

WHO IS Q.R.M'ing

Moose Jaw, Sask.,

February 20th, 1923

To the Publishers of the "Citizen's Guide"
City

Dear Sirs:

I have been greatly interested to note that my article on Radio and Radio Broadcasting was marked as being a direct attack on Wireless Operators, and was so replied to by open letter in one of our local papers. Apparently it was a case where the Shoe fitted.

While the paragraphs quoted as being a slam, were written in a half humorous vein, or at least, that was the intention, they also sounded a note of warning to the Radio Bug, by which name he is generally known.

Our friends rather take exception to the 2 per cent. which I had allotted to their class. I maintain that today the figure is near correct throughout this Province, and I will also venture to make the statement that one year from today their class will be less than one-quarter of one per cent. and public sentiment against him will be so strong that he will be practically eliminated, at least so far as interfering with evening Concerts is concerned.

If the Wireless Operator can read the writing on the wall he will find food for thought in the February issue of Radio News, Page 1579. A few so-called amateurs or "hams" congest the ether by sending more or less meaningless messages, using a Kilowatt of power, to a brother Ham around the corner. The Radio Public, which is trying to listen in on a Radio Program or Musical Concert, is drowned out, and the blame is laid on the shoulders of the amateurs, thereby giving the whole body of amateurs over the entire country a black eye for the misdeed perpetrated by a few Hams who do not know the meaning of tuning 200 metres, and Broadwave, etc. See also the articles on Page 1451.

"Is the Radio Amateur Doomed?" again on Page 1460. The Ayes have it. The amateur can do many things to stem the tide of Public Opinion. In the first place he can put his 60 cycle Rock Crusher in the garbage can, where it belongs. He can then get down to his proper wavelength where his license permits him to transmit. He can in many instances reduce his power when he wants to talk to his friends about his hook-up, who have probably seen it a hundred times and live in some cases as far away as 100 feet.

It is a recognized fact that the majority of Amateur Sets in Moose Jaw are absolutely untuned and come in anywhere from 50 to 30,000 metres.

It is true that the hours 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. as agreed upon among the Amateurs themselves, have been kept fairly well by the majority, with some exceptions, but I would point out here that many of the best Eastern Stations have their Regular Concerts before 8:00 p.m. and some of the best Western Concerts after 10:00 p.m.

It is going to be very hard to prove to the average layman or listener that there is anything of real value being accomplished by this disturbance when the telephone would be so much more simple and convenient and they are also prepared to maintain the educational advantages of listening to the many instructive lectures, speeches and concerts intended for men,

women and children, are of many times more value to the Community than one or two Hams talking about trivial personal matters.

It is true that some Radio Amateurs served the country during the War, but it is to be remembered that men of wealth and ability in every walk of life also stepped out and served their country in those branches of investigation and experimenting where they were best adapted, but you do not find those insisting on their right to cause an unnecessary inconvenience to a very much greater number of citizens in both the city and the country.

I have no quarrel with the Amateur who endeavors to be decent; who keeps in his proper wave-length and uses a C.W. Transmitter, and also some judgement, but we all know that there is never an evening that someone does not butt in between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. and it is not always the younger boys, either.

There is, no doubt, a place for the Wireless Amateur, but he would be wise to remember that the listeners-in are many times in the majority and are against him and will, no doubt, eventually eliminate him from all evening hours unless he makes an effort to prevent his pleasure from interfering with the great majority of listeners-in.

R. E. MANLEY,

Manager, Manley & Slater Radio Dept.

GET A LICENSE FOR YOUR RADIO, POTTLE IS HERE

FOUR HUNDRED FEWER LICENSES IN CITY THIS YEAR—INSPECTOR SEEKS THE REASON WHY.

Consequent upon the large drop in the number of licenses issued to radio fans for their receiving sets, the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which controls the licensing of such sets, has sent out its inspectors on a tour, with the object of checking up on those who have not taken out the necessary licenses. The inspectors have also been instructed to institute police court proceedings against those who have failed to secure licenses and as a result, six or more local citizens will appear before the courts.

For the period 1927-1928, the number of licenses issued in regard to private radio receiving sets in Moose Jaw was 1,213, whereas for the year 1928-1929, up to the end of December 31 last, only 860 licenses had been issued, a decline of 353 in spite of the fact that it is felt certain that there are more radio fans this year than last. The radio year ends on March 31 next, so that by that time the number of licenses issued may have reached the total for the previous year, though at the present time it shows a very considerable falling off.

This decline in licenses taken out appears to be general throughout Saskatchewan, for during the 1927-1928 period there were 26,635 issued as compared with only 22,033 at the end of December last, a drop of 4,602 licenses.

The grand total of licenses issued in Canada during 1927-1928 amounted to 268,955, while for the period up to December 31 last, the number issued was 243,768, a decline of 25,187 for the whole of the Dominion.

Each of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show a decline in the number of licenses issued, British Columbia being the only province to show an increase.

So far as Saskatchewan is concerned Prince Albert showed an increase in the number of licenses issued, there having been 200 in that city for 1927-1928, as compared with 235 up to Dec. 31 last. The larger cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw each show a decrease as follows.

Regina, 1927-1928: 1,582; 1928-1929, Dec. 31, 1,357; Saskatoon, 1927-1928, 1,409; 1928-1929, Dec. 31, 1,154 licenses. Moose Jaw, 1927-1928, 1,213; 1928-1929, Dec. 31, 860.

The Radio Inspector has a lengthy list of owners of unlicensed receiving sets in Moose Jaw and district, and a systematic check-up of receiving sets is now being made in co-operation with the R.C.M.P., and proceedings are already pending in a number of cases against owners of unlicensed sets. The owner of every receiving set in the Dominion is required by law to pay a license fee of \$1.00 per annum. Licenses for current year are marked 1928-1929 and expire on March 31, 1929.

The proceeds from these fees serve to offset the cost of administration of Radio in Canada and the Department's campaign against preventable interference, in order to improve receiving conditions in the interests of broadcast listeners.

During the last year the Radio Branch Car No. 14 for Saskatchewan, a qualified radio electrician in charge, has covered 10,000 miles, conducting investigations in the larger towns in the province and visiting many smaller towns en route. Investigations lasting from a few days to two or three weeks have been conducted in order that power distribution and street light systems at points visited could be thoroughly checked over.

During these investigations, every co-operation and assistance has been received from public utilities and private owners of apparatus which has been found to cause radio interference. Each one has an eight tube superheterodyne receiving set, designed for the purpose by the Department. The loop aerial (which has caused a great deal of interest) is very directional and works on the principle of the direction finding apparatus used on ships. This gives the operator the direction from which the interference originates. A step is installed on the rear of the car, also a sledge hammer. This is used in what is known as the sledge hammer test. A man rides on the step and the car is stopped at all poles carrying suspected equipment; the pole is struck and the result noted by the man at the radio receiver. Any loose connections on the pole will result in a click or roar in the radio receiver.

The car also carries many scientific instruments for testing and recording as some of the currents which cause radio interference are very small. In some cases the amount of current causing the loudest interference, if measured, would not light a pocket flashlight, yet it can cause interference which will radiate for many miles along a power line. The car is really a travelling radio laboratory and has many types of surge traps, tools and materials for making any special apparatus for difficult or stubborn cases. Household electrical appliances of all kinds are potential sources of radio interference, particularly if they are not in good condition.

