

## Sir Arthur Currie Asks Improvement In Pension System

Almost Impossible to Prove Disability Due to War Service

### MANY DISSATISFIED

Ottawa.—With Sir Arthur Currie and a large delegation of the Canadian Legion present at the first business meeting of the Pension Committee last week, an overcrowded attendance necessitated a move to the largest room in the House.

A senatorial committee was present to watch the proceeding and avoid duplicate of effort when the bill goes to the Upper House. Col. Lafèche, head of the Canadian Legion, asked a hearing for Sir Arthur Currie. Chairman Power invited the commander of the Canadian Corps in the war to give his views on the legislation.

Sir Arthur expressed his appreciation of his consideration of the pension and past committees on pensions. He regretted that after 11 years there was still an urgency for the further consideration of soldiers' problems. The feeling was widespread that the obligations of the country toward the returned men had not been fulfilled as they should be.

### INTERESTED IN VETERANS

He was profoundly interested in the men, whom he knew and with whom he served. He knew their strength and their weakness, knew how they bore themselves in battle; knew their pride in themselves and their faith in each other. However, he did not appear solely as a representative of the men who served at the front. The returned men were as much concerned in the welfare of the country as any other group. They did not wish to add one unnecessary cent to the burden of the country. It was only a question of setting up the machinery to fulfill the intentions of the people of the country.

The returned soldiers thought only as the public thought.

It was now almost impossible, Sir Arthur said, for the applicant in many cases to prove that his disability was due to war service.

Sir Arthur did not speak for any mangleers in the war, but only for the deserving. He did not appear to make any destructive criticism, but showed a desire to help out the committee in its problems.

He went on to outline broadly the British pension system based on a contract.

It helped their morale to know that their dependents would be looked after and a pension would go with any disability.

### NO FAULT WITH SCALE

"We can find no fault with the Canadian scale of pensions; it is higher than that of any country I know," declared Sir Arthur, who said the Pension Board, in applying the act, was a court of law and equity. Many thought the machinery was not functioning properly and it was for the committee to find out why. One dissatisfaction arose from the fact that the Pension Act is a legal document. Many applying for a pension were not aware of this, while people who were not entitled to it often applied. It would be better if, when a pension is rejected, the applicant should be told why. Failure to do so bred dissatisfaction.

Dissatisfaction also arose over the award of disability, for example, 10 per cent, being allowed. When a higher award is claimed, it was often physically impossible to prepare the case as the forms called for. A man should have assistance in preparing his case.

"I am not convinced that the soldiers advisers do their work as they should. I think the services of the Canadian Legion should be utilized."

### DIFFICULTY IN MACHINERY

Sir Arthur asserted the difficulty does not arise in the act itself but in the machinery for the administration of the act. It needs revision and renewal, he said, pointing out the difficulty of the board at times in interpreting such things as attributability.

Sir Arthur described the case of a man who was really ill but insisted on staying in service nevertheless.

Afterwards he developed staphylococci, and got a 40 pension. Finally, when the case was diagnosed as arthritis, the pension was cut off. He has to drag himself about to look after the chickens that provide him with the means of a living. Not a man in this country will say that this was fairly dealt with.

The Soldiers' Allowance Bill, in his opinion, was social legislation which ought not to be administered by the Pension Board. If it went there, many a person entitled to a pension would be cut off by it. The age should be 60 not 65. When a man, with such an allowance died it should be kept up for his widow and children for at least a year. He also expressed the opinion that in the committee administering the allowances there should be one or two experienced men and a representative of the Legion.

### EASIER APPEALS URGED

In all cases an appeal to the appeal board from the Pension Board should be possible. In conclusion, Sir Arthur reiterated that he did not wish to make everyone a potential pensioner or to add unnecessarily to the burden of taxation. He said that the problem

was largely one of "interpreting" the act and providing it with the necessary machinery.

Sir Arthur thought the personnel of the Pension Board ought to be increased and it should be made an itinerant body.

To Chairman Power, Sir Arthur reiterated that he did not believe in having the act "wide open" so that everyone could be a potential pensioner. He will return for examination after the Legion's views have been presented.

Col. Lafèche of the Canadian Legion stated that for the first time all the soldiers' organizations appeared as one body. He spoke of the desirability of speedy action by Parliament in the final disposition of the case. Regarding the onus of proof, Col. Lafèche stated that without actually putting it in the law and perhaps paving the way to the payment of "two or three billion dollars," the returned men demand "the substance of the benefit of doubt," in all applications for pensions on the ground of their attributability to war service.

