

The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1936.

Dangerous Legislation

The fate of the proposed Liberal resolution to amend the British North America Act to vest indirect taxation powers in the provinces, now rests with the Senate Banking and Commerce Committee. If the Senate passes it, the resolution will go to Westminster in the form of a petition which may well result, as Senator MEIGHEN predicted, not only in the creation of excise barriers as between one province and another, but in a menace to Confederation itself.

This cannot be dismissed as political criticism. Here is the situation as seen by the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper: "In Alberta a sales tax is being imposed by the ABERHART Government. With this legislation, it is held, it would be quite possible for the ABERHART Government to exempt from this sales tax sugar made from Alberta sugar beets, and impose the tax on sugar made from cane imported into the Province. It would, in other words, constitute a protective tariff for the Province. The same is being done in New Brunswick, and more openly. A sales tax is being imposed in that Province on goods retailed there and manufactured in a Province other than New Brunswick. Both of these instances, it is contended, indicate how easily, with such legislation, sectional tariffs can be created and imposed in the Dominion."

Old Days Recalled

"The troubles of our proud and angry dust," wrote the recently deceased English poet A. E. HOUSMAN, "are from eternity, and shall not fail." Truly it is difficult to discover, from contemporary literature, any period corresponding with that imaginary one, "the good old days," in which troubles were not manifestly present. The GUARDIAN is indebted to a Montague subscriber, Mr. W. C. Stewart, for a copy of an old Charlottetown newspaper, "The Palladium" of July 4, 1844, in which a correspondent complains:

"It is humiliating to contemplate the state of this Colony, gifted as it is with more than equal elements for the formation of wealth. At the last census in 1841, the Island contained only 47,000 inhabitants, and 141,000 acres of cultivated land, just three acres to each individual, leaving nine-tenths of the country covered with the primeval forest, a refuge for the bear and the fox, and forming an unanswerable evidence of the mischief reflected upon the colony by a Proprietary Legislature."

"The Upper Canadians, no doubt, complain of hard times like other folks, but their hard times are very different from ours. Money is comparatively plenty with them, while with us it can hardly be said to exist. It can have escaped the notice of none, that almost every week yields its public Jeremiahs for the general want of cash, and the most absurd and laughable expedients are suggested for obtaining it and keeping it in the country when obtained."

That was written nearly a century ago. Fashions in most things have changed, but "public Jeremiahs for the general want of cash" are still as much in evidence as ever. Nor is there any dearth of "absurd and laughable expedients" for "obtaining it and keeping it in the country when obtained." The latest of these is to amend the British North America Act so that the Provinces may not only tax themselves, but put up tariff barriers between themselves and other provinces for the purpose of preventing goods from coming in and money from going out. The "Palladium" correspondent of 1844, were he able to revisit the glimpses of the moon, would find nothing new in this device; but he would surely be astonished to see it put forward in all seriousness as a "Liberal" policy!

Put Them To Work

Judging from newspaper reaction, there is a good deal of disappointment at the outcome of the Canadian Congress of Youth which met at Ottawa recently. The only reassuring fact seems to be that the Congress was a misnomer, and that it was by no means representative of Canadian youth. The delegates, it is true, came from coast-to-coast and their numbers exceeded five hundred. But their deliberations were anything but impressive. On the first day, a noisy controversy arose over a suitable opening prayer, which was complicated by the open declaration of several delegates that they were "conscientious atheists." On the second day (Sunday) a French-speaking delegation questioned whether Canada as a Christian country should belong to the League of Nations, since Soviet Russia was represented there. This prompted another section of the Congress to profess themselves Communists and to adopt a highly menacing attitude towards the French delegation. A race riot was narrowly avoided by the chairman adjourning the meeting. On the same programme Mr. DENTON MASSEY, M.P., had the unique experience of being hissed from all sides for stating that if Britain were in difficulty Canadian youth unquestionably would go to her assistance.