OTHER BUSINESS AT BOARD MEETING

Discuss Radio

An interesting speaker at the meeting was Radio Inspector Pottle who told the gathering what steps are being taken to clear up radio interference in Swift Current. He was of the opinion that conditions were no worse here than in any other centre of this size, and thought that probably set owners expected a little too much. Manufacturers, he said, are now making radio sets so powerful and sensitive that they easily pick up interference which did not bother extensively formerly. With co-operation of the city departments and local dealers he hoped to make some headway, however, in clearing up as much of the interference as possible. Other speakers on this subject were his assistant, Mr. Stephens of Moose Jaw and Telegraphs superintendent Baker of the C.P.R., the latter promising every help.

On Music

R. Bridgman brought up the matter of the poor support being given the Canadian Legion band and urged the

AERIAL LESSENS LIGHTNING DANGER

But They Must Be Properly
Grounded, Says W. R. Pottle,
Radio Inspector

W. R. Pottle, radio inspector, Department of Marine and Fisheries, during the past week has found several aerials in the district improperly grounded and gives the following information: The question of danger from lightning due to an aerial on the roof, is a natural one for the radio fan to ask. In general it may safely be said that the presence of an aerial on a building, instead of increasing the danger from lightning, to a large measure eliminates it.

The only possible danger from an aerial, is that it may become disconnected from the receiving set or ground, and that it will accumulate a charge which will not reach the earth.

Aerials used for receiving sets must be permanently connected to the ground by means of an approved lightning arrester. This device is made in a great number of different forms, any of which will operate satisfactorily. In brief, a lightning arrester consists of a small gap, permanently connected to the ground and aerial, the gap being large enough to prevent any of the energy received from the transmitting station to go to the ground, and sufficiently small to permit any accumulated charge on the aerial to reach the ground. By means of this arrangement it is not possible for the aerial to become charged, for as soon as a small amount of electric energy accumulates on the wires it is discharged through the gap to the ground.

Mr. Pottle, whose office is in room 307, Darke Building, Regina, phone 7076, will shortly receive from the Radio Branch at Ottawa complete equipment for the location and elimination of inductive interference. Reports on interference, local and otherwise, should be turned in to his office.

Radio Interference

"T WAS winter, and the driving
sleet
Fell fast and dreary was the
street.

While, seated at my radio,
By bulb's soft shine and firelight glow,
I praised whatever gods there be
No static came to worry me.

There came a knocking at the door,
A step on the veranda floor;
I went and threw the portal wide,
"Who's there?" I said, "Come on in-
side."

There stood a stranger on the mat,
Gentle and kind he seemed and fat;
Said he, in measured tones and low:
"I hear you have a radio.

A five or six tube super-het.";
I answered with a loud "YOU BET!"
I swelled my chest, in manner grand,
And said "Ah, yes! I understand,
You represent the 'Daily Shout,'
I know what you have called about;
You'd like to try my little set
To see what stations you can get;
The best broadcasts will soon begin.
Why, surely! You may listen in.
You're just in time for some I know,
RSVP and PTO,

And I can get a call or two
From Honduras or far Peru;
Why, even Europe's not too far!
I often get the 'London Blah.'
Perhaps we'll hear a New York show,
A speech, an oratorio."

The stranger went a trifle red,
"It's not exactly that," he said.
I smiled, with condescension bland,
And said "Oh! Now I understand.
You have, perhaps, a super-het.,
Maybe you cannot tune it yet,
Or something's gone a wee bit wrong?
Yes! Yes! Well, that won't take me
long.

Cóme, bring it in. I'll fix you up.
(I swelled like any poisoned pup.)
Why, man, my middle name's Mar
coni."

The stranger's gaze grew hard and
stony;

He said, his voice a trifle sad,
"It's something rather different, lad."
I thought at last I understood.
"You'd like to get a set that's good,
Though used, perchance?" I made
reply.

"I've got an old one you can buy.
Of course, it isn't up-to-date,

But not so bad, I'll show you. Wait!
A gleam was in the stranger's eye,
Impatience in his weary sigh,
And something in his chilly stare
Which seemed to tell me to beware.
He said "No! No! Make no mistake,
(And then my heart began to quake,
I wilted like a pricked balloon,
I almost went into a swoon
And wobbly grew my tell-tale knees)
"I want to see your license, please."

Tube's Silver Coating

THE degree of silvery deposit on the
glass envelope of a tube is not a
determining factor as to the efficiency
of the tube. This coat is nothing more
than the deposit of magnesium, which
accumulates on the inner surface dur-
ing the process of getting rid of gases
inside of the glass envelope. That is,
after the tube has been evacuated as
much as possible with mercury pumps,
a small piece of magnesium which is
attached to the plate of the tube is
heated with a radio frequency coil
until it vaporizes and then flashes.
When this happens, the metal is de-
posited on the inside of the glass walls,
at the same time combining with any
of the gases present and completely
eliminating them.

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IS YOUR RADIO SAFE DURING AN ELECTRIC STORM

Mr. W. R. Pottle, radio inspector, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries at Regina, during the past week has found several aeriels in the district improperly grounded and gives the following information: The question of danger from lightning due to an aerial on the roof, is a natural one for the radio fan to ask. In general it may safely be said that the presence of an aerial on a building, instead of increasing the danger from lightning, to a large measure eliminates it.

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Mr. Pottle, whose office is in room 207 Darke Building, Regina, phone 7076, will shortly receive from the Radio Branch at Ottawa complete equipment for the location and elimination of inductive interference. Reports on interference, local and otherwise, should be turned in to his office.

As there is a direct connection between the amount of money received from the receiving license fees and the amount which Parliament can be asked to vote for this service it is hoped that all broadcast listeners will take out their licenses and so assist this department.

IS YOUR RADIO SAFE DURING AN ELECTRIC STORM?

GOVERNMENT RADIO INSPECTOR GIVES INFORMATION ABOUT GROUNDING OF AERIALS.

Mr. W. R. Pottle, formerly employed in the Land Titles office here and recently appointed Radio Inspector under the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion Government, was a visitor in Moose Jaw on Monday morning when he called at The Times-Herald Newspapers' offices and reported that he had found several aerials in the district improperly grounded. In that connection he imparted the following information for the benefit of radio fans:—

"The question of danger from lightning due to an aerial on the roof, is a natural one for the radio fan to ask. In general it may safely be said that the presence of an aerial on a building, instead of increasing the danger from lightning, to a large measure, eliminates it.

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CJRM IS AGAIN GIVING SERVICE

On Tuesday morning station CJRM was again running on schedule following a mishap on Sunday when tube trouble was experienced. Little inconvenience was caused by the trouble for through the courtesy and co-operation of the community station 10AB, Sunday's program including the services from the First Baptist church, was given at the usual hour.

At noon Monday, CJRM was again operating and on Tuesday the entire schedule for the day was followed.

