THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1931

Who Is The Fibber?

Hon. B. W. LePage Legislature, April 22.

As outside audit Mr. LePage said had been made under the Conservatives **without Mr. Anderson knowing it had taken place.**

Mr. John Anderson, Provincial Auditor Patriot, April 29.

"A word about this External Audit idea. We have had a number of them from 1911 to 1929, and with the exception of the first in 1911, which was before my time in the office and of which I have no opinion to offer, and the work done by Mr. Blanchett, C .A., and Mr. Hart, C.A., all the others were only a useless waste of public money. **Their statements were at first prepared by Mr. Newbery and later by myself.** We explained the figures in them they then signed their precious names, and received cheques in payment."

Anxious, Indeed!

The Liberal organ is very much perturbed over the public accounts which balance but should not because of a credit entry twice of a sum of over $24,000. Its anxiety is very natural, for not even the Financial Expert of the Government, the Hon. Mr. LePage, is able to explain the mystery. This is what Mr. LePage said:

"There was a lower statement which had nothing to do with the upper statement in the Accounts. If they added the $24 000 twice then the balancing of the $234,000 was also wrong."

We have shown it was credited twice on the revenue side of the financial statement. This Mr. W. E. Massey, Assistant Auditor, corroborated, stating that "it is only a balancing figure," adding that it could have been left out. We have already stated the Government has taken credit twice on the revenue side of its accounts for $24,465.83, although no such additional revenue was received, as the Bank Pass Book proves, yet it made its statements of revenue and expenditure balance, showing a grand total of $1,483,451.35 on both sides. It is for the Liberal organ and Liberals to unravel the mystery, and among them be it.

Numbering the People

Census-taking became a definite event in the United Kingdom early this week. The people throughout England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland were called upon to record their numbers and status, and in two months' time the first returns of population will be available, though a complete analysis of the 1931 census will not be possible earlier than two years hence. Ten years ago the total population for England and Wales was shown to be 37,886,699. According to estimates made in the offices of the Registrar-General, and based on statistics regularly compiled between official census dates, this year's counting is expected to show an increase of about three millions in the population, not including Scotland and Northern Ireland. Heretofore, a census has been taken in Britain every ten years. Yesterday marked the beginning of a quinquennial system. Statisticians have for a long time advocated a more frequent census in the Old Country and through Government sanction of the demand the people will now renew their familiarity with the census form every five years.

In a few weeks' time Canadians will be confronted by the enumerators. The result of the census beginning here in June next in due course will reveal what expansion has taken place in the Dominion in population, industry and in other respects in the past ten years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, striving valiantly to keep the record up to date, has published certain relevant figures at intervals, and although the official calculations are necessarily based on incomplete data, they are sufficiently reliable to at least indicate that the last census is now far from being an accurate guide. According to the final results, the total population of the Dominion on June 1, 1921, was 8,788,483, as compared with 7,206,643 on June 1, 1911, an increase of $1,581,840 or 21.95 per cent, in the decade, as compared with 34.17 per cent. during the decade from 1901 to 1911.

The taking of a country's census involves considerable work and monetary outlay, but it is a necessary and justifiable undertaking. Self-knowledge is as desirable in nations as in individuals, and a national census does bring knowledge of vast importance in regard to the population and its social and economic phenomena. Moreover, under the Canadian Constitution, it determines the representation in the House of Commons, and for this and all the other reasons it is essential that the people shall fulfil seriously the duties that will confront them in June next, and with every possible care and thoroughness, in order that the returns may be unerring and complete in every detail.

Dumping Duty Today

Information has reached the Customs authorities that the dumping duty on vegetables such as potatoes, carrots, onions, asparagus, lettuce, cauliflowers and cabbage will apply from May 1. This will admit, under the old rates, shipments already ordered. In cases where shipments have been made on consignment, so as to evade the new duty, the special duty will be collected.

This order also applies to apples, pears, peaches, mushrooms, and tomatoes. Another order applies to nursery stock. Still another applies to dried beans and peas, both of which are exempt from the special duty when used for seed purposes and imported from Japan.

Dried beans come in large quantities from the United States. The regular duty is 2 cents a pound, and under the dumping clause the duty is fixed at 3½ cents a pound.

