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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1928

THE WELSH SINGERS.

THE announcement which has recently appeared in the press of a concert to be given here on Friday evening, October 5th, by the Welsh Imperial Singers of North Wales, under the distinguished auspices of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Hertz, will, we feel assured, be received with great pleasure by citizens generally. Charlottetown has the reputation of being appreciative of musical talent, and it is expected that Friday's concert, which is to be given in Trinity United Church, will be largely attended. Apart from the high quality of the entertainment, patrons will have the added pleasure of contributing to a very worthy cause. The net proceeds will be handed over to the P. E. Island branch of the Red Cross Society for the promotion and carrying on of tuberculosis work. The concert promises to afford more than mere entertainment. "Music," says Dean H. C. Perrin, of the McGill Faculty of Music, "should be a strong factor in the development of mental, and, above all, spiritual powers or attributes, for the mind or intellect only acts as a helper in evoking a more powerful response in the soul or character." This is profoundly true, and the statement applies with peculiar emphasis to the class of entertainment provided by such talented artists as the Imperial Welsh Singers. They have been heard with pleasure by some 3,000,000 people in Europe, and their Canadian tour so far has been a marked success. The Gyo Club, to whose initiative we owe the visit of the singers to this Province, is to be congratulated. It is now the duty and privilege of our citizens to show their appreciation, as they have done on other occasions, by taking this opportunity of enjoying what will undoubtedly be one of the finest musical concerts ever heard in Charlottetown.

POLITICAL HYSTERIA.

THE "whispering campaign" which seems to be a feature of the present presidential election battle in the United States is being commented upon and exposed by leading American newspapers. The New York Times sounds a warning which will be appreciated in many places outside of the United States, where public opinion runs high and abusive personalities take the place of sane argument on the issues raised. As the Times points out: "The mischief of unfair and disreputable tactics is that people are diverted from the real issues. They lose their power to discriminate between what is fair and unfair in politics. Confronted with a vast jumble of debate mixed up with rumor and suspicion and dark insinuations, they do not know what to believe or where to choose. This kind of campaigning has been thought to be especially harmful to Governor Smith. Perhaps, on the contrary, it may actually help him. There is, in the first place, always a kind of reaction in favor of a man who is seen to be made the victim of wholesale and indefinite abuse. But there is another side to it. An argument which is truly valid, and requires to be carefully answered, may be lost sight of in the general chaos of assault."

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION.

PLANS have been laid by the Montreal Presbytery of the United Church of Canada to organize a new and strong movement along such educational lines as will lead towards that true temperance which comes from education and not from legislative efforts, whether successful or otherwise. It is being planned to hold a convention of the young people of the church, when an organization known as the "Young People's Presbytery Union" will be launched in a large way. Such an organization came into being two years ago, but has functioned in a minor way only, and the intention is to make the organization a living force in the community. It is announced that at this convention, which is to be held this month, the speeches will be devoted to "Temperance Living" and the young people will be asked to personally commit themselves to the temperate life. This is a move in the right direction. The educational side of the temperance problem has been lost sight of too frequently of late in the effort to achieve direct political action, with the result that the old time organizations which preached temperance have lost much of their virility. The splendid results achieved in this province by moral suasion on the part of early advocates of temperance reform has been cited time and again by The Guardian. The Montreal Presbytery is leading the way back to the safe path.

MARITIMERS.

THE number of Maritime organizations in other Provinces and in the United States is noted by the Sackville Post. Boston has a flourishing Canadian Club, the membership of which is mainly Maritime. So has New York. The New England States are thronged with our native sons and children. Maritimers make up a numerous colony in Montreal, where many of them occupy positions of power and influence. It is so in Toronto. Regina has organized a Maritime Province Club and will have a thousand members; Calgary has a great Maritime organization with an even larger membership. There are similar groups in Winnipeg and Vancouver. From the Ontario line right through to the Coast people of Maritime stock are to be found in impressive numbers. There are seven members of Parliament sitting for western constituencies who were born in the Maritimes and there are many others prominent in financial, industrial, educational and religious fields. Surely, as Hon. J. D. Stewart pointed out to the Empire Parliamentarians on their visit here, we have a right to be proud of the quality of our people.

CANADA'S LOSS.

