

OUR MERCHANTS
Patronize our local merchants
and leave your money in your
city with the men who are try-
ing to make it go.

The Daily Mail

WEATHER
Moderate south and south-
west winds, cloudy with fog
today and part of Saturday,
probably followed by rain.

VOL. XLI., NO. 137

FREDERICTON, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1935

Two Cents Per Copy

Canada's Radio Release From United States Trend Is Sought

Exploitation Issue Is Raised--Canadians Are Anxious To Preserve and Develop Their Own Stations.

CANTON, N. Y., June 21—At the conference on Canadian-American affairs being held at St. Lawrence University and attended by 125 scholars, economists and editors as unofficial representatives of their two countries, Graham Spry, president of the Canadian Radio League, today presented a vivid and vigorous plea for Canada's cultural independence of American radio programs.

Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith of the National Council on Radio Education, sympathized, and suggested a neutral commission to allocate wavelengths. Fred I. Kent, director, Bankers Trust Company of New York, last night said that complete freedom of trade between Canada and the United States would benefit both. J. Courtland Elliott, economist of A. E. Ames & Co., of Toronto, thought that the Securities Act was hampering sound American lending to Canada, and that Canadian borrowers should be placed on the same basis as federal, state and municipal issues in the United States, where registration proceedings are not required.

Freedom of Opinion

Canadians, he said, anxious to preserve and develop their own culture and their own nationality in their own way, are presented, therefore, with an influence upon their national life more palpable, sustained and invincible than, perhaps, any other.

"I believe," Mr. Spry concluded, "that radio broadcasting both as it concerns international relations and internal politics, should be operated on the principle that freedom of opinion should be given most complete and unfettered expression and that some form of public ownership can alone protect and extend that freedom of opinion over the air.

"That principle, I believe, is the essential principle, if the inevitable and incalculable social revolutions, that are in process of being born, may be accomplished with the most reasonableness and peace and the least violence and conflict.

"If Canada is to have a Canadian public opinion, then Canada must have a first class and adequately financed system of national broadcasting. If Canada is to achieve political and social reconstruction, then Canada must have that system administered by an independent body above party or commercial considerations and capable of the broadest tolerance and freedom."

Alternative System Favored

Summarizing the attitude of the Canadian public to North American broadcasting, Mr. Spry offered the following observations:

1. The Canadian listeners desire American programs. No proposal has ever made either to eliminate American programs from Canadian stations or to seek some improbable technical method for restricting Canadian listeners to Canadian programs. On the contrary the Canadian listener is for the most part appreciative, often enthusiastic and only sometimes critical of the programs of American stations.

2. Leaders of Canadian opinion desire the establishment of an alternative system of broadcasting from Canadian sources for Canadian listeners. Supporting this view in Canada are those who desire above all else to unify and strengthen Canadian national sentiment, those who wish to see the full use of the radio for specifically educational purposes as in Britain, and for general cultural purposes and those who for commercial reasons wish to see Canadian advertisers with some opportunity for competing with American advertisers.

3. Canadians desire to have programs from the United States and

Periodic Health Examination

One of the interesting subjects of discussion at the Conference of Ministers in Ottawa was Periodic Health Examination. The importance of education as to this particular means of preventing illness was generally recognized by members of the Conference, all of whom are, of course, leaders in the public health field.

The slowness with which the procedure has been adopted is further evidence of the need for general health education.

Physicians and public health workers generally recognize the

fact that incipient disease undealt with in the long run is likely to mean serious disease. The idea of taking practical benefit from this well-known fact, however, has been very slow to take root. Perhaps the most outstanding example of concrete action has been the work of the Life Extension Institute of New York. This organization came into existence more than twenty years ago with the specific object of promoting the idea of a periodical physical examination for persons who are apparently well and very great credit is due to the group which founded this institution for a fine piece of pioneering effort. In Canada the Canadian Medical Association and a number of life insurance companies co-operated in an effort several years ago which also had its value and the present work of the Canadian Medical Institute, which undertakes the periodic examination of a number of policyholders in three Canadian life insurance companies has also been of real service.

Failure to provide a sufficient volume of education for the general public has resulted in neglect by all but a few people and the idea of going to one's family physician at stated intervals whether one appears to be ill or not, is not yet generally accepted as an essential means for keeping well and prolonging life. If persistent education is continued as to the fact that tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease and other maladies which are frequently fatal may be checked in their course by the examining physician trained to detect incipient illness, the public will finally come to realize that the procedure is not one of the procession of "fads and thrills" of which one hears so often but something essential to life and health. State health insurance, another significant subject discussed at length at the Conference, will not be completely successful until public opinion has advanced to the state where the principle of the value of Periodic Health Examination is generally accepted.

If one has his automobile examined periodically, why not have himself examined also?

from Europe, but if possible they wish to get these programs both from the point of view of effective reception and from the national point of view, over Canadian stations.

4. So far as possible the Canadians wish to be in some fair position to protect Canadian opinion from American influences, and to prevent American ownership or control of Canadian radio.

The Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission which was created to promote the objectives outlined above has not proved adequate, according to Mr. Spry who believed that it had two fatal weaknesses. First, he said that no satisfactory alternative system of Canadian broadcasting stations could be built on the existing revenues of the commission and, second, the commission was not well constructed, since it was not once the legislative body formulating policy and the administering body carrying out policy.

Mr. Spry raised this question: "Shall radio broadcasting still be in its infancy, particularly in short wave and television, become the repressive instrument of one or other of the classes, into which society is now dividing?" and he answered in these words:

Exploitation Issue Raised

"In Canada and in the United States, whatever cautious tolerance may now be exercised, this majestic power of influencing public opinion is mainly owned and controlled and used for the purposes of that class which is challenged by those who feel themselves exploited and who demand fundamental changes in ownership and objective.

"If the radio is exclusively or predominantly used for the purpose of presenting the view of society held by that group, and the exploited group is prevented from using it, then there is little or no hope for the education of opinion and its implementing

through democratic machinery. The choice, in a revolutionary world, is the choice between change through the free growth of opinion expressed by constitutional means or change by violence.

"Radio broadcasting, in my humble opinion, erected into a great trusteeship, holds in fee if not the peace between nations, at least in Anglo-Saxon countries, the peace between the classes, and should be owned and controlled by a body of people above the storm and conflict. It should be an impartial and judicial arbiter, neither directing nor restraining the growth of opinion, but reflecting, liberating, guaranteeing, civilizing the flux and flow of fructifying convictions.

"Neither a system of ownership and control that tends to private monopoly operated for profit and dependent upon advertising revenue nor a public monopoly directly dependent upon a party in power is capable of exercising that great trusteeship."

EARLY DISCUSSION B.N.A. ACT CHANGES IS RECOMMENDED

OTTAWA, Ont., June 21—A Dominion-provincial conference to be held as early as possible this year to study methods of amending the British North America Act was recommended in a House committee report tabled in the Commons yesterday. The report was presented by F. W. Turnbull (Conservative, Regina), chairman of the committee.

"The committee recognizes the urgent necessity for prompt consideration of amendments to the British North America Act, with reference to a redistribution of legislative power and to clarify the field of taxation," the report declared.

POLITICAL MEETINGS HELD BY BOTH PARTIES

Meetings In York County Largely Attended; Deep Interest As Campaign Nears Close.

Large meetings in the interests of the Liberal party were held last evening at Campbell Settlement where the speakers were Ernest W. Stairs, and Stewart E. Durling, two candidates, E. W. Saunders and Harry Greenlaw; at Lake George, when H. Ralph Gunter a candidate and Donald C. Duffie spoke; at Barker's Point, where the speakers were P. J. Hughes, K. C., of Fredericton, F. B. Osborne, and E. Allison MacKay; and at Morehouse Corner where Byron Fisher, Robert Burns, Ronald G. Burke and H. W. Sutherland were heard.

The speakers also discussed the Smith Foundry purchase, the Normal School contract; Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Free School books and other features of the campaign.

Tilley Meetings

Large meetings in the interests of the Tilley government in York County were held last night at Bear Island, McNutt's Mills, South Waterville and Centre Hainesville. Despite the fact that a heavy downpour of rain was general throughout the county, the halls were filled to capacity with supporters of the government who cheered the speakers as they dealt with the issues of the coming election.

At Bear Island, Alderman C. Hedley Forbes, Fredericton, new candidate, and C. L. Dougherty, Fredericton, addressed a large meeting where they told the people of the half truths of the opposition. They declared that the opposition speakers did not tell all the story when they spoke to the people. They said the Liberals spoke in half truths which were lies. Frank Joslin acted as chairman.

At McNutt's Mills a large audience heard addresses by Donald P. Douglass, new candidate from Stanley, and H. A. Smith, of Fredericton. Lloyd Boulter was the chairman. The speakers dealt with the attacks of the opposition on the government and pointed out that in order to try to get votes the latter were telling the people anything they thought they would believe.

At South Waterville, Dr. M. L. Jewett, of Millville, seeking re-election, Lee McCutcheon, of Fredericton and Glendon Smith, of Saint John, addressed one of the largest meetings ever to be held in that place. Robert Stairs of that place was the chairman. The speakers touched on the government's policy in establishing a minimum wage in forest operations and pointed out that Premier Tilley has been the only premier of the province who has been big enough to stand up and declare this right for the working man.

At Central Hainesville a large meeting was addressed by Dr. B. H. Dougan of Harvey, seeking re-election, W. J. West of Fredericton, and John Fisher, of Sackville. The speakers mentioned that the opposition was not consistent in their beliefs. They pointed out that although they opposed the restoration of salaries of civil servants, they did not refuse to receive their own restoration of salary cuts.

ENJOYS FISHING TRIP

Atherton Coburn of Deadwood, North Dakota, who is here visiting relatives, is here today enjoying a fishing trip to the Miramichi. In the party with Mr. Coburn are his son, and daughter, Miss Ruth Coburn, Miss Margaret (Polly) Brown and Percy Booth. Mr. Coburn and family expect to leave for home again next Monday.