AMATEUR RADIO ENTHUSIASTS FORM NEW BODY

A. Townsend Elected President When Number Agree to Co-operate

Arthur Townsend was elected president of the newly formed association of amateur radio enthusiasts at the organization meeting held in the King's hotel Monday night. Bert Wilson was named vice-president and Wilfred Skalfe, 2040 McTavish street, secretary-treasurer. Appointed to the executive committee were E. W. Bull, R. C. Fox, W. Mock and L. Buck.

In addition to the amateur radio enthusiasts present from Regina and district, there were a number from Moose Jaw and Milestone, while radiograms of regret from others who were unable to attend were received from Prince Albert and other points.

The business session followed a banquet and the showing of an educational motion picture on the "Audion." This picture showed the very interesting action which takes place inside a tube. It was followed by one showing the telephone receiver and its 229 parts and how these were assembled. These films are the property of the Western Electric Company, were brought to the City for use of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and were held for the radio meeting through the courtesy of W. T. Hunt, of the Northern Electric Co. They were shown by Cameron Brothers.

The pictures were followed by a short address from E. W. Bull, superintendent of the city's light and power department who spoke on transformers, explaining how faulty design shows in the subsequent action of the transformer.

The meeting was a most successful one and members of the executive have expressed the opinion that the Association will materialize into a large gathering of amateur experimenters and other radio enthusiasts who wish to keep abreast of radio development. The name of the newly formed organization will be decided upon at a later meeting.

THIS EVENING

IMPORTANCE OF CONDENSERS WILL BE DEMONSTRATED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.

All members and any others interested in the Moose Jaw Amateur Radio Association, the newly formed organization which has now a large membership of local air wave fans, are urged by President S. A. Merkley to attend the regular weekly meeting of the Association in the assembly room of the public library at 8 o'clock this evening.

Many matters of importance to local radio fans will be discussed at the meeting and Mr. W. R. Pottle, Dominion Government Inspector of radios for Moose Jaw and district, will feature the programme with a demonstration and talk concerning the importance of condensers and how they should be installed.

Operation Demonstration

Other features of the evening's programme will include a demonstration of radio operation along general lines and the meeting will be afterwards thrown open for discussion of the various matters brought up during the demonstrations.

The report of progress will be brought in by the committee appointed to make arrangements for the operation of local broadcasting station 10-AB, and it is likely that the committee will have an encouraging report to make in view of recent plans laid for the use of an up-to-date and commodious broadcasting parlor in the Bellamy Furniture Store.

Reports received from other points in the province state that Moose Jaw is being followed in its movement for a concentration of amateur radio interest and other cities and towns are taking up the idea of demonstrating the correct methods of installing and operating radio sets.

Suggest Tax On Tubes of All Radios

(Leader-Post Ottawa Bureau)

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30.—Final announcement of the government's reorganization of radio broadcasting control will be made when legislation now drafted is introduced in parliament. Legislation involves a complete shake up of the existing commission.

Actual administration will be in the hands of a general manager and the government, it is learned, is endeavoring to retain services of Gladstone Murray, of the B.B.C. Mr. Murray is a Canadian. It is stated that Mr. Murray's present salary is \$30,000 per year.

Present system of radio taxation will also be abolished, according to present plans, in favor of a tax on radio tubes. Such a tax, it is believed, will be much more easily collected and, therefore, more effi-

NUMBER OF RADIO SETS ON INCREASE

License Issue Reveals Many
More in Saskatchewan Than
in 1929

The popularity of the radio as a means of entertainment in the home is shown by the figures for licensed receiving sets for Saskatchewan, available in the office of W. R. Pottle, Regina radio inspector. For the fiscal year 1929 the figures show there were 32,906 licensed receiving sets in Saskatchewan, and up to August, 1930, 20,757 further sets were licensed.

Regina for the fiscal year ending 1929 had 3,032 licensed sets and up to August, 2,323 sets were licensed. Saskatoon for 1929 had 1,889 sets and up to August had 1,277. Moose Jaw had in 1929, 1,702 sets, and up to August, 1,382.

Letters to the Editor

CAN'T DO ANYTHING

To the Editor.

Sir,—For the past five years all the best(?) brains of Canada, one of them being the one you carry around, have been telling us that what we needed was "markets" for our grain and other farm products.

True there was a difference of opinion as to how these markets were to be obtained, but all the safe and sane politicians, editors, chairmen of boards and trade, etc., were in agreement that what would cure our ills was a "market"

This quite explained to the writer why it was possible to have so many proletarian excursionists. There being no demand for the things they might produce if working, it was quite all right to have them travelling from place to place and improving their minds if not their bodies.

Now I find from your editorial that far from there being an abundance there is real scarcity even in our province. This, of course, proves that the power that guides our destinies slipped a cog when it allowed these excursions to continue for these many years.

It is most discouraging to those who have taken up the study of economics as a pastime, to find from time to time that all the data we had been using was found to be wrong as the power that finds occasion to change it's mind.

In spite of the fact that the writer has been told times without number that education will bring some stability to the ruling power, he, the writer, has a very firm belief that the education spoken of must be "translated with a stick", to use Kipling's terminology.

Also note you wonder whether the setting of prices will not lead to the setting of wages. It will.

As I say, the setting of prices will bring the setting of wages and they will be equal wages for all workers, whether of brain or brawn. It has been a long time coming, but it was written when the first man used a stick to help him move something he could not move by hand, and every addition to the list of tools man uses has brought the time nearer.

Neither you nor the writer can do anything about it, anymore than we can get dry or wet weather. WE BENTLEY.
Preeceville, Sask.

RADIO CONFUSION

To the Editor,

Sir,—Please allow me to register my protest along with all the others re. the juggling of good programs by interference of CJRM and CFQC. When will the commission-de-la-radio-de-confusion realize that people out here have a real cause for complaint. I wonder if they really think we like their programs. There are one-half we don't understand and the majority of the others are of such a type that only a person with one foot in the grave would want to listen to. When we get a good program from over the line there is some one peddling stocks and bonds from Moose Jaw. Maybe there are people who like to hear the market broadcast, so why not move CJRM and give us all a break. I am yours truly,

ANTI-RADIO-DE-CONFUSION.

SAYS BENNETT, NOT RADIO COMMISSION

To the Editor,
Those persons who are wondering why the wave lengths assigned to Canadian radio stations interfere with the stations best heard from the United States need not look far for the reason. Premier Bennett does not wish to cultivate trade with the United States. He does not wish to have United States magazines or advertising come into Canada. So he has the radio commission rig up the wave lengths so that if Canadians happen to be hearing some American stations clearly, such as the ones at Bismarck and Denver, Mr. Bennett sees to it that the Canadian radio

commission gives wave lengths to Canadian stations to block the popular United States stations from being heard in Canada. It is part of a deliberate government program, just as the French programs are Mr. Bennett's idea of how to cultivate the goodwill of Quebec who are now laughing harder at the Saskatchewan Ku Kluckers than they ever did before.

Persons with complaints should not blame the Canadian radio commission. The commission is merely working for the dominating Mr. Bennett, who has very strong views on certain questions and who pushes these views hard on the Canadian people. Yours,

A. HELTON.

Aldina

A RADIO COMPLAINT

To the Editor.