RECENT statistics show that the Canadian emigration to the United States is largely made up of Canadian born citizens. The United States immigration report for 1927, says "the total recorded number of aliens of all classes admitted at Canadian borderland ports during the fiscal year, including those coming initially for permanent residence and those returning for permanent residence after more than six months absence, was 95,420. Seventy-seven per cent, or 73,222 of these were born in Canada and of the bulk of them came in under the Act of 1924 as natives of that country." This loss of British citizens to Canada, in the opinion of many thinking people of Canada, constitutes a real menace. It is predicted that Provincial and private enterprise may have to assume the work of the Federal Government if Canada is to remain British in thought and activity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is considerable discontent among the fruit growers of British Columbia over the inaction of the Federal Government in preventing the country from being flooded with cheap fruit from the Pacific Coast states. This season it is practically impossible to sell any kind of fruit in British Columbia or the prairie provinces at a price sufficient to ensure any financial return. Despite the limited demand, American fruit has free sweep of the Canadian market while their own market is held firm for themselves. It is claimed that if the present policy is continued at Ottawa the fruit-growing industry in British Columbia will be seriously threatened.

Notes by the Way

GENERAL Jan Christian Smuts is one of the leading statesmen in the overseas Dominions of the Empire. Only a few days ago, speaking in Capetown, he reminded his hearers that the British Empire is not a bond but a helping hand for the South African Union.

"If we were not within the Empire we would have to search for other friends," he said. "We would have to go to America or France or some other big country to protect us, because we are not safe. One warship could bring us to our knees. But today we are not cornered in a kraal, but are in a friendly circle with a powerful British fleet."

"There is a great deal of talk about sovereign independence but not of independence within the Empire. No mention is made of the fact, according to the report of the Imperial Conference, that the Empire is a Commonwealth for mutual help and support. In one sense we are free to do as we like. Our independence is there, but it is independence within a friendly circle."

"We are friends, helping one another, remaining true to each other in days of danger. If South Africa can be neutral, Britain can be neutral also and then the Commonwealth is worth nothing. The doctrine of neutrality is not in the interests of South Africa. Other nations will not acknowledge our neutrality if we allow the British fleet to leave Simonstown."

Canada is as independent within the Empire as it is in the interest of the Canadian people to be, a self-governing Dominion, making its own tariff, even against the Mother Country, making its own trade treaties, and its own laws without let or hindrance from anybody. The British fleet protects our ports and shores in war-time, a defence as necessary to Canada as it is to South Africa or any other of the Dominions. Neutrality when Britain is at war is absolutely impossible as long as we remain British. Our stable monarchical institutions are dear to the hearts of the great majority of the Canadian people, but there is a minority made up of Separationists, Revolutionaries, Anarchists and Annexationists who desire to sever Canada's connection with the Empire. Most of these are of alien birth. The heart of the native born Canadian is true to King and Empire.

The political storm in Nova Scotia has resulted in the return of 23 Conservatives and 20 Liberals to the Legislature. It serves to remind one that for about four-fifths of the time since the Union of 1867 the Legislature there has stood in opposition to the Liberal Conservative party. First it was made of Anti-Confederates and more recently it has been Liberal for an unbroken period of forty-three years. In federal politics the Province, while predominantly Liberal, has not been quite so exclusively devoted to that party and has occasionally either given a Conservative majority, or divided evenly its representation in the House of Commons.

An overwhelming party majority in an election such as that of Premier Rhodes in the election of three years ago, is frequently followed by a reversal of the verdict at the following election. This has been exemplified in both Federal and Provincial elections. And if the reluctant tide does not overturn the Government of the day, its majority is usually greatly reduced. That is the position of the Rhodes Government today. Its very large majority at the previous election was almost entirely swept away last Monday.

The prohibition question apparently did not figure prominently in the contest. Of the five Liberal candidates in Halifax who were pledged to the repeal of prohibition and the adoption of a local option law two were elected and three defeated, but this was on party grounds rather than because of the temperance question. Halifax city is declared to be strongly opposed to prohibition, while the majority in the country outside favor the present law rather than Government Control.

There appears but little doubt that at the next provincial election in Prince Edward Island this province will restore the Conservative party to power. As the tide is now running the Saunders Government is as inevitably doomed to defeat as the Bell Government at the time it fell. Broken promises, increasing debt and taxes, and the utter failure of the amendments to the prohibitory law to promote sobriety, are all having their effect



By James W. Burton, M.D.