Summing up the results, an Ottawa correspondent says: "The immortal CONRAD once published a short story entitled 'Youth.' None of the vocal element at the Youth Congress of the past week-end was a Conrad. There was nothing of the spirit of adventure about the resolutions condemning war and advocating governmental spoon-feeding for adult youth. The explanation undoubtedly is that the Congress did not deserve its representative name. Youths confessing themselves atheists, professing themselves Communists, and hissing the suggestion that Canadians might once again fight in the cause of empire, are hardly entitled to recognition as

representing the youth of the Dominion." True as this may be, nevertheless it is incumbent upon our governments, federal, provincial and municipal, to be alert to the growing tendency towards radicalism and to do everything humanly possible to provide the younger population with employment.

Air Force Upsets Everything

The League of Nations is faced with dissolution unless it can be implemented with force to ensure that its decisions will be respected, speakers last week told the International Diplomatic Academy in Paris. Lord DAVIES, representing Britain, warned that unless collective security could be made effective Britain would not be impelled to intervene in any Continental war. He said that aviation and other factors of modern warfare had made the situation different from that in 1914, as a threat from the English Channel would not greatly augment the dangers that already exist of air attack from a much greater distance. Mr. DUMONT, representing France, expressed the opinion that aviation could be adapted into an effective international arm, although he admitted that the nationalistic spirit prevalent in most countries removed this hope far from realities. The air force, he said, had completely upset all the former conditions of warfare. It had made it possible for a small trained group of specialists to inflict greater destruction than large armies, he declared, and had also placed at the disposal of small nations a mighty weapon for retaliation. Mr. DUMONT said that a future air war would be one of mutual destruction without a victor and without spoils. His suggestion for an international solution was that control should be given to the League and it should conduct all civil aviation in all countries, which would put a great air force at its disposal. He urged that military aviation should be abolished by agreement among all countries.

Editorial Notes

Boy Scouts' entertainment and concert tonight.

A thirty-two knot clip would spell dissolution where an iceberg to happen in the way.

It is not expected Parliament will rise before the third week of next month.

Can the Ethiopian change his allegiance? Yes, where his old neighbour the Jew is concerned.

The new train schedule goes into effect Sunday. As we have no Sunday service, we must wait till Monday for the changes.

The survey for North River Bridge like the harbour survey may lead to nothing—especially as the CAMPBELL Government not only made no provision in the estimates for such an undertaking but actually discouraged it.

This is an easy-going Province to govern; it gets along nicely without a man at the wheel, and the wheelman can have a real jolly time abroad without unwelcome, deserving and undeserving, party followers calling upon him.

The Senate having sent the B.N.A. Amendment Bill to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, this means it will get the "once over" in the most approved manner. There won't be many flaws in it when the Bill returns to the Commons.

In Victoria B. C., the Liberals as yet have not selected a candidate, but the Rev. Dr. KING GORDON, who contested Victoria in the federal general election, has consented to run again for the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in the June 8th bye-election. Dr. S. F. TOLMIE is the Conservative candidate.

Not even the modest receipts of the hard-working ladies' aid societies of our churches are exempt from the CAMPBELL Government amusement tax. Promptly following every entertainment, they now receive a letter from the Deputy Provincial Secretary, inviting them, in effect, to "pay up and look pleasant."

The Japs want to be upsides with the Germans and have formed a company in Tokyo to provide five-day commercial airship travel between Tokyo and San Francisco by way of British Columbia. It is not stated whether a British Columbia city was being considered as a port-of-call, or if the line's ships merely would use the shorter over-water route from the Japanese capital to the Canadian province and then skirt down the coast to San Francisco.

The next excitement in the House at Ottawa will come when the project to establish government ownership of the Bank of Canada is moved. The plan to issue preference shares will be warmly assailed, the contention of Conservatives being that even if it were a proper course to adopt it would not make any substantial change in the actual operations of the central bank. More trouble will come when discussion of the railway legislation is renewed, and a rough ride is said to wait the legislation in the Senate. Now the special committee has agreed on its report to the House on changes in the radio broadcasting policy it is not expected that much time will be spent on debate.

