, so to speak, to the fact that it has not been doing so.

Capitalism is difficult to define and I think the name is somewhat of a misnomer. Moneyism seems to be a better name for this factor of government.

Any person who invests money to earn a money return on his investment is a capitalist and a part of capitalism.

Washington Irving referred to capitalism as "The Almighty dollar."

Capitalism functions legally—individually and in groups. Capitalists use money and credit to promote their own interests often without regard for the means employed, provided they are within the law, and without regard for the fact that Canada is a confederation and also without regard for the effect of their actions on the other factors of the national structure, and its future well-being. We should not blame capitalism for doing so because it is functioning within the law. The blame rests primarily with the Dominion for not providing laws and regulations which would ensure justice and fair play for all the Provinces in this respect. Nor should we blame propagandists. They write and circulate

what they are paid to write and circulate.

Fair minded Capitalists, fair minded Bankers and fair minded Economists have stated that the present capitalistic conditions are weak and defective and should be corrected.

It is not capitalism of itself that is wrong. It is the abuses of capitalism and credit within the law.

Capitalism has an essential place in both democracy and federalism. Without it our civilization would go back to the days of barter. Or if capitalism is destroyed, dictatorship takes its place. What happened in Italy is an illustration. In Italy the mass of people chafing under the abuses of capitalism were lead to dictatorship and loss of the liberty they enjoyed under democracy.

Coming closer home we have an illustration in Newfoundland.—That British democracy allowed its Legislature to be dominated by capitalistic interests and its governmental machinery became so weak, that when Newfoundland lost a considerable part of her trade their whole governmental structure threatened to collapse.

Fortunately for Newfoundland she is part of the Empire: The Imperial government made a survey of her position and suspended her power of self government and put her under control of a commission.

It is interesting to note that the survey commission advised against putting Newfoundland under the Ottawa Government chiefly because of the disgraceful treatment the Maritime Provinces had received from that Government.

Some high authorities have issued warnings to the effect that capitalism is a serious menace to democracy. The records show that it is a serious menace also to this confederation.

The control or regulation of capitalism is a function of the General Government but since Sir John Macdonald made a political party machine of the General Government, it has been largely dominated by Capitalistic interests with United States connections, and as a political party machine it seems to be too weak to cope with the serious national problems, which largely accounts for the suggestions for palliatives rather than for cures.

I have asked many people why do you vote Conservative? or why do you vote Liberal? According to which party they were supporting, and the answers were in three classes—a few said, in effect, "I formerly belonged to the other party, but they promised me a job and did not give it to me," a few said "I think the policy of customs protection is a good one," but a large percentage said in effect, "because my father voted that way."

The proposal to arrange a union of these British North American Countries caused a revolution in political partyism in this Province in 1865 and a coalition party comprised mostly of Liberals was established to promote confederation and another coalition party comprised mostly of conservatives was established to oppose the scheme of federation proposed by the Quebec Conference of 1864. The party promoting the confederation was elected for this Legislature in 1866 and in 1867 representatives of this party were elected to go to Ottawa and carry out the scheme of union which had been agreed to at the London Conference of 1866 and sanctioned by two Acts of the Imperial Parliament in 1867.

That party subsequently adopted the name Liberal—Conservative and the opposition adopted the name Liberal.

The Liberal party was not opposed to a union, but they wanted more liberal or better terms and more protection for this Province from the political power of Ontario, Quebec.

The proper names for those two parties are the Union and the Reform parties respectively and when we vote Conservative we vote for a party that was established to carry out the agreement of union and when we vote Liberal we vote for a party that was established to bring about reforms or improvements in the agreement of union.

Both parties, however, are morally and legally bound to promote the objects of confederation and to carry out the agreement of union.

A Political Mistake

In my opinion the greatest political mistake this province made was the division of this House on federal political party lines, the result of which has been that this Legislature which more than any other Legislature is responsible for the incorporation of the governmental institution that is functioning under the name of Canada, has largely lost sight of the objects for which the Ottawa Institution was established and has failed to properly protect the Federal rights and interests of this Province in their desire to promote the interests of the particular federal political party with which they are allied.

This is the first government since that division was made that is pledged to place the federal rights and interests of the people of this Province before federal political party interests and I can see that great benefit will accrue therefrom not only to this Province but also to the Dominion.