WHY REMOVE TONSILS?

If you are a parent you must often wonder why tonsils were ever put in children if they have to be removed. Sometimes you have seen an improvement in the health of a youngster after the removal of tonsils, and in other cases you have to admit that the youngster was getting along pretty well from a health standpoint until his tonsils were removed. Now what about tonsils anyway? Well they wouldn't be in the body if they were not meant for some useful purpose. That useful purpose is the filtering of poisons out of the blood.

What about these poisons, when as a matter of fact some individuals haven't any tonsils? They are simply filtered out or removed by other glands, that's all. Dr. F. Pearce Strum says that an enlargement of the tonsils may be an attempt to make a simple organ like the tonsils perform the work of other glands which really should be doing the work, but which are not doing it properly.

The enlargement of the tonsils occurs when the youngster is being exposed to all sorts of childhood infections. When this period passes the tonsils get small again and tend to disappear. When the tonsils increase in size it means that the little "germ" centres increase in number. These centres have the power to destroy harmful organisms. It is in these centres, then, that the white corpuscles, of the blood come with the harmful organisms, and have them destroyed.

You can readily see then that to remove normal tonsils, or even large tonsils, may be taking away from the youngster some of his ability to destroy harmful organisms. If tonsils then are protectors, why should they be removed? They should never be removed because they are large, unless they obstruct the breathing, but should be removed only when their power or ability to destroy harmful organisms has been lost.

Modern Etiquette

By Roberta Lee

Q. Is it good form to insist on jumping up to help, if a hostess is serving dinner without the assistance of a maid? A. Make the offer quietly and sincerely, but do not insist. Q. When may diamonds be worn? A. After 6 o'clock in the evening. Q. How should a lady's deportment be in a hotel? A. She should be quietly reserved at all times, in the lobby, the dining-room and in her own room.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By Roberta Lee

Greasy Sink Use hot soda water for a greasy sink. Boil the solution and pour down the drain pipe two or three times a week. This will cut the grease and keep the pipe clear through. A Use for Old Velvet and Silk When a velvet dress, or a heavy silk coat or dress, is ready to be discarded, the best portions can be cut out and used for sofa pillows or a table cover.

Wrought Iron

The best way to clean wrought iron is to dampen a woolen cloth in sweet oil and thoroughly rub and polish with a dry woolen cloth.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

QUEBEC'S LOYALTY

Q. How did Quebec show her loyalty during the Revolutionary War? A. Why did not Quebec join with the other thirteen English-speaking colonies in the revolt against British rule? "Quebec" published in London, England. There was only one reason, the loyalty of the French-Canadian colonies to Great Britain. Mr. Baldwin in the Quebec Act passed in 1774, they had obtained rights and privileges which they feared would never be maintained if they became part of an Independent Republic. The Sulpician of Montreal would have been altered and it is probable that today there would not be one foot of British territory upon the same continent, with the exception of the Maritime Provinces.

That Body of Ours

(The Montreal)

That economic causes continue to strengthen the case for a change of fiscal policy in Great Britain that shall make more positive the efforts of the Government to secure for home industries a prosperous development of their resources, has for a long time been abundantly plain, and that the issue is about to emerge in acute form in the political arena is manifest in the agenda of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations which has been published as a preliminary to the association's annual conference which opens at Great Yarmouth today. Whilst the document is, of course, no guide to what the Government will propose to do, it clearly indicates what many Government supporters desire, and its most noteworthy feature in this regard is the urgent demand that is made for a forward policy in what is known as the safeguarding of industries. The Safeguarding of Industries Act came into force in 1921, established as a law of the land by Mr. Lloyd George. It placed a duty of thirty per cent on certain articles imported into the United Kingdom, the articles so taxed being those regarded as essential to key industries. Generally speaking, a key industry in Great Britain is one which is indispensable to other industries. Altogether, some six thousand articles were made subject to the duty. In 1923 Mr. Baldwin, who had succeeded Mr. Lloyd George as Prime Minister, believing that the problem of unemployment, which his Government has ever had on its hands, could best be solved by a more comprehensive use of the "weapon" of protection of home industries against foreign competition, appealed to the country on this issue. The result, his majority of seventy-three was converted into a minority of ninety-seven, and the resignation of his Government in January, 1924, was followed by the advent of a Labor Government. A year later Mr. Baldwin was back in power again.