The committee was also addressed briefly by Col. Wood, president of the Canadian Army and Navy Veterans, and Capt. Rev. Sydney Lambert of the Amputation Association, who both expressed appreciation of the work of the present and previous committees. "Chubby" Power, the chairman, and Col. Lafèche, who "knows his business," were praised.

## Ex-Soldier Finds Nurse After Ten Years

Brighton.—After a ten year's search a Brighton man has found the pretty war-time nurse whose careful and devoted nursing probably saved his life when he was wounded during the war.

The other day he was admitted into a private nursing home for an operation for appendicitis. The nurse who attended him was the girl who served in the war hospital. The announcement of their marriage has just been made.

Mr. James Speighton, a London business man living in Brighton, told me the romantic story of the happy finish to his long quest.

### Her Quest

"I was pretty badly wounded with a piece of shell in the back and was invalided home to England in a serious condition," he stated. "My night nurse was a pretty girl and we soon became firm friends.

"One night I reached a crisis and it was touch and go whether I would pull through. It was only her devoted nursing that saved my life.

"I got better and was removed to another hospital. We corresponded for a time and then I was passed fit for duty again and rejoined my regiment."

When he came out of the Army Mr. Speighton attempted to find the nurse and advertised in several newspapers for news of her. Finally he learned that she had gone abroad in the capacity of nurse to an invalid.

"I had given up all hope of ever finding her again when I was admitted into the nursing home at Brighton," he said. "You can imagine my surprise when the nurse came in and I discovered it was she.

"We were not long in making up our minds to get married and as soon as I am fit again we intend to celebrate the wedding."

## The Civilian and The Next War

"We have seen that military opinion is urging the point that modern weapons are most effective when directed, not against the enemy's army only, but against the heart of his nation."

Writes Mr. C. P. Stracey, in the Queen's Quarterly. "And if war is allowed to break out once more the contending nations may certainly be expected to use their weapons in the most effective manner possible.

"Those who expect the civilian to go scot-free in a possible encounter between Great Powers in the future would do well to consider an observation made a year or two ago by a most distinguished British general officer. In the course of a lecture on modern tendencies in military theory delivered to a group of English undergraduates: 'Well, gentlemen, in wars up to the present time the civilian has gone out on the pavement and cheered as the troops marched away, and then he has gone in and broken the top off his egg and read all about it in the newspapers. Well, gentlemen, . . . he's never going to do it again.'"

"In the event of the statesmen of the world failing to avert another great war, it is probable that that summation of the matter will prove to be highly accurate."



"What is your boy learning at college?"  
"I don't know. I can only tell you what he is studying."

## New British Ambassador Calls On Hoover



SIR RONALD LINDSAY PRESENTS LETTERS OF CREDENCE AT WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON. The photograph here shows a scene at the White House, Washington, D.C., recently when Sir Ronald Lindsay, new British ambassador to the United States, called to present his letters of credence to President Hoover. Left to Right: Capt. Allen Buchanan, Sir Ronald Lindsay and Francis White of the state department.

## War Secrets Revealed by U-Boat King

198 German Submarines that Did Not Come Back—Yost by Mines, Gunfire—Lost in Nets

Every German submarine which put to sea in the war years of 1915-18 owed its equipment and a large part of its fighting efficiency to a grey-haired, broad-shouldered man who sat the other night in the lounge of a London hotel.

He was Captain Gustave Lupe, formerly Senior Staff Officer in the Department of Submarine Operations, in charge of personnel and replacements.

Captain Lupe is no longer a German naval officer with a high command; he is now a commercial man engaged in negotiations with a group of English friends, but he carries in his memory more secrets of the intensive submarine warfare against England than any other German living.

Six Months' Training  
"No one in your country—or in Germany for that matter," he said to a representative, "has any real idea of the difficulties under which we labored to keep our submarine warfare in force.

"We lost in all 198 U-boats. What happened to many of them we never knew. They did not come back, that was all. They were lost by mines, by gunfire, in nets—in a variety of different ways.

"And as best we could we built to replace our losses, but from 1916 onwards we were building with indiffer-

ent material—material which was often makeshift. As the material fell away from the first class, so did our men.

