# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1929


## THE EXTERNAL AUDIT.

Premier Saunders and his hidebound supporters, including the party organ, contend that the External Audit is merely an unnecessary expense, that there is a Provincial Auditor whose duty it is to audit the Public Accounts, detect any irregularity, and to make report for the information of the Legislature.

This may be all right in theory but how does it work out in practice?

The report of the External Auditor on the public accounts of the Bell Government in 1923 states:

"During 1922 the Victory Bonds were sold and instead of being re-invested in Sinking Fund securities, the proceeds were placed to the credit of your General Account at the Bank of Montreal. In the same way during 1922 the Sinking Fund levy of $10,470 and $27,978.41 collected under Motor Vehicle Act went to the credit of the General Account. To bring the figures of the Sinking Fund up to the required amount Government of Prince Edward Island deposit receipts were issued and a corresponding liability set up in Loan Account. The payer and payee of the deposit receipts being the Province of Prince Edward Island, such issues were of no value to the Sinking Fund, except as indicating the liability of General Account to Sinking Fund which it will be seen at Sept. 5, 192[illegible], amounted to $148,125.79."

In plain language the last Liberal Government misappropriated $148,-125.79 of Sinking Funds by placing the proceeds to the credit of their General Account and substituted I. O.U.'s of no financial value in their place in the treasury.

The first duty of the Conservative Government upon receiving this report of the External Auditor in 1924 was to replace these worthless securities with bona fide bonds.

What happened in 1922, might have happened in 1928. The same Provincial Auditor was in office then and now, yet his report of 1922 failed to disclose this gross irregularity. The Provincial Auditor is not altogether to blame for this, as his duties are limited and circumscribed. While nominally the servant of the Legislature, actually he, in certain respects, is the bond servant of the Government, and cannot move without its direction.

Take the intromissions of the Prohibition Commission. Last year, it is reported, the revenue was $130,000. At a moderate computation the net profit on this should have been $26,000. What has become of this money? For the first time, this year's report of the Provincial Auditor contains no reference to the Prohibition Commission's surplus. Did the Provincial Auditor audit the accounts, and if not why not? Is this enormous revenue producing business to be left to the unchecked handling of party heelers?

Again, take the Government Book Supply Department. Have the transactions of this department been audited, and if not why not? Very unsatisfactory reports have been in circulation about the School Supply, and the closest investigation is necessary to satisfy the public regarding its solvency. A reference to the balance sheet submitted in the Provincial Auditor's report is far from reassuring. There we find the stock on hand valued at $19,669.71, and on the strength of this a bank overdraft of $22,498.10. Who took stock, who checked it and what depreciation was allowed?

These are matters for an External [illegible]uditor to investigate, besides many [illegible]ers which may readily occur to [illegible]eaders.

## REPORTS TABLED

The report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, tabled last week, makes interesting reading. There are 478 school districts in the Province and during the year ended [illegible] 30th, 1928, 470 schools were in [illegible]on, six schools were closed [illegible] to the scarcity of pupils, and [illegible]pils in four small districts [illegible] to neighboring [illegible]

"154 schools were operating with an attendance of less than 15 pupils, 49 schools had fewer than nine pupils, and seven fewer than six. The cost of providing a school for such a small number of pupils is certainly excessive and wasteful and if any improvement is to be effected, co-operation with other districts is absolutely essential."

The number of teachers employed during the year was 615 of whom 134 were males and 481 females.

The cost of education in 1878 was $110,484.21 paid by the government and $9,610.50 supplements paid by districts. In 1928 the expenditure was $294,037.12 paid by the Government and $90,295.10 paid by the districts.

These figures open up the whole problem of our educational system. The cost of the upkeep of our schools has grown enormously in the past forty years. That it will continue to increase unless a different system is adopted there can be no doubt. The trouble evidently centres in the small school. The cost of upkeep in schools of less attendance than 10 or 15 pupils is out of all proportion to the benefits that should accrue to the district, and some means of consolidating with neighboring schools should be possible. The report on the whole shows a satisfactory condition of the schools both rural and urban, and a feature of the situation last year was a marked increase in the daily average attendance.

Twenty-six schools availed themselves of the Adam Andrew School Days Library and the commission has twenty-four additional libraries on order, which will be supplied in the very near future. Reference is made to the excellent work of the Canadian Red Cross nurses in their visits to the schools and their instructions on health and hygiene, both to pupils and parents, also to the beautification of school grounds and the interest in school matters taken by the Women's Institutes.

