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Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1926

CANADIAN PROSPECTS

There is no country in the world that possesses more valuable natural resources than Canada, and no country that has a richer promise for industrial and commercial prosperity. For many years our people have been going abroad, enticed by the higher wages and the better prospects in countries where industrial development had got a start. It is only in recent years that we have discovered Canada, that we have realized that we possess practically unlimited wealth in raw material and in water power second to no other. Our forest wealth has attracted the world's capital; our water power, the cheapest power known, and a fitting acompaniment to unlimited raw material has indefinitely multiplied the attraction.

A statement just issued by the Canadian National Railways says: There has been a remarkable impetus to industrial development in Canada during the year and a survey made by representatives of the Canadian National indicates that there is every promise this industrial growth will continue upon an even larger scale during 1927.

This increased development centres largely around our water power and our forests. During the past year available water power has been increased by 719,000 horse-power and only the fringe of this enormous source of power has been touched. Some idea of the development in progress at present may be had from a glance at activities in the province of Quebec alone. The Canadian Aluminum Company is putting up a plant on the Saguenay River which involves an outlay of $80,000,000. The raw material to be used in the manufacture of aluminum in this plant is being brought from South America, the Canadian inducement being the cheap water power available. The capital being invested is American. Pulp and paper factories are coming into existence while many previously established are adding enormously to their capacity. In Drummondville an $8,000,000 plant is being erected for the manufacture of artificial silk. Pulp mills involving millions of dollars are ebing erected and, as the C.N.R. statement declares, there is every promise that the development will continue.

But, some Prince Edward Islan l reader will say: All this development is in Quebec and Ontario; what does it mean to us? It means everything to us. It means a larger population for Canada. It means a larger home market for farm produce. It means Canada for Canadians.

In this province our business is agriculture. In the past few years we have prospered through improved agricultural methods. For one thing we have learned only within the past few years how to grow potatoes. This year many of our farmers are producing four hundred bushels to the acre, a yield almost unknown twenty years ago. And we are increasing production along other lines. This is our business, and the increased population which we may now confidently look for, will enlarge our markets and enhance our value.

We must not lose sight of the fact, however, that we are in the midst of the keenest competition the world has ever known, and we must keep up the pace and even accelerate it. Quality and quantity are involved in the competition, and only the best can find a market. We are competing not with our sister provinces alone, but with the world, and if we cannot keep up the pace we shall go under.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

As all our readers know the leading nations of the world are banded together into what is called The League of Nations, the purpose being to endeavor to settle international disputes without resorting to murderous and devastating and savage wars.

As our readers also know war clouds are again darkening and threatening over Europe. Premier Mussolini, the Dictator of Italy, according to recent despatches, is preparing to carve Turkey, and in this undertaking he will have the willing assistance of Greece.

The nature of the quarrel and the cause of it we shall not discuss here. What we want to point out is that no League of Nations which is not also a national league can prevent war or other national movements. With their respective nations behind them the member nations can enforce any national or international laws or regulations which in their united wisdom they may decide upon.

The heads of the nations may preach about the folly and the cruelty and destructiveness of war, but when the nations themselves think they have a wrong to right or a foreign possession to gain, they will go to war. It is only the sentiment that backs up the League that will make its decisions effective. Without that sentiment all the regulations and agreements that can be devised will be of no avail.

This was foreseen by at least some statesmen and, in order to provide the necessary effectiveness for the decisions of the League of Nations, a number of League of Nations Societies were organized throughout the world to educate public poinion and to teach the folly and wastefulness of war. A number of these societies were organized in Canada, and they have done good work, but very much yet remains to be done.

Akin to the place occupied by the League of Nations in the world is the place of the legislature in every country. The legislature makes the laws, issues its "thou shalt nots" and the people, unless trained to the necessity of obeying the law, go their own gait and obey or disobey the law as it pleases them.

Similarly, in our political organizations we select men and women to gather in recruits for our respective political parties. The selected men and women do their duty faithfully, but the electors vote as they please and, in the majority of cases, without knowing exactly why.

We shall never arrive at the much-prayed-for period of permanent peace, never at the period of obedience to law, never at sane national government until the people know why they should act or not act in a certain way. This showing why is the great need of the world today.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Potato digging and harvesting in many places this season are going hand in hand, and both are progressing towards satisfactory completion.

In the city and country preparation is being made for winter entertainments. It is very gratifying to observe that the present trend is largely in the direction of literature. In Charlottetown there has been an encouraging revival of amateur theatricals, and for regular, clean and enjoyable entertainment there is nothing better. Quite an array of histrionic talent has developed from the few clubs now in existence, and there is an abundance of material available. We hope to see more of this development and we feel sure the citizens will give hearty support to all efforts in this line.