Sir,—As a regular subscriber to your valuable paper, may I beg permission to voice my complaint along with the other radio fans of Regina re interference of CJRM with KFYR, and CFQC with KOA.

Some of the finest programs on the air come from Denver, which has always been one of my favorite stations but since the commission have put CFQC on that channel it is hopeless to try for a clear program from KOA and it is time something was done about it. If people are asked to pay a radio tax and do pay it why should they not have the privilege of choosing their own programs from whatever station they wish, and not be forced to listen in on the CRC programs?

Trusting you will find space for this in your paper.

ANOTHER LISTENER.

Ashwin Named New Inspector

**Guy Ashwin Takes Radio Post
—Licenses Must Be Paid
By March 31**

Guy Ashwin, Prince Albert, has been appointed part time radio inspector with headquarters here. Part of his time will be given over to supervision of licenses and complaints regarding interference in this city and district.

The owner of every receiving set in the Dominion is required by law to pay a license fee of \$1. per annum.

Those who have not complied with the law in this respect are liable to prosecution, and are urged to procure their licenses at once without delay.

Year Ends In March

It is pointed out that the fiscal year ends on March 31 of each year, and licenses are valid from the date of issue until that time, when they must be renewed if the set continues to be operated. Accordingly those who have recently purchased sets are reminded that they must take out a license to cover the remaining months of the fiscal year, if they have not already done so.

Licenses may be obtained at staff post offices and the following local authorized license issuers: Gloeckler Piano House; H. W. Davey, electrician; radio branch, department of marine, Ottawa; or radio inspector for Prince Albert, Guy Ashwin.

Canadian Radio

Ottawa reports that a new set-up may appear for the Canadian Radio Commission. The present Commission of three men may disappear under the new plan, to be replaced by a general manager, who would be assisted by an advisory board of seven. The general manager, who would have wide authority, would be paid a salary while the advisory board would be made up of persons willing to give their services voluntarily. It is mentioned that the provinces might be consulted in the selection of the advisory board. Gladstone Murray, a Canadian who has lived in England many years and who holds an important post with the British Broadcasting Co., is mentioned as a probability for the general-managership.

The Canadian radio system, under the new plan, will remain publicly owned but apparently the new Government believes it can develop a more efficient form of management. Much can be said in favor of the general managership plan if the right man is obtained to take over the job. It is no easy task. The Canadian radio situation is different from that in Great Britain and the United States and it may be set forth frankly that thousands of Canadians are in the habit of listening to programs originating in the United States. Further, they enjoy them. Canadians know little about the type of programs provided by the B.B.C. They are highly spoken of in some quarters whereas on the other hand there is a large volume of criticism of the B.B.C. in letters and other articles in many of the British newspapers. Like in so many other things, it is probable that Canadian radio will develop into a system and a type incorporating something of our own, something taken from the British, and much that will be based on what is being done in the United States. The American stations will always have a large number of listeners in Canada and the Canadian ear is bound to be influenced by what is coming from south of the border.

As to the performance of the present Radio Commission it is difficult to pass judgment. It tackled a hard job and while there has been much criticism The Leader-Post feels that the Commission has not done too badly in laying the foundations of a national system. It may be that its work can be improved upon by having a general manager, directly responsible for what is done. But the present Board has done the spade work and because of this is entitled to credit.

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Also note you wonder whether the setting of prices will not lead to the setting of wages. It will.

As I say, the setting of prices will bring the setting of wages and they will be equal wages for all workers, whether of brain or brawn. It has been a long time coming, but it was written when the first man used a stick to help him move something he could not move by hand, and every addition to the list of tools man uses has brought the time nearer.

Neither you nor the writer can do anything about it, anymore than we can g dry or wet weather. WE 3 BENTLEY.
Preeceville, Sask.

Radio Commission's Tour

(From opening statement of Sir John Aird, chairman of Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, in Ottawa July 3, 1929.)

The Dominion government appointed the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting last December to enquire into the existing radio situation in Canada and to examine the different methods adopted in other countries. The purpose of the enquiry is to determine how radio broadcasting in Canada can be most effectively carried on in the interests of the Canadian listeners and in the national interests of Canada.

According to the terms of reference of the order-in-council appointing the commission, it is considered that the desired end might be achieved in several ways, provided funds are available, viz.:

(a) the establishment of one or more groups of stations operated by private enterprise in receipt of a subsidy from the government;

(b) the establishment and operation of stations by a government-owned and financed company;

(c) the establishment and operation of stations by provincial governments.

It should be noted that the question of the division of wave-lengths between Canada and the United States is not within the scope of this enquiry.

The commission has been glad to give its best consideration to the views submitted by Canadian citizens at public sessions which have been held across the Dominion. Sessions have been held in twenty-four Canadian cities, including the capitals of the nine provinces, and this twenty-fifth meeting in Ottawa today will conclude the public hearings.

Conferences have been held with, in some instances, the executive councils of the provinces, while in those provinces where a meeting of the executive council could not be conveniently held, it has been the commission's privilege to confer with responsible cabinet ministers of the province. In every such conference, the commission has received gratifying assurance of co-operation from the provincial authorities.

At the commencement of the commission's tour across Canada, the executive council of British Columbia passed the following resolution:

The government of British Columbia is ready and willing to enter into negotiations with the government of Canada and the governments of the various Canadian provinces, with a view to the organization of radio broadcasting on a basis of public service, by some method that may be mutually agreed upon by the said governments.

Similar resolutions of assurance in the same spirit have been conveyed to the commission from the other provinces.

Before setting out to hold meetings in Canada, the commission considered it wise to visit some of the countries abroad where radio broadcasting is well organized or in process of organization. Much valuable information has been gathered. The commission found broadcasting especially well organized in Great Britain under the British Broadcasting Corporation, and in Germany, where the radio service is also under a form of public ownership, control and operation. In France, the situation has been studied by a government commission and it is proposed also to organize French broadcasting on a basis of public service. Everywhere in Europe the commission found enquiries being conducted under government auspices for the purpose of organizing broadcasting on a nation-wide basis in the public interest.

In addition to London, Berlin and Paris, the commission visited The Hague, Brussels, Geneva, Dublin and Belfast. A brief visit has also been made to New York, where the commissioners were courteously conducted over the headquarters of the National Broadcasting Company.

It should be said at the concluding public session here in Ottawa that in every city visited, whether at home or abroad, the commission has been received with the greatest cordiality. The commissioners have been conducted over transmitting stations and studios and supplied with information whenever it has been requested. In this work throughout Canada the commission has been greatly assisted by the very efficient staff of inspectors permanently employed by the radio branch of the Department of Marine, and it has been gratifying at various public sessions to hear spontaneous tribute paid by disinterested persons to the conscientious work of the Dominion radio inspectors.

The commission would like to take this opportunity also of expressing appreciation of the very high standard of service provided by the Canadian National Railways. The commission has been travelling almost continuously in Canada since the first week in April. Thanks to the transportation facilities placed at the disposal of the commission, it has been possible to travel from Vancouver to Charlottetown entirely on Canadian National Railway trains; in every instance during this tour the trains arrived on time. Doubtless a similar high standard of efficiency is maintained on the great privately-owned Canadian system—the Canadian Pacific Railway—but it is surely gratifying to have this evidence in a railway tour of nearly three months' duration that the Canadian National Railway system is giving public service equal to the best. It might be added that in many parts of Canada, radio listeners expressed high appreciation of the national broadcasting which is being carried on by the Canadian National Railways.