Exhibit of clothing in Fredericton High School Vocational Rooms by Miss Jean Belyea and the girls of the Vocational Classes.

Bennett Discusses The Grain Services

SUNBURY CO. HUSTINGS WAS A WILD AFFAIR

Disorderly Meeting Resulted From Interruptions From Both Fac-tions.

BURTON, June 20—Opposition and government supporters numbering more than 1,500 crowded in and around the court house here today, causing such a disturbance by their disorderly conduct that the Sunbury County Hustings resulted in little more than a wild fiasco of interruptions, shouting and cat-calls. None of the speakers, either conservative or liberal, were given a chance to be heard by the disorderly cliques of both parties. Although it seemed an impossibility to face the mob expecting to be heard, the speakers valiantly rose to their feet in turn and proceeded to speak. With the attempt of each speaker arose thunderous bedlam. Personal criticism and ridicule featured many of the disturbances.

Those who attempted to speak were E. C. Atkinson, Fredericton, A. D. Taylor, of Minto, both seeking reelection on the conservative ticket in Sunbury county, J. B. McNair, Fredericton, liberal candidate for York, W. C. Lawson, of Minto and G. Smith, both liberal candidates in Sunbury County.

PARLIAMENT NEARING END OF SESSION

OTTAWA, June 21—The House of Commons cleared its order paper of 12 bills and all the main estimates today. It was believed tonight the session would end some day next week depending largely on the reception accorded the government bill to establish the alternative vote in Saskatchewan.

The two contentious bills remaining on the order paper tonight were the grain board bill and the alternative vote legislation. Prime Minister R. B. Bennett said earlier in the week there were two or three bills yet to be presented.

Minister of Justice Hugh Guthrie told the House tonight the Companies' Act would be considered first tomorrow. He stipulated the alternative vote bill would not be taken up, which seemed to strengthen reports that floated around Ottawa that the bill may be dropped by the government.

Devon School Board Holds Busy Session

At the regular meeting of the School Board in Devon last night, Magistrate Whitman Haines presided in the absence of the regular chairman, Ald. H. D. Dobie.

Those present were Mrs. Robert MacLaggan, Mrs. James Stickles, Mayor McEvoy, Alderman Henry, Maurice Perley and the secretary, Fred Mawer.

The present teaching staff was re-engaged for the coming year 1935-36. The school report showed a satisfactory year.

A building committee was appointed to make an inspection of the school and grounds and arrange for the necessary repairs during the vacation months.

School closes Wednesday evening June 26th.

Permission was granted to use the school house for election purposes.

Governor Carleton Chapter Garden party postponed until further notice.

Seeks To Ascertain the Extent of Losses Proposed New Control Would Entail--Two witnesses Oppose Measure—Winnipeg and Vancouver Exchange Representatives Before the Committee.

OTTAWA, June 21—A suggestion that the proposed Canadian grain board might conceivably utilize the services of the existing marketing machinery with no loss to the latter, was thrown out by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, chairman of the select House of Commons committee considering the grain board bill, at its session yesterday.

Mr. Bennett sought to obtain from Roy Milner, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, an expression of opinion as to the extent to which elevator operators and existing wheat sales agencies would lose under operations of the proposed board, if their services were utilized by the board.

Mr. Milner believed the elevators would lose if compelled to operate purely in the interests of the board, but desired more time to consider his reply to the entire question.

Robert McKee, representing the Vancouver Grain Exchange and associated enterprises, and Mr. Milner were the two witnesses examined today. Both were opposed to creation of the proposed board with the powers the bill confers on it.

The two representatives of the marketing and export trade agreed some support of the market was necessary, such as had been furnished since 1932 by John I. McFarland, operating on the Winnipeg market with a government guaranteed bank account. They believed, however, the price should be left to the control of supply and demand, with the government subsidizing producers against prices that would not yield them a fair return for their effort.

Mr. Milner presented figures which, he said, contradicted the statement of Mr. Bennett in the House of Commons last week that speculators were "short" some 25,000,000 bushels on the Winnipeg market. The shortage had been estimated from the official returns of visible wheat held in Canada and the 225,000,000 bushels held by Mr. McFarland on the government's account. Mr. Bennett commented that the figures he used covering the visible supply must have been in error.

Destruction of the marketing machinery built up through the year was seen in the proposed measure by Mr. Milner who declared the grain exchange was definitely against the bill and believed producers generally would oppose it.

Mr. Bennett insisted that primarily the only difference under the proposed board would be the elimination of speculation. Elevators would buy wheat as in the past and receive their customary tariff, which is fixed by law. The difference would be, he said, that instead of buying for a prospective customer they would be assured of a purchaser from the first. The same could be said, the prime minister continued, for the various agencies that have been moving the grain to the sea in the past, and of those who contracted the buyers and effected the sales.

Mr. Milner, under question by the prime minister, expressed the belief that "hedging" which protect the sales agencies from loss because of fluctuations in price, would be bought in a normal way if the government withdrew its assistance from the market, but at a much lower price level than at present.

The grain exchange had agreed to the suggestion that dumping of

(Continued on Page Four)