There will be an increase in the price of oak flooring on account of the application of the dumping duty to all grades of oak used for flooring. The lowest value for duty purposes, at the place of production in the Southern United States, for the best grade of clear quartered white oak of 13-16 inch by 2¼ inches is fixed at $117 per 1,000 feet. For the same quality in ½ inch by 2 inches, it is fixed at $103, and on ⅜ by 2 inches, the kind mostly used, the value is fixed at $97. The qualities are graded down to No. 1 common white oak flooring, fixed for duty purposes at $50 per 1,000 feet, and this sells for $105 per 1,000 feet. A more inferior quality of red oak is fixed at $9, and sells for $90. There is a duty of 25 per cent. on finished lumber, and the dumping duty will be the difference between the price paid for the lumber at the point of shipment, and the value fixed for duty purposes.

Undesirables Deported

Canada deported 4,205 persons during the past year, according to a statement made in the House of Commons by Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration. 2,864 were sent back to the British Isles, 156 to Poland, 112 to Germany, 237 to the United States, and the remainder were divided among various European countries. New Zealand, Newfoundland, China, Japan, and so forth.

The reasons for deportation were many. Of total number sent back from Canada, 1806 were reported as public charges, 701 because of convictions for criminal offences and 445 as mental defectives. Physical defects were responsible for the deportation of 320.

It cost the government $138,220 to send these men out of the country. Ottawa has issued an edict that undesirables are not wanted in Canada, and those whom it is suspected may have criminal tendencies or are likely to become public charges will not be admitted to the country.

Notes by the Way

The British people are in the grip of the "Dole," and their politicans, with their eyes upon the voters, are puzzling their brains to find a way out. Senator Gidson Robertson, Canada's Minister of Labour, sees this, and declares that unemployment insurance would be a bad thing for Canada. He tells Canadians "What Englishmen know only too well that in Great Britain what started out as unemployment insurance, contributed equally by the State, by employers, and by workers, has become openly and brazenly the dole, and a well-nigh intolerable burden on the country." To Canadian intelligence, it seems no more than an indiscriminate charity, handed out alike to those who would be diligent and those who are glad to be idle, and its ultimate effect on the national character may well be deplorable.

Strange occurrences have been observed in the colony of Newfoundland which are beleived by some at least to have resulted from the earthquake in 1929. A number of coast villages were flooded at the time of the earthquake and 27 lives are known to have been lost. Following this earthquake a number of Atlantic cables were snapped from what was beleived to have been material changes in the contour of the ocean floor. The winter of 1930-31 is said to have been the mildest in many years due it is said to a deflection in the Florida current or Gulf stream, a branch of which came nearer the Newfoundland coast than formerly. These theories are strengthened by the quantities of salmon in Newfoundland waters as these fish are ordinarily taken in May and June on their way to the spawning grounds or in November on their way out. Further investigations along these lines are being made and the subject is of considerable interest to scientists.

The employee is completely at the mercy of economic forces which he cannot understand. A slump in business, originating 2000 miles away, can reduce him to the status of the incompetent and the rebellious misfit. Neither skill nor sobriety will help him if the plant produces goods that cannot be sold. It is this simple fact that is the most damaging accusation yet leveled against our economic system. Somehow—and the worst of it is that nobody seems to know exactly how—this has to be changed. We should have conditions in which an honest, capable and industrious worker will always be sure of steady work and a steady income.

The problem of unemployment is still serious and perplexing, but the public do not expect the performance of miracles by their governments, and the fact that the present Administration is unrelaxing in its effort to solve the problem is sufficient for the average citizen, particularly when this effort finds expression in the adoption and application of policies that are admittedly constructive.

Unfortunately, it is possible for a group of disappointed and discursive politicans, grouped as an Opposition, in Parliament, to tie the hands of the Government up to a certain point, and if there has been delay in the execution of the programme set forth in the Speech from the Throne the responsibility for that delay rests not upon the Government, but upon Mr. MacKenzie King and his associates, Liberal and Progressive.