The commission went abroad for the purpose of learning. Similarly, Canada has been toured for the purpose of conferring with provincial authorities and hearing the views of the Canadian public. About 157 people have submitted verbal statements at the public sessions held in Canada; no one has been denied the opportunity of appearing before the commission or of submitting written opinions.

POWER WIRES REPORT TABLED FOR ONE WEEK

Superintendent Says No Promise Made to Place Line Underground

Cables and duct system from the Regina city power house to the north end of Winnipeg street subway would cost \$150,000 to enable the main power line on Wallace street to be removed and placed underground, according to Supt. E. W. Bull, of the electric light and power department.

Mr. Bull's report which has been prepared in response to a petition from residents of Wallace street for the removal of the pole line, covers seven and a half sheets of typed foolscap, single spaced, and goes very fully into the whole question.

Mr. Bull states he has no record of any promise having been made that the power line would be placed underground within ten years from the time of its construction, and minimizes any argument that its existence constitutes any serious danger.

Officials Satisfied

Mr. Bull states that in Winnipeg, where there is a total load demand 15 times greater than in Regina, the power wires are carried on poles except at the intersection of Main and Portage, where they are placed underground, and that the officials there "are reasonably satisfied with the reliability of overhead pole lines, although the engineer of Winnipeg City Hydro expressed the desire to reduce the number of circuits carried to one pole line wherever possible to make the pole line relatively less important."

Mr. Bull reports that underground lines are "not infallible," and that they bring greater delay in locating faults and replacing defective lengths of cable. "I only cite this condition," he adds, "because I do not subscribe to the directed public view, which seems to be that once wires are placed un-

derground all troubles with them cease."

Eliminates Trouble

The superintendent admits, however, that underground wires eliminate troubles due to storms and cyclones. He likens complaints of radio enthusiasts to the prevalence of radio trouble from leaky transformers to "the mother-in-law joke," and says that when such faults do exist they are easily remedied when located by the radio interference inspector.

Referring to the "leakage theory" Mr. Bull declares that the system in Regina has maintained an average efficiency of 90.74 per cent. "This," he says, "is an efficiency that has not been equalled in any system of comparable size."

It was decided that the report should lie on the table for a week to give the members of the council an opportunity to digest its contents.

When Trouble Is Found, City Acting Quickly

RADIO ASSOCIATION GETS CO-OPERATION OF CITY ELECTRICAL DEPT. IN WORK

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the Moose Jaw Radio Association in the Builders' Exchange, 54 High Street West, on Tuesday evening, when an interesting report was received from the "trouble finding" committee; several new members were admitted to the Association and addresses were delivered on how to construct a radio set and the functions of "A" batteries.

The trouble finding committee reported that its members had been working all week in various parts of the city and with the aid of the trouble finding set and Superintendent Peters of the Electric Light and Power Department had succeeded in finding and eliminating a number of radio difficulties.

Radiophans were warned at Tuesday night's meeting to avoid connecting radio wires to electric light and power connections since one member of the Association had come close to death in endeavoring to locate trouble on an electric light pole.

It was decided at this meeting to refrain from calling the power house when phans found that electrical disturbances from that source were interfering with radio reception. Instead, members were told to make their complaints based on their experiences, on a postcard to be mailed to Mr. W. Pottle, 4164 Willow Ave. Radiophans with aerials connected to city light poles carrying high voltage charges were advised to remove them at the earliest possible convenience since their presence in such close proximity to the light wires was almost certain to have serious consequences.

A resolution was adopted by the meeting at large making the Moose Jaw Radio Association a group member of the American Relay League. A committee comprising E. Bolton, H. S. Hall and S. J. Hawkins was appointed for the purpose of meeting representatives of the Relay League to arrange for a convention of both organizations in this city some time in the future.

The latter part of the evening was devoted to two excellent radio talks, the first by Mr. Chas Banting, who discoursed on the topic, "How to Properly Construct Radio Sets" and the second by Mr. Jack B. B. B. B.

GET A LICENSE FOR YOUR RADIO, POTTLE IS HERE

FOUR HUNDRED FEWER LICENSES IN CITY THIS YEAR—INSPECTOR SEEKS THE REASON WHY.

Consequent upon the large drop in the number of licenses issued to radio fans for their receiving sets, the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which controls the licensing of such sets, has sent out its inspectors on a tour, with the object of checking up on those who have not taken out the necessary licenses. The inspectors have also been instructed to institute police court proceedings against those who have failed to secure licenses and as a result, six or more local citizens will appear before the courts.

For the period 1927-1928, the number of licenses issued in regard to private radio receiving sets in Moose Jaw was 1,213, whereas for the year 1928-1929, up to the end of December 31 last, only 860 licenses had been issued, a decline of 353 in spite of the fact that it is felt certain that there are more radio fans this year than last. The radio year ends on March 31 next, so that by that time the number of licenses issued may have reached the total for the previous year, though at the present time it shows a very considerable falling off.

This decline in licenses taken out appears to be general throughout Saskatchewan, for during the 1927-1928 period there were 26,635 issued as compared with only 22,033 at the end of December last, a drop of 4,602 licenses.

The grand total of licenses issued in Canada during 1927-1928 amounted to 268,955, while for the period up to December 31 last, the number issued was 243,768, a decline of 25,187 for the whole of the Dominion.

Each of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show a decline in the number of licenses issued, British Columbia being the only province to show an increase.

So far as Saskatchewan is concerned Prince Albert showed an increase in the number of licenses issued, there having been 200 in that city for 1927-1928, as compared with 235 up to Dec. 31 last. The larger cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw each show a decrease as follows.

Regina, 1927-1928: 1,582; 1928-1929, Dec. 31, 1,357; Saskatoon, 1927-1928, 1,409; 1928-1929, Dec. 31, 1,154 licenses. Moose Jaw, 1927-1928, 1,213; 1928-1929, Dec. 31, 860.

The Radio Inspector has a lengthy list of owners of unlicensed receiving sets in Moose Jaw and district, and a systematic check-up of receiving sets is now being made in co-operation with the R.C.M.P., and proceedings are already pending in a number of cases against owners of unlicensed sets. The owner of every receiving set in the Dominion is required by law to pay a license fee of \$1.00 per annum. Licenses for current year are marked 1928-1929 and expire on March 31, 1929.

The proceeds from these fees serve to offset the cost of administration of Radio in Canada and the Department's campaign against preventable interference, in order to improve receiving conditions in the interests of broadcast listeners.

During the last year the Radio Branch Car No. 14 for Saskatchewan with a qualified radio electrician in charge, has covered 10,000 miles, conducting investigations in the larger towns in the province and visiting many smaller towns en route. Investigations lasting from a few days to two or three weeks have been conducted in order that power distribution and street light systems at points visited could be thoroughly checked over.