It is very evidently felt in England today that since 1923 the relative strength of Great Britain's foreign competitors has grown at the expense of the British industry, and that there is every prospect that it will grow greater at the same expense through the substantial degree of protection these competitors enjoy, since it not only safeguards their supremacy in their home markets, but gives them unduly advantageous opportunity to get the better of the rivalry in the free markets of Great Britain. Consequently it is believed that under industrial conditions present in the time is more opportune now than it was five years ago to push the Safeguarding of Industries Act to greater extremes in the United Kingdom. Protection by another name smells ardent in certain political nostrils in England. Therefore, notwithstanding the experience of 1923, and with a general election but a few months distant, thirteen resolutions regarding the operation of the safe guarding of industries regulations are included in the agenda of the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations. Some of these resolutions regret the "slow progress" made by the safeguarding policy and urge its rapid extension. Others specifically mention the industries which they desire to be safeguarded. These include, in addition to steel and iron—concerning which a previous demand was made in vain—the glass, woolen and worsted industries. In other resolutions it is suggested that existing conditions should be modified to make it easier for a protected industry, and industries which may become depressed, to obtain the benefit of safeguarding. Two members of Parliament do hesitate to use the word "protection" in describing the demands. Mr. George Balfour, M. P. for Hampstead, claims protection not only for iron and steel, but for all British labor against unfair foreign competition. Mr. Cecil F. Pike, member for Rothen Valley, insists that "millions of our workmen have sought and continue to seek protection," and his resolution asks the Government to "review the demand." There can be little doubt about the readiness of some Conservative members to give safeguarding the added force that the Yarmouth conference will demand, for the adoption of the resolutions pertinent to this question is being talked for granted.

Premier Baldwin will address a great public meeting which has been convened as part of the convention. As a basis for some confidence that the reply will be in the negative it is noted that the Prime Minister gave a line of direction to his party six weeks ago when divergencies were becoming more or less pronounced. He pledged, not to introduce protection. We are pledged, and shall continue to be pledged, not to introduce any taxes on food. A careful examination of the administration of the act, based on the experience of the last four years, may enable the North American continent to simplify certain details of such policy as the resolutions of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations demand.

Mr. Baldwin would appear to make a distinction between safeguarding and protection, but it is a distinction without any apparent difference. After all, the question is not what to call it, but how to get it. Convinced that British industry needs it seems to be growing, and through such policy as the resolutions of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations demand.

British Consols BLENDS SMOOTHER, MORE SATISFYING TASTE EXPORT CHOICEST VIRGINIA "A Cigarette for Every Taste" CORNER KENT AND PRINCE STREETS FOR SALE BY JOHNSON & JOHNSON

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

October 4, 1928 DEEP WELLS—Therefore with joy shall we draw water out of the wells of salvation.—Isa. 12:3. PRAYER—O Lord, Thy heart is our well of salvation. GOD'S GIFT One only night had I to spend In Amalfi by the sea; I prayed an earnest prayer to God To let the evening be A cloudless one, To let the sun Set clear and flawlessly.

It seemed God had not heard; clouds rose To hide the heaven's blue. But oh, the sunset I behold! The glory shining through That clouded west— The loveliest Amalfi ever knew!

No longer do I work my prayer, "God give this certain thing!" Nor fret about the good or ill That life may chance to bring. The gift God sends Always transcends My small imagining! —B. Y. Williams, in House of Happiness.

Daily Lessons in English

By W. L. Gordon WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "I ate most all the candy." SAY "almost all." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: malign. Pronounce ma-lin, a as in "ask", l as in "line", accent last syllable. 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: EMASCULATING: depriving of masculine vigor; weakening. "It was an emasculating form of indulgence."

Reduction in Rates Sought By Minister

(Special to the Guardian) OTTAWA, Oct. 2.—A reduction in rates to British immigrants is one of the things which Deputy Minister Egan of the immigration department is taking up when in England. Before he went over Mr. Egan said he was to discuss all the matters arising out of the immigration committee's report last session, including medical inspection, ocean rates, farm training and committee's report. "The parliamentary committee, among other things, recommended steps to get lower rates," said the deputy official today, "and our representatives in London are endeavoring to get them. Mr. Egan and Mr. Walker are representing us at the conference on all phases of the question." No specific amount of reduction may lie the Baldwin Government's best chance to be returned to power next year.

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