On the recent national holiday in Italy. Several thousand young Fascists were formally admitted into the ranks of the Fascist party and hundreds of juveniles were accepted as members of the Avanguardists the younger Fascist group, which is growing tremendously. Outside of Rome itself, similar celebrations marked the day, and it is reported that some 60,000 young Fascists joined up, and some 100,000 of the younger element also. From these events it would seem that the great mass of the 40,300,000 inhabitants of Italy is enlisted in the Fascist ranks. Mussolini remains the idol of the people, whose support of his policies increases in strength as the years pass. Each twelve-month sees new members in the ranks and the children in the schools are being taught to accept Fascism as the only policy for Italy. In his Autobiography Mussolini stated: "I am desperately Italian.. I believe in the function of Latinity." By his conduct of affairs he seems to have made the Italians desperately Mussolini.

Speaking in the House of Commons, with an intimate knowledge of conditions in Northern Ontario, Mr. G. B. Nicholson, Conservative member for East Algoma, complimented the Ottawa Government for inaugurating an unemployment relief programme which has enlisted effective co-operative action among the federal, provincial and municipal authorities, employers of labor and charitable institutions. As a result of the legislation passed at the special session of Parliament and of action taken by the Department of Labor under Senator Robertson's able lead, one-quarter of a million idle people have been given employment.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

FATS AND COLDS

Although colds are not as frequent in warm weather as in cold, nevertheless colds seem to be always about, and physicians have always been trying to discover some means of preventing them.

A number of years ago it was customary to give cod liver oil to prevent colds, but latterly the fact that Vitamin D is in cod liver oil has turned many minds to thinking that it was the vitamin rather than the oil that was the important part of the cod liver oil. There is no denying the fact that vitamin D acts just as sunshine on children and so cod liver oil has been called "bottled sunshine."

However there is no question but that the oil itself—fat—is of benefit in colds and all ailments of the nose, throat and chest. In fact your doctir will tell you that the way to keep clear of colds is to eat butter, cream, and fat meats as fats are a "protective" food.

Now the trouble with this is that eating more fat means cutting down on starches—sugar, bread, vegetables—foods which the body needs to enable you to work. The usual amount of proteids—meat and eggs—must be eaten by everybody, winter or summer as they are needed to repair the tissues of the body.

You can thus see that any one with a tendency to colds and who is naturally anxious to prevent them is going to have a hard job knowing just what to eat, seeing that the three classes of foods, meat and eggs, sugars, bread and vegetables, and fats and oils, are all absolutely necessary for the proper maintenance and working of all parts of the body.

However there are certain points to consider. The fat diet doesn't agree with everybody, although for that matter a diet rich in starch likewise gives trouble—gas and indigestion—in many cases.

There are a couple of facts however that are not familiar to everybody. First, lean meat even very lean meat, has a great deal of fat in it, so meat might easily be increased to get more fat. Second, fat has twice the heat value of starches, so that the starches may be cut down slightly ,and the fats increased slightly, without any great interference with the diet.

The idea then where there is a tendency to colds is to continue eating the usual amount of meat and eggs, to cut down slightly in starches, and increase the fats.

The Poets' Corner

FROM "SOUTH-WEST WIND"

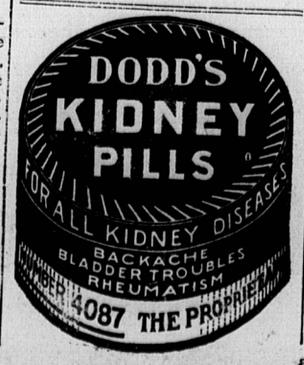
We stood by the idle weir.
Like bells the waters played;
The rich monlight slept everywhere
As it would never fade:
So slept our shining peace of mind
Till rose a south-west wind.

How sorrow comes who knows?
And here joy surely had been;
But joy like any wild wind blows
From mountains none has seen;
And still its cloudy veiling throws
On the bright road it goes.

—Edmund Blunden.

EGGS REPLACE MONEY

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Miss., April 29.—(U.P.)—Because of the over-production of eggs here they were used in place of money for admission to a theater here. The charge vas one dozen eggs for adults and eight for children.



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.

SPRING SHOOTING

Sir,—We notice in recent issue, a letter signed "Canadian" on "Spring Shooting," but we do not think that the resolution as read in the House will meet with the general approval of our law-abiding citizens. Some people appear very anxious that our American friends may get too much shooting and the geese and brant belong wholly to Canada. What country feeds them for us all winter so we cannot exactly claim a monopoly of them? A lot of our people do not appear to know the causes that brought about the Treaty with the U. S. A. with regard to birds that visit both countries.