## FALCONWOOD HOSPITAL

The report of Dr. J. W. MacIntosh, Medical Superintendent of Falconwood Hospital, states, that the number of patients under his care at the beginning of the year was 295, and at the close, 279. This decrease was brought about notwithstanding the fact that the number of admissions was distinctly above average and the number removed by death was not in excess of former years.

In reviewing the work of the year Dr. MacIntosh states that:Notwithstanding the increase in the number of patients admitted during the year he sees no evidence of any increase in insanity in the Province.

"A large number were insane many years previous to admission, and it was their misfortune to be allowed to pass into a state of chronicity before treatment was instituted. Also in our 79 admissions were numbered 12 who were sent in from the police station, and most of these were made up of morons and chronic cases. The actual number of newly developed cases will, therefore, compare favourably enough with that of the past few years."

The Doctor attributes much of the insanity in the Province to heredity and to "intermarriage where there is a common family taint." Reference is made to improvements effected during the year in the buildings, and still further improvements needed, particularly enlargement of accommodation for the staff and for convalescent patients.

Mrs. Louise M. Bonnell, Matron of the Infirmary, gratefully acknowledges many acts of kindness to the inmates of the institution by citizens. She reports the number of inmates of the Infirmary during the year as 47 males and 42 females. [illegible]9 males and 20 [illegible] the year [illegible] deaths was 9 males and 5 [illegible]

## Notes By The Way

Hon. Mr. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, has again introduced in the House of Commons an amendment to the Criminal Code which had before passed the House but had been defeated in the Senate. The Toronto Globe expresses the hope that the proposed amendment "will not fare better this time." The first clause of the section which it is proposed to repeal reads as follows:

Any association, organization, society, or corporation whose professed purpose, or one of whose purposes is to bring about any governmental, industrial or economic change within Canada by use of force, violence, or physical injury to person or property, or by threats of such injury, or which teaches, advocates, advises or defends the use of force, violence, terrorism or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury in order to accomplish such change, or for any other purpose or which shall by any means prosecute or pursue such purpose or professed purpose, or shall so teach, advocate, advise or defend, shall be an unlawful association.

Clause 3 provides penalties for any person who acts or professes to act as an officer of such unlawful association, and who shall sell, speak, write or publish anything as the representative or professed representation of any such unlawful association, or become and continue a member thereof, or contribute thereto or solicit contributions or subscriptions for it, and other clauses penalise any owner, lessee or agent of any building or room. For the most serious offences under the existing sections of the Code that deal with unlawful and seditious associations penalties up to twenty years imprisonment are provided. It seems that the sponsor for the amendments now proposes thinks it not enough to emasculate the existing law, but also add thereto a section providing that as long as revolutionary propaganda is conducted "in" good faith" it is not to be regarded as "of seditious intention."

Every anarchist, revolutionist and advocate of sedition and Sovietism in Canada will be thankful to Mr. Lapointe for his effort to take the teeth out of the Criminal Code so far as it deals with their seditions and revolutionary acts and propoganda. And their number is increasing in the cities of Canada. As The Globe justly sets forth:

"About the only explanation that can be suggested for the introduction of such legislation is that the revolutionary and radical element in the country has grown to such proportions that it has become a political force."

What has the Government done to check it? Nothing.

**The new quota arrangement to be** brought into effect on July 1 in the United States may seriously compete with Canada's chances of securing British immigrants. As already stated in The Guardian the quota opens the gate for the admission of 65,751 immigrants from Great Britain and northern Ireland, where hitherto barely half that number could be admitted. The pressure from the British side to get into the States has been far in excess of the quota limit. This has been due in part to climatic reasons and partly to better prospects of securing well paid employment. And as for coming to Canada, Mr. Forke's methods have not proved satisfactory to intending immigrants on the other side nor to British or non-British people in Canada.

**A well-informed correspondent tells** that the King Government made a determined effort to have the budget debate concluded before the Easter adjournment. But the effort to block or defer the debate on the grain trade failed, with the result that the budget is still at the front and no one knows when it may end. The House cannot get fully into the estimates until after April 10 and it may be taken for granted that five or six weeks will be consumed in this work. And when going into supply it is quite possible that a series of amendments may be moved, based on the declarations of policy adopted at the Conservative National Convention in Winnipeg.