The Confederation

Our political representatives in 1865-66 knew the danger to the people of this Province from the capital-

istic interests of Montreal with United States connections, and the fact that many political leaders of the St. Lawrence Country had no regard for political moral obligations was publicly discussed. They knew also that it had been stated in the Legislature of the St. Lawrence Province that those capitalistic interests were planning to betray New Brunswick and Nova Scotia after the proposed agreement became effective by arranging an agreement with the United States under which their investments in the United States would be protected and which would enable them to secure the major portion of the money that would be made through the development of the United British North America Countries.

Such an agreement was made with the United States in 1871 and is known as the Treaty of Washington.

In this way the stage was set to enable those capitalistic interests to make money at the expense of the sections east and west of Montreal. At that time the capitalistic centres of British North America were at Halifax, Saint John and Montreal. Toronto was then little more than an overgrown back country village. That city decided that she too would be a capitalistic centre and had steadily progressed along that line until she is now threatening Montreal's supremacy in this respect.

In the meantime Saint John and Halifax have been crushed out as capitalistic centres; and there is now close co-operation between capitalistic interests of Montreal, Toronto and New York.

There were two main factors which stood in the way of promoting this proposed place of Centralization and Americanism, namely the agreement of union, and a strong General Government to carry it out.

The incorporators of Canada had provided it with a strong and practically independent general government to carry out the agreements of union. The strength of the General Government lies not in its scope of jurisdiction but in its independence to carry out the agreement.

The New Brunswick incorporators of Canada felt that those two factors of which the Intercolonial Railway is an important part provided ample protection for this Province and they would undoubtedly have done so if the Liberal-Conservative party had kept faith with the people. Very soon after the union was established Sir John Macdonald became the political promoter of the Canada-United States plan of development. In other words the promoter of Centralization and Americanism for the benefit of Montreal and New York capitalistic interests. These capitalists were then largely interested in railways and the slogan soon became: build railways, build more railways.

Sir A. T. Galt, Canada's first finance Minister, would not agree with Macdonald and resigned from the cabinet about three months after the union.

His position was filled by Sir John Rose of Montreal who was the chief political promoter in that city of the pro-United States place of development for those confederated Provinces.

Instead of adhering to the principles which were agreed to and which if adhered to would have given Canada the strong General Government, it was intended to have, Macdonald established a ministry and made it responsible to the House of Commons; he also, contrary to his own statement in respect of what was intended, made the Senate a partisan body and generally established a weak political party machine which would be influenced if not dominated by international capitalistic interests.

The Pacific Scandal which caused the defeat of the Macdonald Government in 1873 was that party's first major attempt to promote the capitalistic interests of Montreal and New York. The MacKenzie Liberal Government then came into power and tried to put Canada back on the agreed and only economic foundation on which it can possibly be successful. But according to historians MacKenzie was too honest to suit the interests of the St. Lawrence Provinces and his party was defeated in 1878.

Again history shows Macdonald doing something else which he previously stated would be wrong for Canada, namely the adoption of a protective customs policy.

Macdonald had previously stated in effect that this consideration with its great primary products should have a tariff for revenue only so that it could produce and market those products cheaply and sell them in foreign market.

In the meantime another group of capitalists had been developing in Ontario and Montreal, and they wanted a protective customs tariff behind which they could manufacture commodities and sell them to primary producers and the people generally at artificially advanced prices.

It was with the combined support of those two groups of capitalistic interests that the Conservative party was re-elected. The two main factors that capitalists use to promote their interests are propaganda and political partyism, and they realized that if the political machine established by Macdonald was to continue, (Continued on Page Six)



"All right, Mr. Referee, Let's Go!"

At the end of the second period, with the score 6-5 in favour of Essex Centre, Mr. Picobac realized with a sudden shock that his pipe was empty and cold. He refueled it for the final period leisurely, with frequent pauses for post mortems on the course of the game so far.

"Picobac is great stuff at a hockey game," said he, tamping the Burley flakes firmly into the bowl. "It's a steady burner, and a mild . . . cool . . . sweet smoke in the time of stress. But with a score of 6-5 a man's pipe burns under forced draught."

He was searching his inner clothing for a match when the teams came back on the ice. He was still searching when they lined up for the face-off.

"Hey," yelled Mr. Picobac desperately, "somebody give me a match!"

Somebody passed him a box. The delicious fragrance of fresh-lit Burley spread through the air and Mr. Picobac's tension relaxed. His pipe was lit.

"All right, Mr. Referee," he shouted. "Let's go!"

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"It DOES taste good in a pipe!"

Picobac

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