The deposit liabilities of the chartered banks showed an increase at the first of April, notice deposits reaching a new high point in history. It is a normal development that during a period of depression, when business operations and wholesale prices are at low levels, for money to be returned to the banks. Current loans in the meantime have continued to decline, leading to a considerable disparity between notice deposits and current loans. The surplus funds of the banks having been invested in high grade securities, result in an increase of cash in the hands of the public

Notes by the Way

Russia is preparing to construct a ship which will make a voyage like that undertaken by Nansen in the Fram more than 40 years ago. It is for studying Arctic conditions. Unlike the Fram, which sailed to the New Siberia Island before it was allowed to become frozen in, the ship will be towed on the first part of the voyage by a Russian ice-breaker, then allowed to drift frozen in, through the Arctic for four years. The Fram was 400 tons. The new vessel will be 1,000 tons and will carry an airplane.

Disraeli confessed that, although he was always forgetting their faces and never remembering their names, he had no difficulty in being pleasant to his followers in the House. "When I meet anybody in the lobby I don't know from Adam, and I see he expects me to know who he is. I take him warmly by the hand, look straight into his eyes and say, 'I have never known you to fail.'"—Transcript, Boston.

Canadian motorists who complain of their gasoline taxes should look at some communities across the line. There are places there where they have four gas taxes—federal, State, city and county. In Decatur, Alabama, the total is 11 cents a gallon. In some states, such as New York, the tax is uniform and below Ontario's, but in a large part of the Union it varies not only from state to state, but from municipality to municipality.—London Advertiser.

Everywhere and always the history of inflation, continued to its logical conclusion, has been to reduce real wages, real savings, and to bring about a condition very much worse than the condition it was designed to cure.—Hon. Charles Dunning.

The Jewish population of Western Canada appears deeply interested in the creation of a national home in Palestine under British protection and encouragement. A campaign in the interests of this undertaking has been proceeding in Regina and elsewhere in the West of recent days. With Rabbi Jesse Schwartz, executive director of the Zionist organization of Canada, here to give leadership in it. From all accounts the Jewish homeland undertaking in Palestine is proceeding with promise despite difficulties from time to time with the Arab population. Jewish people in Canada have been encouraged by the interest Lord Tweedsmuir governor-general at Ottawa has been displaying in the Palestine project. Lord Tweedsmuir, as John Buchan, M.P., was for some time chairman of the Palestine committee of the British House of Commons. His excellency said recently: "It is desirable, in the interests not only of the Jewish race, but of civilization, to provide for a Jewish national home."—Regina Leader Post.

A new rail-highway motor truck received a run from Arkon to Cleveland over the Ontario and Quebec railway tracks, turned off the rails at West Third Street, and proceeded to its destination. The truck has combination wheels which carry special truck tires beside steel flanged railway wheels. It is driven onto the rails at any crossing. The rubber tires are then deflated, so that the truck settles down on its steel wheels on the tracks. The front wheels are locked when the truck is on the tracks and the driver has no steering to do. When it arrives at its rail terminus, all four of the tires are inflated simultaneously from the engine by the same air-system that is used for brake operation.—Scientific American.

Both Italy and Germany are in such desperate straits that they will soon be fawning upon Great Britain for money. They are financially bankrupt, and any British government which sanctions a loan to either will be morally bankrupt.—London Advertiser.

When Sir Samuel Hoare made his pact with Laval, the British people didn't like it. Professional diplomats applauded but the public fronted public opinion killed the Hoare-Laval pact. When the Football League decided to fight the pools by blanketing their fixtures, the British people didn't like it. Public opinion killed the league "hush hush". Grave problems confront the world today. Statesmen and politicians are almost at their wits' end. When they have made up their minds there remains yet another voice to be heard. Public opinion. Do not worry too much about the decisions of statesmen. The voice of the people still says the final "Yes" or "No."—Manchester Sunday Chronicle.

Incredible as it may seem in these days of heavy public indebtedness, no fewer than four States of the American Union are completely free from debt—Florida, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. They are free because their constitutions prohibit public debt beyond a small figure. We do not believe that Quebec or any other Canadian province could give the service that its people need or, at any rate, demand insistently, with the revenue available and without debt. Nevertheless, it is an ideal to be worked towards and one whose realization would indeed be a happy one.—Quebec Chronicle Telegraph.

A news dispatch from England stressed the fact that, although a soldier fell of his horse during a royal review, the King remained in the saddle—which brings our attention again to the unfair accusations about being a bad horseman which used to be hurled at His Majesty's head when, as Prince of Wales, he rode in point-to-point races. The Prince fell because he was a good horseman and never took the easy way out. If it hadn't been the Prince, nobody would have noticed his spills.—Hamilton Spectator.