During these investigations, every co-operation and assistance has been received from public utilities and private owners of apparatus which has been found to cause radio interference. Each one has an eight tube superheterodyne receiving set, designed for the purpose by the Department. The loop aerial (which has caused a great deal of interest) is very directional and works on the principle of the direction finding apparatus used on ships. This gives the operator the direction from which the interference originates. A step is installed on the rear of the car, also a sledge hammer. This is used in what is known as the sledge hammer test. A man rides on the step and the car is stopped at all poles carrying suspected equipment; the pole is struck and the result noted by the man at the radio receiver. Any loose connections on the pole will result in a click or roar in the radio receiver.

The car also carries many scientific instruments for testing and recording as some of the currents which cause radio interference are very small. In some cases the amount of current causing the loudest interference, if measured, would not light a pocket flashlight, yet it can cause interference which will radiate for many miles along a power line. The car is really a travelling radio laboratory and has many types of surge traps, tools and materials for making any special apparatus for difficult or stubborn cases. Household electrical appliances of all kinds are potential sources of radio interference, particularly if they are not in good condition.

KINSMEN CLUB

COMMITTEEMEN

Last Friday, the usual night for the gathering of the Kinsmen Club, was a real record breaker for a long time. The boys were all back again, after the holidays, and all eager and ready to take up the reins and start in, in earnest, with the Club duties.

Cyril Riddell, the new president, was very prominent at the head of the table. After a few business items were dealt with the visitors were introduced.

A very important feature of the luncheon was the short address delivered by Mr. Dyson, Radio Interference Inspector. He told the members a few of the less heard of ways of communication, along with, and explaining as well as he could to amateur audiences, the system of tele-sion.

After "God Save The King", the president called a meeting of the executive to elect officers and form a few necessary committees.

Tom Walker was elected Vice-President, as well as to continue as treasurer. Jack Nisbet was elected as secretary and club reporter. The only committee formed was the Program Committee with Bob Rutherford as chairman.

Bob's De Luxe Dance Band will be one of the large attractions at the Circus, playing all three nights for the jitney dance, put on by the Eclectic Swimming Pool Committee.

The following is a list of the committees for the Swimming Pool:—
Finance—Jack Mayo, T. Walker;
Construction, decorating, lighting—(Percy Hewitt) Claude Martin, Cliff Sanders; Purchasing—(T. Walker), A. Crozier, Ed. May; Stock manager—C. Riddell; Advertising—Percy Hewitt, Cliff Sanders, Willie Moore; Campaign—(Jack May), Art Sanders, Bob Rutherford; Parade—Jack Nesbit; Sid Woodside; Manager—Norman K. Lord; Secretary—Andy Lockhart.

"The Listener"

The Press and the B.B.C. reached an agreement on Monday, and a very dangerous dispute has thus been happily ended. When it was announced that the British Broadcasting Company intended to add to its enterprises the publication of a weekly journal entitled *The Listener*, the whole newspaper world was up in arms, for an important principle was at stake. Has a Corporation which is virtually a State monopoly, which pays no income tax, and is subject to no competition, the right to place itself in rivalry with newspapers which are produced on the ordinary commercial basis? Common justice required an answer in the negative. The Postmaster-General foolishly refused to see a deputation from the newspaper and printing trades, whose leaders thereupon applied to the Prime Minister. Mr. Baldwin did not repeat the mistake of his subordinate, and an influential company, introduced by Lord Riddell, visited Downing Street last week. Nothing was settled at the moment, but the memorandum accepted by both parties shows that the B.B.C. has no desire to misuse its position of privilege. *The Listener* will not contain more than 10 per cent. original contributed matter not related to broadcasting. A promise is also given that "the B.B.C. has no intention of publishing any further daily or weekly newspaper, magazine or periodical." As an evidence of good will, a further pledge is given that no more advertisements will be accepted for the new paper than are necessary with its other revenue to cover its total cost.

The Prime Minister deserves thanks for his successful mediation in a troublesome affair.

The Canadian Radio Situation

A reader writes as follows to The Leader-Post:

I think you are dealing with this question of radio license fees quite unfairly, as you take the stand that the increase to \$2.50 is quite sane, rather to be expected, and therefore the public must just agree. You can hardly be blamed, seeing that CKCK is The Leader-Post station.

But the point is this—the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation surely should realize that for people who find it a struggle to operate a radio, it is a problem to pay out \$2, let alone \$2.50.

Do you think that here in Saskatchewan, where winters are long, roads blocked, social activities in many places about nil, people are going to discard their radio, to avoid being fined? Absurd.

You compare Canada with Germany and Italy. Please bear in mind that in Canada the radio is supposed to educate and to entertain, while in some countries it is used to spread propaganda—to which people must listen.

Your remarks would tend to give the impression that the increase in the radio fee or tax is being met favorably. I believe, sir, the opposite attitude is very prevalent. The "Education" tax is bad enough. I am not on relief, yet; but if there are many more forms of tax, increase in fees, etc., we shall all be on relief. The CBC is becoming just a bit too high-priced; it gave to many a bad taste last year on the bilingual question, surely it does not want to really ruffle public sentiment against it. What is the radio license fee in the U.S.A.?

Our correspondent's letter is worth discussing in order to clarify a few points on the radio situation. The increase in license fees means nothing to any radio station. The radio station doesn't get a nickel out of it. What it means is that the user of a radio set has to pay 50 cents more a year. The Leader-Post's ownership of a radio station has no bearing on the matter whatsoever. How could it? Our correspondent overlooks the main point of the whole situation: Who is to pay for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation if not the user of the radio set?

Let the people get the facts straight. The parliament of Canada, almost unanimously and apparently acting under public pressure, voted that Canada should have a national system of broadcasting. This meant spending large sums of money each year. The next step was to find the money. If the Radio Corporation is worth anything at all—and the public appeared to have wanted it—the people to pay for its upkeep are the radio listeners. There is no reason why a man who does not use a radio should have to pay a tax to provide programs for those who use radio sets.

In short, Canada decided that it should have a national publicly-owned broadcasting system instead of a privately-owned system, and the public must pay the bill. In the United States the radio services are provided by private stations at no cost to the public; there is no radio license fee in the United States. The U.S. radio stations make their money out of advertising. The United States has a government commission to supervise radio but it is not in the broadcasting business.

The point is that if Canada is to have a national broadcasting system the country will have to pay for it and the main cost is going to fall on the radio listener.

The Canadian Corporation is attempting to add to its income by using programs containing advertising but many persons in Canada are objecting to this on the ground that the Canadian system was to be a Canadian system and not to be used in any way to "Americanize" the Canadian people. We were to have something of our own.

No one wants to pay a higher charge for using a radio set. But if the country wants a national system (and hundreds of petitions were sent to Ottawa asking for the nationalization of the Canadian radio, and our M.P.'s believed the country wanted such a system) the people might as well make up their minds to pay for it with as good grace as they pay their other taxes.

On the whole, The Leader-Post believes that the Canadian Radio Corporation, as did the Broadcasting Commission before it, is making as good a job as possible of providing a Canadian radio service and that it is operating at low cost. If there is to be a national system of broadcasting in Canada, publicly-owned and operated, we imagine the license fee would be at least \$4 or \$5 a set if the listeners were called upon to pay the whole shot.