"Towards the end of the war we were training crews in six months—altogether too short a time. Our submarines then were of such a class that after a month at sea they needed two months for refit and repairs.

"Thus, altogether at one time we had a total of 300, we never had more than 100 in readiness.

"We were short of torpedoes, short of everything. Our requirements in torpedoes at one period were 180 a week. We could not find that number. I remember I had to go to Austria to try to borrow torpedoes.

"The Austrian Navy used only fifty-seven torpedoes during the whole course of the war, but even so they were never able to provide us with any for our submarines.

"Why, when we sent four small submarines to Poland in sections for the use of the Austrian Navy we had to send our own workmen to put them together! We had to send food from Germany for our German workmen in the Austrian dockyards. The Austrians never would provide them with rations. Even when the submarines were built, the Austrian Navy never took them out against the enemy. They lacked the nerve.

Canada's Lumber Industry  
Of the \$170,000,000 invested in the lumber industry in Canada, \$56,000,000 is in British Columbia, \$45,000,000 in Ontario, and \$37,000,000 in Quebec.

Insect Control  
Insects are costly, their control one of the greatest problems with which any country is confronted.

## Western Notes

Winnipeg.—Wallace W. Robinson, formerly employed in the local branch of Stoble, Forlong and Matthews, was released on two years suspended sentence after pleading guilty in police court to theft of several thousand dollars worth of mining stock from the company. Full restitution had been made.

Winnipeg.—Unemployment has swelled by one-third during the past week, according to records at the Unemployment Service of Canada. About 1,500 men are now registered as seeking work in the city. Return of workers from lumber camps in the north and east is given as reason for the increased idleness.

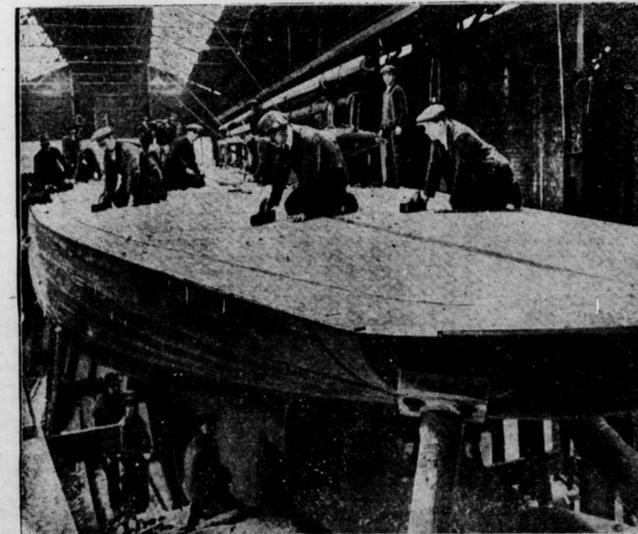
Winnipeg.—Convicted of a serious charge against a girl, Charles Galsky, was given a 10-year term in penitentiary by Mr. Justice Dryart. A preliminary sentence of 10 years and 10 lashes when Galsky was found guilty last fall had been set aside by the Court of Appeal.

Winnipeg.—James Grant, president of the Manitoba Association of Unemployed Ex-Service Men, has resigned from the position. J. Feeney, acting-president during Grant's absence at Ottawa recently with an unemployment delegation, is the new head. Grant was remanded for one week on a charge of converting funds of the organization to his own use.

## Water-Fowl Suffer from Drought

Owing to drought conditions in Canada's Prairie Provinces during 1929 many ponds, prairie sloughs, and shallow lakes used for breeding purposes by water-fowl were dried up.

## Shamrock V Will Make the Final Effort of the Sporting Knight



ALL THE SKILL OF BRITISH BOAT BUILDERS BROUGHT INTO PLAY. Workmen at work on deck and keel of Shamrock V, Sir Thomas Lipion's challenge craft for coveted America Cup, at Shipyards at Grosport, Eng. This is noted British sportman's fifth attempt to wrest away trophy.

## A New Menace To Canadian Wheat Farmer

Australian Growers Are Now Asking for a Bounty on Export Wheat

Ottawa.—A new menace to the Canadian wheat grower looms. Australian farmers are asking their government to pay a bounty on the export of wheat, or guarantee the price at five shillings (\$1.21½) per bushel, or both. They have already persuaded the government to appoint a Board to market their wheat and to make pooling compulsory.