If you like to meditate about

That Body of Hours

By James V. Borlon, M.D.

CURING DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN BY THE RAW APPLE DIET

When the cool weather passes away the heat of the sun becomes stronger and many children are naturally worried about the diarrhoea which so often affects children at this time. Where children's clinics are at hand little changes in the food intake and the proper care of milk seem to be quite effective in preventing this ailment which formerly carried off hundreds of children every year. Naturally any simple treatment that is effective and costs very little is gladly welcomed. And when an effective remedy for diarrhoea has been found by people themselves, physicians are usually slow in investigating it. Thus when the peasants of Germany found that a diet of raw apples would cure diarrhoea the University of Heidelberg introduced it into their clinic.

Dr. M. Sussman, Berlin, advises the use of one large apple every two hours, giving seven or eight in one day. The ripe mellow apples are peeled, cored, and grated preferably on a glass grater.

Dr. W. Hill McCaslin in Southern Medical Journal advises from 3 to 12 medium-sized apples be fed daily depending on the age of the child. For infants, under one year of age, the apple pulp is prepared as a "soup," with the addition of a cup of water containing a half teaspoonful of salt and a pint of weak tea to each large or two small apples.

The apple diet is given for two days with no other food except water or very weak tea, which is forced. If vomiting is present, the apple pulp is given in smaller quantities and more often.

The stools or bowel emptyings are usually cut down to one or two on the second day of the apple diet. The apple pulp passes through the intestines apparently unchanged.

Not only is the diarrhoea stopped but the symptoms usually present disappear. After the two days following the apple diet, a diet rich in proteins (meat, eggs, cereals) and poor in milk and vegetables is given for two days. After two days of this diet the child is allowed back on its regular diet.

Dr. McCaslin's patients were from 9 months to six years of age. This simple method of curing diarrhoea in children, whether due to "sweepings" or to over-spiced or infected food, or to over-consuming these poisons is not definitely known, but in any case its ability to cure is now definitely proven.

The Ghost Of Annexation

(Sydney-Post Record)

Periodically some American politician is seized with the bright idea that there should be a union of Canada and the United States. That as far as it gets, or ever change in public opinion in Canada, Canadians have nothing but the kindest feelings toward the United States. However, we are satisfied with our present position as a part of the British Empire; we believe in British institutions and we are quite prepared to work out our own destiny on the northern half of this continent, says the London Free Press.

The belief that the United States would annex Canada was a lively one for many years. During the time of the Civil War, and shortly afterwards, the ghost of annexation was particularly active. There was natural resentment in the United States over the fact that Great Britain rather favored the South. There was talk of the triumphant Northern Armies rounding out the union.

Hon. Martin Burrell, in an essay in his delightful book, "Crumbs Are Also Bread," tells of the introduction in Congress in 1860 of a bill which made provision for the incorporation into the United States of the British North American provinces. The bill was read a first and second time and then referred to the committee on foreign affairs. In the following year a "joint resolution" was adopted by the House, which suggested the purchase and annexation to the United States of America of "British Columbia including Vancouver Island." This was also referred to the same committee. There was, however, the handsome stipulation that this only should be done "upon such fair and honorable terms as may be satisfactory to both nations."

In 1865, Mr. Burrell points out, there was again a bill introduced for the absorption of Canada into the Republic. This bill even went so far as to provide for the number of representatives the different provinces were to have in Congress. This bill, like the others, was lost in the foreign affairs committee.

Now the question has again been raised in Congress by Representative Sirovich, of New York. He wants a joint committee of the two countries to consider the matter. Mr. Sirovich may well forget his resolution. Each country is prepared to work out in its own way its economic and political salvation. Mr. Sirovich cannot revive the ghost of annexation.

things, you might meditate about United States Patent No. 2,038,465, issued to a Mr. Fritz Studer, and described in the Official Gazette of the Patent Office in these words: "Apparatus for making imitation counterfeit articles."—The New Yorker.