The Leader-Post was not an advocate of the country going into the broadcasting business but when the people apparently wanted radio operated in that way it accepted the decision.

The objective of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is to have complete ownership and operation of all radio stations in Canada. When that day comes The Leader-Post will be out of the broadcasting business.

Press Criticism

The Leader-Post has received several letters protesting against criticism of the British newspapers for keeping news of what was happening out of their columns when such information was being freely published in other countries.

No one need question the good intentions of the British papers in the matter; in fact, it is obvious that they were moved by a high patriotism. But suppression of news—keeping information away from the public—usually does more harm than good. One of the more conservative British newspapers, the Scotsman, published* at Edinburgh, now comes out to say that “the matter was widely known and freely reported in the foreign press for a long time. It was not reported in the British press because of the belief that reticence is the best policy; but it now is not so certain that this was the wisest course.

“If public opinion had shown its disapproval earlier it is possible that His Majesty would have been saved from the pitfall into which he stumbled. The absence of public criticism may have led him into believing there would be no objection to the course which he ultimately laid before his ministers. The proposal for a morganatic marriage—his own proposal—showed that he had doubts as to whether the lady would be acceptable as queen. But it is probable that the opposition to the compromise he had in view had taken him by surprise.”

It is not desirable to prolong discussion on the matter but there is a probability that if the British press had published the ordinary run of news as it was developing the outcome of the matter might have been different.

Radio Aids Ailing Indian

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REGINA RADIO FAN CATCHES CALL FOR HELP

Often operators of amateur wireless stations perform work of mercy, getting distress messages, but not very often does the public hear of their work. Such was a case recently in Regina when G. Woodward, 965 Edgar street, took out of the ether a distress message from Ebb and Flow Indian reserve in Manitoba, where an Indian had taken ill suddenly.

A. G. Taggart, teacher and medical dispenser at Reedy Creek, Man., on the Indian reserve, was 12 miles from the nearest telephone, and help had to be obtained at once. Mr. Taggart is an amateur wireless operator and has a station, VE4AEB. He has batteries for power and has an input of 12 ts. He sat down at his tick-
et sent out the message, and immediately Mr. Woodward in Regina contacted him. Mr. Woodward sent a telegraph message to Dr. R. L. Gendreau,

Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba, and within three hours of the sending of the message by Mr. Taggart, the doctor was at the bedside of the suffering Indian. The Indian is now recovering because there was a doctor there in time.

Mr. Woodward operates amateur station VE4YM, and it was his ability to receive the message from the Manitoba station that resulted in the visit of the doctor to the Indian.

Amateurs agree that the difficulty is in receiving, not sending, messages, and the authorities at Ebb and Flow Indian reserve are loud in their praise of the Reginan who in a casual way did a fine piece of work. These amateurs do not get any pecuniary compensation for any message handling, but do the work purely for the love of it, and possibly for future opportunities in the great field of wireless telegraphy.

Radio Fakers At Their Worst

OTTAWA JOURNAL

Events of the past week must have brought home to all of us the mighty part that radio can play in the world's life. Also the bad part.

It was a wonderful thing on Thursday to have all the tragic and sometimes inspiring and always swift-moving drama in London brought almost instantaneously to the homes of millions throughout the Empire and in the United States. It was a great and useful thing on Thursday night to be able to listen to British radio commentators and noted journalists describe the things that night had brought in London and explain the situation that had developed or would develop.

That was radio at its best.

But, alas, these weeks have also revealed radio at its worst. Revealed the vast evil that can come from something good when that something good is placed in irresponsible hands.

For nights on end millions of people in Canada and the United States listened to radio "news" that wasn't news, or that was false news; listened to radio "commentators" purporting to tell what was happening in London, or what was behind what was happening in London, whose profound ignorance was only matched by their audacity. The worst in "gutter" journalism, the loosest and most irresponsible of the tabloids, could not match their radio "newscasters" in sheer unadulterated faking.

Take one illustration. On Thursday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, certain radio stations in this country were blaring out the "news" that Premier Baldwin was in the British House of Commons, that he was announcing the King's abdication; were telling how his voice "broke" as he told his story.

At that precise moment Mr. Baldwin was not in the House of Commons. He was on his way to the House from Downing Street. The radio "newscasters," in their ignorance, did not even know that not Mr. Baldwin but the Speaker of the House would read the King's message. Thus they betrayed their own faking.

Mr. Baldwin rose in Parliament at 10:30, Eastern Standard time—rose to announce a "message from the King," to hand it to the Speaker. Five minutes later that news was coming into the Journal office over its London leased wires; coming into every Canadian newspaper office served by the Canadian Press in London, and into every United States newspaper office served by the Associated Press in London. The King's message of abdication, read later on over the radio, was provided by these news agencies.

The public, unfortunately, or a great section of it, remains unaware of these facts. Some small part of it, alas, loves to be fooled.

This is a situation which, we think, constitutes a danger to radio. Sooner or later some way must be found to deal with it.

Why Not National Programs?

The evidence given before the Federal Radio Commission at Regina, as at practically every centre in Canada where sessions have been held, indicates that there is no public support for any plan of government operation of radio stations. This has been done in Great Britain but the conditions in Canada are so different owing to the vast area of this country that there is no possibility of applying a similar scheme here. Whatever may be the faults of the private stations it will be admitted that they have worked hard to supply the public with entertainment and information without cost to the radio owner or to the taxpayer. Government control is necessary, but this is an entirely different matter from government ownership and operation of radio stations.

The problem of improving the programmes is not a simple one as public taste varies greatly as to entertainment and information, and in radio, as in many other things, one man's meat is another man's poison.

If the Dominion government wants to confer a benefit on radio owners it might follow the example of the Canadian National Railways and arrange for a weekly, semi-monthly or monthly all-Canadian radio broadcast, with a hook-up of stations that would carry the program from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia and up to the Arctic circle. Canada has first-class artists, many of them living in the United States. The government might spend a little money to get them to Ottawa occasionally so that they might be heard by their fellow countrymen. If the government would arrange a series of radio broadcasts by Edward Johnson, a native of Guelph, Ont., and one of the world's great tenors, it would confer a favor on the people of Canada and inspire them with a new pride in their own country. Brief addresses might bring leading Canadian public men into more intimate touch with the Canadian people. Our best singers, bands, orchestras, choirs, and instrumental performers could be used to provide an occasional program that would be the equal to anything in the world.

The prospect is alluring and we imagine nothing would be of more value in inspiring Canadians from coast to coast. If something like this comes out of the work of the radio commission it will fully justify its existence.

COMMEND RADIO LEADER

FOR NEWS FLASHES DFC 14/1/4

The matter-of-factness in our acceptance of radio and its marvels has been forcibly jolted by the recent historical happenings in England. A new sense of respect and admiration of the many and varied fields radio encompasses has been imparted to listeners by the events. In this discharge of duties, we most heartily commend radio. Listeners in Canada were kept fully informed of all the developments.