Some years ago, thoughtful men in the U. S. A., men who were true sports and who wished to see the game birds protected, men who wished the coming generations to be able to enjoy the sport of hunting game, viewed with alarm the rapidly declining number of game birds due to the large increase in the number of gunners, the better, larger and longer shooting range guns, fast boats, live decoys, and every other device known to man, together with the fact that civilization was fast encroaching on their breeding grounds, and the fact that nets were being used where they could be drawn in, killed at leisure and sold and shipped into the large cities by the carload, made the people realize that in a very short time, there would be no birds left for anybody, but they would follow the paths of the buffalo, which in the memory of men now living, were as numerous as the sands on the sea shore, but today are but a dream. Realizing this fact a bill was passed through Congress known, if we remember rightly, as the Weeks McLean Bill, which prohibited the sale of game birds and spring shooting over the whole of the U. S. A.

Now difficulties were encountered with the spring shooting for as every gunner knows, birds do not always follow the same migratory route both spring and fall. In some of the states there would be plenty of birds in the fall, and none in the spring. Those states were satisfied, but in other states the opposite was true, and those states not wishing to be deprived of shooting altogether, put up such a kick that there was the greatest danger of the law being repealed, which we think even those men wishing for spring shooting would say would have been a calamity and which, if we do get it, every other province and state will have to get the same privilege.

So in order to overcome the difficulty, Congress was asked to enter into a Treaty with Canada if she would consent, which would do away with the ability of a few states making laws to suit themselves. Sixteen years ago this Treaty was signed and both countries have worked harmoniously ever since to the very great help of both.

True it is that there has been a certain amount of illegal shooting, but we cannot imagine to the great extent mentioned in "Canadian's" letter, and if this gentleman can give one concrete violation of the law in the U. S. A. and give his name and information in confidence to the Editor of The Guardian, he can be assured that no time will be lost in having it thoroughly investigated, as both countries are working together and it is not so long since Ottawa was notified from Washington of illegal acts committed in our Province, which were investigated at once, and the same thing has occurred the other way.

Now, a word as to spring shooting. When our geese and brant move southward in the fall, they are at their greatest numerical strength. So we have a couple of months' shooting, the proper time and not when they are sadly depleted in the spring with only a remnant left. The season is shifted later and later the further south they go until spring is almost here and the birds start north.

Now, after running the gauntlet of all the gunners, the illegal shooters the night shooters, and the motor boat shooters, the shooters with lights and live decoys, the owls, the foxes, the light houses, the storms, the oily waters and other enemies all the way down the Continent, only a few are left. The strongest, wariest most virile to perpetuate the race. We are only their caretakers, farmers on a large scale and what farmer would ever think for a moment of going into his flock of fowl and killing them in the spring just as they were ready to lay. What difference is there?

The slogan adopted by those in close touch with the Act is "Better shooting for all time", which we think will go very well with Mr. Bennett's "Canada for the Canadians," the coming generations of Canadians as well as the present.

Some people appear very solicitous for the welfare of the game wardens. We know one gentleman who seemed very familiar with conditions "south", when about a year and a half ago was being badly cornered by game wardens, in fact gave as one of his reasons why he did not wish to go to court that he had his ticket already bought for the south and that would spoil his plans, did not appear to be nearly so anxious for their welfare.

To get down to the root of the matter. This movement is being agitated by the fact that some people have been fined and have been working night and day to discredit the Act by every means in their power. But we have too much faith in our honorable members on both sides of the House to think that they would do anything to hinder conservation and spoil the good work of years.

I am, Sir, etc.,
CANADIAN NO. 2

United States Newspaper

People in the United States are taking notice of what the Bennett tariff policy is doing for Canada. They realize that it has effectively safeguarded the Canadian market for Canadian workers without raising prices to consumers, they know that it is transferring a number of industries from their side of the international border to our side. The Akron Times-Press, one of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, reprints an editorial from a Canadian newspaper, including a long list of United States industries which have lately opened branches in Canada, or are about to do so.