Notes by the Way

The question of the national status of the Dominions hangs like a thundercloud over the coming Imperial Conference," says the Nation, a weekly review of London. The Nation is an exponent of Liberal opinion in England, and it goes on to express the belief that "Premier Mackenzie King is not likely to come to London without having something to say about the recent constitutional crisis in Canada."

What is spoken of as a constitutional crisis no doubt refers to the action of our late Governor-General in declining to grant a second dissolution of Parliament to Premier King when he asked for it in June last and which was exploited by the Premier, his colleagues and supporters during the election campaign. That issue so far as it was considered by the electors was one upon which they were divided in opinion and we doubt not that the majority of them were well content with His Excellency's decision.

Be that as it may it was treated as a party-political question in the Dominion, and in that aspect of the incident it seems not to be a matter with which the Imperial Conference should concern itself. That great Conference was not created or called together to decide questions that arise between political parties in Canada or any other Dominion. If Lord Byng's action was in contravention of constitutional law, or thought to be so, the aggrieved party might properly appeal to the Court of last resort, the Privy Council, but not to the Imperial Conference.

Nobody need be alarmed that a London reviewer has conjured up a hundercloud to hang above the Conference at its opening. And the figure is not altogether an alarming one. Most thunderclouds are beneficent portents of coming showing that refresh the parched fields, add new charms to the landscape and purify the air. Such commotions in the atmosphere are usually of short duration. The clouds are soon blown away and the sun shines brighter than before. So we trust the cloud, real or imaginary, may disappear without much if any harm, after being exploited for party purposes.

Premier King before his departure for London announced that he hoped to have Parliament open on December 7th, a date seven weeks hence. By that time the ministrial by-elections should all, or nearly all, be over. Both the Senate and House of Commons may be expected to meet with their full membership in attendance and proceed to clean up the unfinished business which was interrupted by the dissolution in July last. Not much more than what was thus delayed will probably be disposed of before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays.

The Imperial Parliament will reassemble on November 9th, overlapping the then unfinished session of the Imperial Conference. Because of this, telegrams have been passing between the Imperial and Dominion Government, the former expressing a desire to expedite the proceedings of the Conference as far as possible in order to relieve the Imperial Ministers who are to attend it from their double duties as soon as may be. From what we know of some of the oversea Premiers and their attendant colleagues in the Conference they may possibly resent this action as an attempt to shorten their deliberations.

In any case the next few weeks promise a busy time among the leading statesmen of the Empire. They are not likely to be of one mind in regard to all the questions which will come before them. If they should so agree their unanimity would be wonderful. We can only hope and trust that nothing may be said or done in the Parliament or the Conference that will weaken the tie which binds the Imperial fabric together.

Present indications point toward the probable choice of Sir George Perley as House Leader of the Conservative party during the coming session. Sir George is admittedly a public man of sound judgment, ripe experience and thorough knowledge of national affairs in Canada and in the Mother Country. He is personally respected by all parties in the House, and should prove an acceptable leader if selected for that office and accepts the important trust.

A provincial election in Ontario is foreshadowed in October to take place before the close of 1926. Already the party conventions, both Conservative and Liberal are being called together to select their candidates.

England is getting tired of sex novels, say publishing experts, and their place is being taken by dectective, adventure and mystery stories.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HONEY FOR THE HEART

I spoke once before about sugar and fatigue. Some physicians experimented with sugar and its effect upon fatigue during the annual Boston Marathon race. They found that those runners showing the greatest degree of fatigue had a larger amount of sugar in the blood drawn from the tissues than those who finished in better physical condition. Sandow the strong man used to eat taffy just before his vaudeville act. At the rest periods in athletic games it is not unusual for the athletes to receive some taffy or milk chocolate.

And now it remains for a Scotch physician to point out the value of honey in any condition where there is fatigue or exhaustion of the muscles.

Dr. G. N. W. Thomas of Edinburgh noticed that any emotional disturbance was followed by an increase of sugar in the blood. This meant that as mentioned above, tissues lost this good food stuff.

It has been shown that muscle in action can consume three and a half times as much sugar as muscle at rest.

Having in mind the great amount of work the heart has to do in health, and the tremendous amount of work it has to do in illness, and remembering further that the heart is only muscle after all, Dr. Thomas began administering honey to his heart cases. He found that honey "had a marked effect in reviving heart action, and in keeping the patient alive."

One of the ailments that greatly taxes the heart is pneumonia. As you know the lungs are in a congested or swollen condition, and the heart has to pump the blood into them. Also much of the tissue that should purify that blood is not really working. Dr. Thomas found that the administration of three or four tablespoonfuls of honey per day, during the illness, preserved an "exceptionally good pulse."

Another writer commenting upon this, tells us that it is the vitamins, both fat soluble and water soluble vitamins found in the honey, that is responsible for the above helpful effects. That honey is easily digested is another factor in favour of its use for invalids and children. And when we remember that some patients dislike "medicine," it is worth knowing that honey can be a body builder, and a real heart stimulant.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "Tom is living at Pittsburg." "In Pittsburg" is preferable.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: abdomen. Accent the "do," not the "ab."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: hoeing; note the e.