Board's Powers

"The present act is intended to proceed to the full extent within the powers I have enumerated, and, briefly, the effect of the act is to clarify and amplify certain sections of the old act and to give the board the following powers: The debtor or creditor may apply to the board to inquire into their respective claims. On such inquiry, the board is expressly directed under the present act to make its order for adjustment of the debt only, after taking into consideration not only the evidence before it but the economic plight of the debtor, as set forth in the bill."

Mr. Stewart pointed out that the bill provides that where the order of the board is not carried out by the creditor, then the board declares an individual moratorium, from which there is no appeal. Such moratorium, he said, would prevent the creditor from claiming any portion of the crop or other assets of the debtor.

Other Provisions

In addition to this, Mr. Stewart explained that the bill provided:

(a) The creditor shall not be empowered to attempt, through the courts, to collect any sum greater than that fixed by the board.

(b) It removes the right to enforce the share of crop lease or an attornment clause, which, in effect, creates the existence of the relationship of the landlord and tenant and between the landlord and tenant.

(c) The board is empowered to deal with the entire crop of the debtor to see that there is a just apportionment as between the various creditors.

(d) The board is empowered to allow to the family sufficient to live on, plant and reap his crop for the next year, feed his livestock, and then order the distribution of the balance in an equitable manner. It can also see that the farmer has an allowance for necessary machinery repairs.

JICKLING CHAIRMAN OF ENGINEER BODY

Officers Are Named at Meeting
in La Salle Hotel

R. W. Jickling of the Saskatchewan Power Commission was elected chairman of the Saskatchewan division, American Institute of Engineers, at a dinner meeting in the La Salle hotel, Friday evening.

W. R. Pottle, Dominion radio branch, was elected vice-chairman, and M. L. Haynes, Balfour Technical school, secretary. Members elected to the executive were: W. L. Campkin, department of telephones; H. L. Nicholl, Canadian Westinghouse Company; J. H. Sinclair, Dominion radio branch; Sgt. Major B. J. O. Strong, R.C.M.P.; P. E. Kirkpatrick, Montreal Engineering Company, and R. M. Henderson, Moose Jaw.

J. L. Porter, refinery chemist with the British American Oil Company, Moose Jaw, spoke on "Recent Advances in Petroleum Technology."

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SAYS RADIO CRITICS ARE CARPERS

To the Editor.

Sir.—It is time that a few 100 percent Canadians should reply to the carping criticism of those who object to the interference of Canadian and American broadcasting stations. Why throw all the blame upon our Canadian stations? Is it not as much to the point to say the interference is on the part of American stations? Those who have written recently to your paper on this matter would almost lead one to think Canada should do nothing without first consulting Uncle Sam. We do not want to be sarcastic or discourteous. Far from it. But it ought to be said that Canada is realizing a national spirit. We as Canadians have a culture and ideals peculiarly our own. Why should we have an inferiority complex? Canadians should be proud of the country that gave them birth. Indeed, few countries in the world have developed more outstanding scholars, artists, musicians and statesmen. These are the people who supply us with our C.R.C. programs.

When the Canadian government seeks to deepen and quicken that spirit peculiarly Canadian through the C.R.C. we ought, indeed, to feel complimented. The commission seeks to be fair and to provide us with a well-balanced program of the highest quality. Those who desire the cheap and frothy program can obtain the same from the American dance halls. But Canada has not yet lost her soul. She will not feed radio listeners upon Sunday baseball games and the kidnapping and murder trial of the Lindbergh baby. Let us hope that Canada will always have a high sense of honor as to what should be broadcast from her radio stations.

One writer to your paper speaks of himself as "burning up," and "exasperated" because he fails to get American stations. A man who feels that way is surely irresponsible, and little value should be attached to what he writes.

Another writer complains that our C.R.C. announces her programs in French as well as English. He should be reminded that Canada has a dual language. That fact should be respected. The French in Canada are as truly Canadian as English-speaking Canadians. Hence I say a word of praise to our Canadian broadcasting stations. You are doing a good work and doing it well.

A CANADIAN.

ARGUMENTS ARE ADVANCED FOR RADIO CONTROL

U.F.C. President Opposed to Private Control—Many Want Present System

(By Canadian Press)

SASKATOON, April 29.—Arguments for and against any change in the existing system of broadcasting were placed before the Dominion Radio Commission, which sat here today.

The United Farmers of Canada Saskatchewan section, through George Williams, its president, registered decided opposition to private ownership of stations, the Saskatoon board of trade, the Ministerial Association, pastors of two churches not affiliated with that body, and the Saskatoon Radio Service Club, with others, urged that the existing system be maintained, in preference to any system of Dominion or provincial government operation.

Representatives of both local stations were heard, and briefly set forth their reasons for continuing their work.

All of the proponents of private operation were emphatic in favoring government regulation, some stating that its provisions should be stricter than at present. The question of the importance of local programs to the communities served was emphasized by several.

Federal Control

Mr. Williams advocated federal government control with the option of provincial or private operation, with the reservation for Saskatchewan of provincial government operation, giving as his reason that some of the most efficient stations were operated by persons in direct competition with the Wheat Pool, who "carried on a type of indirect propaganda which tended to undermine co-operative class consciousness, and making the farmer feel that the private trader is not such a bad fellow, after all."

Like the rest of those who appeared, Mr. Williams filed his written statement with the commission, after reading and discussing it.

The board of trade was represented by F. R. MacMillan, president, who handed over a copy of a resolution expressing opposition to government broadcasting, a belief that the

present system of private enterprise was the best for Canada, and that more rigid regulations be enacted to raise the tone of radio programs.

Opposition at Moose Jaw

MOOSE JAW, April 29.—Opposition to government control of radio broadcasting by the Dominion of Canada was voiced at a representative meeting of service clubs and other organizations in the city at a meeting held tonight in the Grant Hall hotel. The meeting appointed a committee to meet the Royal Radio Commission, which will hold its sessions in Moose Jay May 3. The committee was appointed at a late hour tonight.

The meeting opened with Archie Benson in the chair, and there were present 25 representatives from the various organizations in the city. The questions which are to be placed before the commission were discussed in full at this meeting which will be the last before the Radio Commission meets. While some little doubt seemed to exist as to the exact definition of complete monopoly the consensus of opinion was that government control was not desirable in the Dominion.

Only One Fee On Master Radio Sets

OTTAWA, April 6.—Money collected for radio receiving set licenses prior to 1932 was not looked upon by the government as property of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the parliamentary committee on radio was told in a memorandum from Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of transport.

The minister's memo said the work and responsibility of removing radio interference was performed by the government at a considerable expense, and since 1932 all money collected for fees had been turned over to the national radio management. The minister could not agree that any balance left from previous collections was due the corporation.

Chairman Arthur Beaubien (Lib. Provencher) also read a memo from the transport department clarifying the question of battery-operated receiving sets and hotel radios. It was the department's ruling that battery sets would be exempt from the increased license fees when operated in homes where no electric current was available, even though the community itself might be served by electric power. It was also established that automobile sets, although battery operated, would be subject to the new \$2.50 fee.

Radios in hotels would cost \$2.50 per individual set, but where a single master receiver carries programs to a number of loudspeakers in the rooms, the fee would be only \$2.50 for the master set.