But they are not content. They want to be in the position of the German farmers who have been paid bounties to export wheat to the British market.

The Australian farmers will not be exporting much wheat this year, but if they have their way, they may be sending bounty-fed wheat to Britain in competition with Canadian wheat. It would not be the first time Australia has paid export bounties with the idea of encouraging primary production. Some years ago it paid bounty on the export of butter. Canada regarded the entrance of bounty butter into her markets as dumping and imposed a countervailing duty.

The Australian farmers have their claim for an export bounty on wheat or a guaranteed price, or both, on the uncertainty of the results from wheat production. Some years, after allowing for interest on investment, the returns from the wheat crop leave nothing for the farmer's own, or hired labor. The average farmer producing wheat has to rely for one-third of his income on side lines, wool, lambs, eggs, cream, etc., it is claimed.

The average cost of growing wheat, on the basis of the experiments of the Australian Government Demonstration Farm at Turretfield over a period of seven years (1922-1928 inclusive), is 4s. 11d., while the cost of teaming to the elevators is 2s. 5pence. The inclusive cost of growing and delivery to the market as represented by the elevator, is thus 5s. 1½ d., or \$1.24½.

The estimate is for a 300 acre farm yielding 19.64 bushels of wheat per acre. The yield per acre on the Turretfield Demonstration Farm varied during seven consecutive years from 9.53 bushels per acre to 23.91 bushels per acre, but the average yield was 19.64 bushels per acre, with a range of 21.7 per cent. above and 49.4 per cent. below.

The cost of production per acre at the Experimental Farm was distributed as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Labor	1	4	0
Use of Horses	16	7	0
Use of Implements	6	5	0
Seed	9	0	0
Essential Materials	12	9	0
Incidentals	4	0	0
Int. on Working Capital	7	2	0
Rent 18 months	16	1	0

Totals

£	64	0
Divided by 19.64 bushels per acre	£	3.26
On that basis the farmer has to receive a price of over \$1.21 to make any net profit.		

Another division of the average costs per acre on the Australian Demonstration Farm over the period 1922-28 is given as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Preparation of fallows to March 31	1	0	0
Seeding Operations	1	3	11
Harvesting Operations	17	0	0
Incidental Expenses	11	10	0
Int. on Working Capital	7	2	0
Rent for 18 months	16	1	0

Total

£	46	0
Or 4s. 11d. per bushel on a yield of 19.64 bushels per acre.		

Last year's production costs, the Australian farmers claim were higher than the average costs greater efforts must be made to increase the yield per acre. If a crop is badly put in, the chances are that the returns will not cover the cost of production, they say.

Australia's none too satisfactory financial position makes it imperative that her government use every feasible means of encouraging increases in exports.

### WIT AND WISDOM

Be rather wise than witty; for much wit hath commonly much froth, and 'tis hard to jest, and not sometimes jeer, too; which many times sink deeper than was intended or expected; and that was designed for mirth ends in sadness.—G. Trenchill.



Novelist—"I'm looking for an honest lawyer."  
Artist—"Then keep on travelling to the Never Never Land."

## To Encourage Production in Nova Scotia

Great Need is to Increase Consumption of Fish in Upper Canada

Ottawa.—Seeing that the Maritime Provinces are only able to sell one-tenth of their fish catch, in point of quantity, probably less in point of value, in the other provinces of Canada, would it not be a good plan for the Dominion Department of Fisheries to use the proceeds of the tax it is now levying on the fish catches landed by steam trawlers in an endeavor, by publicity work, to expand the market for fish in Canada?

There is no good reason why that tax should be turned into the national treasury. The tax is an anomaly. In no other industry does the Government impose a tax intended to discourage the use of its most up-to-date machines. Being exceptional, the proceeds of a tax intended to limit production, should be expended to encourage consumption. The one-tenth of their quantity production which the Maritimes are able to market in the rest of Canada consists largely of haddock. That is recognized as the most popular of Atlantic food fishes, because of the fineness of the flesh structure. But other sea fish have an equally iodine content, a food requirement of importance to people far from the sea coast. Most of the mutton raised near the Atlantic coast is sold to hotels in the U.S., largely because it answers the iodine requirements, including the matter of taste.