Glooscap

("Noojeech" in the St. John Telegraph Journal)

The tradition regarding Glooscap mightily Indian "Chief of Chiefs," is that he came to this country from the east—far across the great sea; that he was a divine being, although in the form of a man. He was the friend and teacher of the red men; all they knew of the arts he taught them. He taught them the names of the constellations and stars; he taught them how to hunt and fish, and how to cultivate the ground as far as they were trained in husbandry. When he first came he brought with him a woman whom he ever addressed as Noogeech (grandmother), a very general epithet for an old lady. She was not his wife, nor did he ever have a wife. He was always sober, grave and good; all that the Indians knew of him was what wise and good he taught them. The late Charles G. Leland, author of a work on the Algonquin Legends of New England, referred to Glooscap as "the most Aryan-like of any ever evolved from a savage mind." The distinction of having been the discoverer of this mythological character belonged to the late Rev. Elias T. Rand of Hantsport, N. S., Baptist clergyman who labored for 40 years as a missionary among the Micmac Indians of the Maritime Provinces, mastered their language and saved from oblivion the mythological lore of a people who are losing with every generation their hold upon ancient customs and manners.

The many wonderful stories of Glooscap and his achievements were related to Dr. Rand in the Micmac or Maliseet language (the never met an Indian who could tell them in English) and afterwards translated by him into English. Following in a condensed form is the story of Glooscap as compiled by Dr. Rand: "The most remarkable character of the Indian traditions is Glooscap. The Indians suppose that he is still in existence, although they do not know exactly where. He formerly resided in Nova Scotia, but of course shifted his habitation. He was, to say the least, almost an object of worship. He looked and lived like other men; he ate, drank, smoked, slept, and danced along with them. But he never grew old. He lived in a very large wigwam. Cape Blomidon still bears the name of Glooscap's home. The Basin of Minas was his beaver-pond—for he had everything on a large scale. The dam was at Cape Split; and we are indebted to this wondrous personage, so goes the tradition, for the privilege of sending ships down the passage. For there he opened the beaver-dam—and the fact is established by the name which it still bears. The Indians call it Pleegum (the opening made in a beaver-dam). Spencer's Island was his kettle, made of a stone, and two rocks, somewhat resembling dogs reared on their haunches, and called u'teek (his dogs). The kettle is now bottom upwards and the dogs were transformed into rocks when he went away. His canoe was also of stone.

"The mighty Glooscap was unmarried. A venerable old lady whom he called grandmother kept house for him, and a little fellow named Marten was his servant. He could do nothing and everything. The moose and the caribou came around his dwellings; as tame as cattle; and the other beasts were equally as obsequious. The elements were entirely under his control. He could bring on an intensity of cold when he chose, which would extinguish all the fires of his enemies, and lay them stiffened corpses on the ground. Glooscap frequently figures in the legends of the Indians, Micmacs and Maliseets. He seems to have been on the whole a noble-minded, generous sort of personage. You do not often meet, with mischievous exercise of this power. Strangers were always welcome to his wigwam, and the needy never failed to share in his hospitality, until some act of treachery on their part or some distrust of his ability called for castigation. His bounty, however, did not cost him much. When hungry travellers arrived, there was no necessity for slaughtering a moose or killing a fatted calf. The old lady would hang on the kettle, Marten would make up the fire and pour in the water. She would then pick up a piece of an old beaver bone and scrape it into the kettle. As the boiling commenced, these scrapings would thicken up, and the huge kettle would soon be full of fat pieces of flesh. If the necessity of the case required, a very small piece of this meat would satisfy the most hungry visitor—for as fast as he cut off one piece, it would immediately appear again."

Glooscap they say became offended at the encroachments of the whites, but what displeased him most of all, and drove him away, was their treachery. In direction of the king an attempt was made to make him prisoner—an attempt as it proved, quite as foolish as it was wicked. Little Marten was decoyed before the mouth of a cannon. The match was applied, the powder blazed; but no sooner had the smoke cleared away than the astonished spectators beheld the boy astride the gun, composed-

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL AGAIN DEFEATED (C. F. By Guardian's Special Wire) QUEBEC, May 28.—For the 11th consecutive year, the women's suffrage bill was defeated in the Quebec Legislature yesterday by a vote of 43 to 24.

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