In neighborly fashion the Times-Press says, that it cannot regret Canada's good fortune and that it wishes the Dominion all progress and prosperity. But it goes on to point out that "everyone of these new companies and everyone of these expansions in Canada is taking jobs from hard-pressed United States workmen to improve Canadian conditions." It adds this appeal to its readers, many of whom are industrial workers:

Two American motor cars, formerly equipped with Akron-made tires, are to be made in Canada. now. Their tires will be made in Canada and not by you. The men who earn wages by making those tires will be spending in Canadian stores and not in yours. They will be buying life insurance from Canadian agents and spending Canadian money to build and furnish homes, instead of patronizing you.

ESKIMO IS FAMILY MAN

(Canadian Press)

TORONTO, Ont., April 29—Interesting facts about Canada's most northern residents are contained in the report of G. H. Blanchet, famous explorer, who recently made a survey of Keewatin and the Northwest Territaries. Mr. Blanchet, speaking of the family life of the Eskimo, says.

"The domestic life of the Eskimo is of a family rather than tribal nature and the remarkable feature of it is the self-reliance with which a family or an individual will strike out into the country at any season, depending on their own skill and ingenuity to obtain a living and provide the necessary shelter. They are inured to harships early and learn to accept them without resentment. They are endowed with a simple, kindly nature, easily pleased, frank and open in their dealings and generous in sharing their possessions and in offering their services.

"The northern Indians regard the white man with contempt and among themselves ridicule his peculiarities. Such an attitude was not observed among the Eskimos. They conduct themselves with self-respect, approaching dignity , and meet the white visitors to their country with hospitality and courtesy observing his ways with their country with hospitality and courtesy observing his ways with serious interest, quick to approve what is new and useful, and interested in what is strange."

The Eskimo does not drive a bargain, Mr. Blanchet says. He gives freely what he has and leaves it to the other party to make adequate returns. Should he be dissatisfied with the trade he would probably avoid again having dealings with the one who fofered it, but would make no comment. The family life is harmonious. The men hunt and trap and the women are occupied with the care of the children, cooking and preparing the skins for clothing. When travelling in winter the wife catches and harnesses the dogs, while her husband ices the komatic, or native sleigh and leads it. On the trail she runs ahead while the man handles the dogs and sleigh. In general the women are given the light work but are more continuously employed, while the men are essentially the providers of food and the artisans.

The custom of rubbing noses is still retained among the people of the west coast, the explorer says.

Osage Indians Open Fight For Mineral Rights

PAWHUSKA, Okla., April 29. (U. P.)—The government's famous experiment in socialism—the Osage Indian oil pool, is confronted with threat of litigation.

While men who gained possession of surface rights to rich oil lands on the Osage reservation in Oklahome contend that the oil beneath their properties is theirs now because of the expiration of the congressional act of 1906, giving the Osages mutual benefit from oil.

This act, the product of the genius of John Palmer, blind adopted Sioux, has resulted in pouring of $225,000,000 into the communal coffers of the Osage tribe.

2,229 Indians Share Rights

After the Osage lands were allotted and shared equally by the 2,229 members of the tribe, Palmer led a successful movement to retain ownership of the mineral rights to the tribe as a whole.

A congressional act, fostered by Vice-President Charles Curtis, then a senator from Kansas, provided that the mineral rights should be kept by the tribe as a whole until April 28, 1931, which was 25 years after passage of the act.

Under the previous allotment act, the Osage turned over surface rights to almost 1,500,000 acres in Osage County. Ownership of surface rights of 60 percent of the land went to white men. But under the joint ownership of mineral rights each of the 2,229 headrights—those whose names appeared on the tribal roll, shared equally in oil and gas revenue. Each headright has received about $102,000 in 25 years.

In 1921 a congressional act, extending the common ownership of oil plan to 1958, was passed. The validity of this act now is being questioned.

Notice Served

At midnight Aptril 8, these owners promptly served notice that from that hour all revenue from oil and leases must be paid to them instead of to the government for disbursement among the headrights.

These notices were the first steps in what the Osages believe will be litigation extending to the Supreme Court.

If the threatened suits are successful, it will mean that the pool ownership of mineral rights will be at an end. Mineral rights will go to the surface owner. Only a few Indians who still retain their lands in the rich Osage strip will benefit.

The Osages anticipated the suits. They are prepared to fight. The tribal council obtained from congress a $25,000 fund set aside from the tribal income for court expenses. An additional $75,000 may be had.

Both Palmer and T. H. Leahy veteran Indian attorney, were confident the validity of the extension act will be upheld.

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