The Maritimes, in view of the fact that they are required by the Dominion tariff to buy manufactured products of Canada, or—to cite motor cars as an instance—pay 25 per cent. more for imported catches, have reason to expect a bigger market for their fish in Canada.

An oyster industry in Prince Edward Island yielding \$1,000,000 a year is a possibility, according to the experts of the Dominion Fisheries Department. At present the oyster industry of P.E.I. is insignificant.

To encourage production in this, as in other branches of the fishing industry, the great need is to increase consumption in the Canadian market, which will become a stable market.

## Girl Marriages Stir the West

Conditions in Saskatchewan are Almost as Bad as They are in India

Regina, Sask.—Canadian-born girls in Saskatchewan wed at too early an age.

Statistics just made public indicate that Canadian girls, under 16, outnumber brides of other nationalities in recent weddings.

Figures available here show that foreign-born girls are far more apt to marry at the "sensible age."

D. M. Ristich, a Conservative party leader in Saskatchewan, drew up a report to answer charges made at Toronto that "child marriages" among foreign-born people in the West were increasing in alarming proportions.

Miss Nellie Forman, settlement worker in Regina for many years, told Toronto people that foreign girls of 14 and 15 years of age were being forced into marriages with men they scarcely knew.

Miss Fugman was quoted as saying foreign-born citizens of Saskatchewan used their children as chattels, compelling the girls to marry while they were still children.

These statements caused much consternation in Regina, where Miss Forman enjoys a great deal of support.

Statistics covering a period of three years show that out of twenty marriages in 1926, of girls under the age of 16, seventeen of the girls were Canadian, one was French and two were born in the United States.

In the following year there were twenty-eight marriages of girls under 16.

Out of this number twenty-four of the girls were Canadian, one was from the British Isles, one from Finland, one from Poland and one from the United States.

In 1925, the last year recorded in statistics, only twenty-one marriages of brides of minor age occurred in the province.

Out of this number fifteen were Canadian girls, two were Russian, and four Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian and American, respectively.

### LIFE'S SHORTCOMINGS

Did you ever see a schoolboy tumble on the ice without stooping immediately to re-buckle the strap of his skates? And would not Ignotus have painted a masterpiece if he could have found good brushes and a proper canvas? Life's shortcomings would be bitter indeed if we could not find excuses for them outside of ourselves. And as for life's successes—well, it is certainly wholesome to remember how many of them are due to a fortunate position and the proper tools.—Henry Van Dyke.

### ANGER

Our anger and impatience often prove much more mischievous than the things about which we are angry or impatient.

## One Scotlan For United

Memories of One Big Five Off Their Sy

Yard Has Nothing From Fore

The need for a force and the lack to detect perate modern crime interview argued by row, sole surviving lives who. constituted in Five police he

The other off apoints Forest, Po, and the system the largely helped to Yard its acknowledg

Mr. Arrow said: that there should be for the United Kingd mean there should headquarters in wild of the country and should be sent.

"I would not intere with the organiz form police force, authority for crim would mean even g than at present.

The British system—and, of course, the Yard—has nothing foreign nation. Dis developing alone and that does not mean should, like some of always a police scienc vlog up to the vix country, and we do."

Mr. Arrow said th there were prefer d "But today," he d other way about. "T ness of criminals is a number of ois that does not mean force is very much l

No "Dr. M. One popular idea shift by Mr. Arrow.

"It is all nonsense fish criminals work They simply do not and tells the judge is a member of the it is so much roma

Nor are there w al." Two or three together, and one leader, but there is and director of cr

any—the other s have been crimin ability. I met one other day. He w here and on the Co say, although he now, he is still one fore-reborn girls are days there were a strict probity, of church and all th be described as "M for their count others to make a hosty." But they Receivers now up smaller scale."

Fear of Mr. Arrow des abolition of corpora

"It will be one takes our lawm they abolish it. fished, there wou and more police it is because w so few burglars when at the utim a few years' m police—some topi were killed, wha tale in kill if he had a child. "Crimes of th ly punished by who advocate it think what the about by a brin their women th

Agriculture T There is a sig some enter evolve a ment tively and cul plants to prev experts of the e' Agriculture' fective method parasite orna with amazing; flyshy powder of the growing. A considerable lucky person b' brain" will en form of machi

Sach The old the ing leaved on Hangers to g that delicate f without the p dose of perfum

Tourist in n good healthy talker—"It ye can't get a less you do e