**The New Brunswick Legislature** was prorogued on Wednesday last after one of the shortest sessions on record. It began on February 21 and closed just five weeks later. In that time it dealt with 120 separate bills compared with the 84 which were passed last year.

**The death of Sir Lomer Gouin,** Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, occurred with tragic suddenness just as he was about to prorogue the provincial Legislature. It removes from the public life of Canada one of the most eminent statesmen of the passing generation. Throughout his long and [illegible] pursued a faith[illegible]

## That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

### FLU CAN CAUSE MENTAL DISORDERS

The Flu has now about passed away, and that as a people we were better prepared to meet the 1928 epidemic than that of 1918, must be admitted, despite the large number who unfortunately did not recover.

However, although we were somewhat better prepared to meet it, many have been a little thoughtless about looking after themselves after an attack of Flu.

Sometime ago I spoke about the health officer of Montreal reporting that the Flu had so weakened the physical and mental state of former inmates of mental hospitals that a number of them, who had been living at their homes and working at former occupations, had to return to the mental hospital for further treatment and care.

Now while this is disheartening to these folks, to their reltives, and to those in charge of these mental hospitals, there is another factor now presenting itself that calls for the earnest care and thought of everybody.

And that is that influenza has been causing many normal people to become patients in our mental hospitals.

Sir George Savage has been quoted as having considered influenza as most likely of all infectious diseases to be followed by mental disorder.

Dr. T. C. Graves tells us that there are two main groups in which influenza was known to be a factor in the causation of the mental illness.

The first group consisted of those cases of influenza which were followed immediately by the mental condition. The second group is where there is an interval between the influenza infection and the development of the mental disorder, in which the patient will be in a low or poor state of health for some time after the influenza, before the mental trouble ensues. Dr. Graves is most emphatic in urging that patient and doctor look most carefully for infections of ears, tonsils, and sinuses.

It would appear that chronic infection of ears, tonsils, sinuses, all in the head you'll remember, are made more severe and active by the influenza, and mental disturbance develops.

Now the point is that just as we are learning how to meet influenza when it comes, by immediately going to bed and giving the heart its best chance to pull us through, so also should we learn how to protect ourselves after influenza.

First, by remaining quietly at home, or taking things very easily for days, even weeks after the attack is over. It may even mean a month or two of holidays.

Second, by seeing that teeth, tonsils, sinuses, and ears are free from any chronic infection.

## The Poets' Corner.

### THE FRIENDLY ROAD

There's never an end to the Friendly Road,
And that's why it's sweet and fine,
And free as the wind that fragrance stirs
For your delight and mine,
You hear the murmur of dear content
In the wayside lanes and rills;
And laughter and song as you climb the heights
That lead to the joy-crowned hills.

There's never an end to the Friendly Road,
When you start on the pilgrim's way
With a staff and a crust and courage high,
To last you through the day.
There's never an end to the friendly stars
That shine when the night seems long,
And there's never an end to the friendly souls
That echo the roadside song.

When shadows dim the Friendly Road
That winds through the vales of dream,
May we tread it still by the waning moon
And rest by the silver stream.
When the birdsong dies and the heart is hushed,
And Life slips off its load,
May we feel the touch of the comrade's hand
We clasped on the Friendly Road.

—Tit Bits—F. Bendall Lane.

A Norweigan railway has purch[illegible] [illegible]d English automobiles and fitted [illegible]

## The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

### PROPOSED FOX SHOW

Sir,—In conversation with some other Foxmen lately, the holding of a Provincial Live Fox Show came up for discussion, and so enthused have I become with the idea that I have decided to write your valuable paper hoping to get the views of others engaged in this very profitable branch of live stock raising.

Many of our sister Provinces now have annual Fox Shows, and certainly if we are to hold our own as a Province at the Royal in coming years we will need to give the opportunity for competition and comparison which a Show affords to every Fox Rancher on the Island who cares to exhibit his animals.

There are many of us who would like to show our foxes but hesitate on account of expense and loss of time entailed in going so far as Toronto, especially when we might have only a couple entries.

We have our annual Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry Shows, and yet the branch of live stock raising paying by far the highest dividends, the only one on which income tax is demanded, has no exhibition at all.

There is a very suitable building in Charlottetown, which I believe could be secured for show purposes, and if a sufficient number of Foxmen are interested, a meeting could be held in May to appoint committees, etc. We might also give some thought to the forming of a Provincial Fox Association to look after our particular fox interests.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ALBERT S. ROBERTSON
Mermaid, P. E. I.

### THE MEETING AT DONAGH

Sir,—On reading the report of the meeting held at Donagh, Thursday, March 26th, I was surprised to learn that the people of this school district so suddenly become aware of the threatened overthrow of Responsible Government in this province. I became rather inquisitive: "Where is Donagh?" I asked myself. "Surely it is marked somewhere on the map of this province." Continuing my perusal of the report, I read: "There are five Second Class teachers of this district available for teaching if their services are required." "Oh!" I said, "Donagh must be a place of some consequence; I shall have to get some information about this district." "Oh! I know, now, where I shall find out something about Donagh. I shall look for the names of these five Second Class teachers in the Prince of Wales College calender (in the list of holders of First Year Certificates or Diplomas)..........................

But, alas! the name "Donagh" is conspicuous by its absence. So, these five Second Class teachers do not hold diplomas from the Prince of Wales College, that is, they have all made less than 65 percent in their college course—a pretty poor showing indeed. (Yet the Present Teacher in this district holds a First Year Diploma from the Prince of Wales College!) One would imagine that at least one of these five teachers possessed a Diploma. But apparently the whole five merely squeezed through, being able to get just enough to secure a license of the Second Class. Might one not be justified in expecting to find a few First Class teachers within the precincts of this active(?) field of constitutional advocacy?

But on looking over the list of certificate winners (1902—28), I failed to find the name "Donagh". Alas! Donagh has not been doing her duties in educational matters. She still has the old uninviting school house with its cross—lighting windows, old unsightly desks, small inadequate playground, dilapidated insanitary outbuildings, ill-equipped and unhomelike classroom that she has had for years. On inquiry I find that this live (?) district has no Women's Institute— a most helpful and necessary part of the school organization. What supplement does this district pay its present teacher? One would naturally expect that, with five teachers in the district, the competition would be pretty keen. I daresay I should be correct in assuming that the supplement is not much, if any, above the maximum required. I have never heard in all my experience that Donagh was a great educational centre. I am now convinced after reading this report, that this district is not even interested in the advancement of education (except in keeping down salaries) in this province. Are these people really unwilling to pay a few more dollars to start the movement of better schools and more efficient teachers?—Taxes! Do the farmers know that the people of the villages and to[illegible] [illegible]prising [illegible] third of the [illegible]ation [illegible] as much in taxes as the rural districts of this province?—Now these five teachers, if really worthy of the name, are surely not willing to become "scabs". Teachers, be true to your calling—help those who are endeavouring to carry on where you have left off. The torch must continue to burn. It will glow brilliantly in spite of any opposition whatever.

Personally I feel sorry for the youths of Donagh. Can the people of this district not realize their duties to their children? Donagh, Why not get the very best teacher you can, provide a liberal supplement, construct an up-to-date modern school building property, furnish and equip it?. Then, but not till then, will you get results.

Parents educate your children to the best of your ability. Even the best is none too good. Parents, then, become Bolsheviki(?) if you will, for the sake of your children, or forever remain in the mire, unprogressive, uneducated, unpatriotic, knowing little of untammeled rights—in a word Bolshevistic in the true sense of the term.

I am, Yours etc.
OBSERVER
(Patriot please copy)

## Lesson in English

By W. B. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say, "One dislikes to be reminded of his faults." "One" should be followed by "one's." Say, "of one's faults."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: pincers; pronounce pin-serz. A variant form is pinchers.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: surf (the swell of the sea); serf (a slave.)

SYNONYMS: talkative, loquacious, garrulous, verbose, chattering.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: SEDUCTION; act of leading astray, allurement. "His soul was steeled against the grosser seductions of appetite."—Prescott.

## THE LAND WE LOV[illegible]

BY FRANK YEIGH

### ONE BIG UNION

Q. What is the One Big Union?

A. The One Big Union is the name of an Industrial Organization formed in Western Canada, in 1919, as a result of dissatisfaction to what its members regarded as the alleged reactionary policy of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The membership of the former at one time was reported at nearly 18,000 but it is understood the numbers have since greatly decreased. From the outset the O. B. U. as it was called met with steady opposition from the old established labor unions, which were opposed to the substitution of Industrial Unionism for the existing system of craft unions.

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