SYNONYMS: subject, theme, topic, proposition, point, issue, question.

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: DEXTEROUS; characterized by skill. "His deterious motion was that of an expert."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

October 12, 1926

A WISE MAN'S PRAYER—"Give .. thy servant an understanding heart . . . that I may discern between good and bad." 1 Kings 3:9.

PRAYER—I wait for the Lord, my soul doth wait, and in His Word do I hope.

PUSH! PUSH! PUSH!

Do not grumble at misfortune
When the sky is getting dull!
Do not say that you could conquer
If you had a little pull!
You'll get trampled to the earth man,
In the everlasting crush,
If you don't forget that "pull stuff"
And push! push! push!

Do not envy John Successful
His position at the top!
Do not cry that fate is kindly,
Or he'd come down with a flop!
Do not say: "'Twas pull that sent him
Up the ladder with a rush!"
But get on about your business
And push! push! push!

Earth has said good-bye forever!
To the good old pulling mule;
Every man must own an engine,
No exceptions to the rule!
Do not wait to find a helper;
You can stay the coming crush
If you'll brace your foot against it
And push! push! push!

You will find success in waiting,
And the halls of fame aren't full,
And its door swings inward, brother,
With a push—and not a pull!

—Cheerful Jane.

The statuette of a woman at least 25,000 years old, carved from what is believed to be the tusk of a mammoth, has been found near Vienna.

Is Gambling Unethical?

(By John James Sidey.)

Every word has its own meaning, and honest investigation demands that the exact meaning of terms should be defined. The two terms in the title of this article are "Gambling" and "Unethical." Turning to Barclay's English Dictionary we find that the noun "Gambler" is defined as follows: "A cant word; (perhaps from 'game') a person who draws in the unwary to game, in order to cheat them." In the same Dictionary we find the word "Ethics" explained thus: "The doctrine of morality; or that part of philosophy which treats of our duty as it concerns us, either as members of society or as men."

From these two definitions, we learn that Gambling is indulging in that kind of activity, which will draw people into such a situation, that they can be easily duped or deliberately cheated. On the other hand we learn that the word "Unethical", means indulging in a phase of activity that is opposed to our moral duty, as it concerns us both as individuals, and society in general.

Clearly is it thus seen, that gambling is unethical, because whatever our personal desires or habits may be, the true citizen of any country, is willing to sacrifice these things for the sake of his duty to the society of which he forms a part. The gambler, does not do this, but by the very nature of the activity that he indulges in, is selfishly seeking to enrich himself at the expense of other members of the society of which he is an individual. Clearly then, he is not a good citizen, but rather a menace to public morals.

Now, is this true? Theoretically, the gambler is a menace to society. Is this a fact in practical life?

Types of Gambling

Gambling as a phase of activity, embraces many types and varieties of actions. From the school boy who gambles for marbles, later on becoming the young man who puts a few nickles upon a friendly game, to the professional, card-sharper, horse booky, sport booker, and many other various forms of professional gambling, there is admittedly a direct line of motion. While many people who indulge as boys and young men in the simpler forms of chance games, never go beyond the friendly interest aroused by the game, it is also true, that with very few exceptions, the professional gambler, never comes from the ranks of those, who all through life has shunned any form of gambling game or activity.

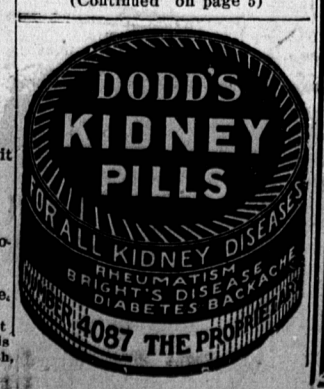
Moving out into the larger sphere of life, and entering the commercial world, gambling can easily include these departments of commercial enterprise, where deliberate chance takes the place of hard work, both physical and mental. The "Get Rich Quick" Corporations, the number of which is astonishing, and shows an almost innocent credulity, on the part of large numbers of people, are in their final analysis mostly refined species of gambling, given a surface veneer called "business", or "speculation."

It is a rule of life, that nothing can be won without hard work, either through severe labour with the hands, or else strenuous activity of the mind. People who evade or endeavour to evade this rule, are usually only temporarily successful, as nature somehow, demands her price, and collects it with interest sooner or later.

Effect of Gambling

Now the effect of gambling upon these different spheres of social life is easily seen to be a blot upon the ideals and ambitions of men and women. During and immediately following the war, the writer, was stationed at Fort Sheridon, Illinois, General Military Hospital No. 28. Through this vast hospital in the course of three or four years many thousands of men passed. Gambling was forbidden by the authorities, and punishment meted out, when definite information could be brought against a man. This however seemed the most difficult thing to obtain, as a certain sense of honor, prevented even the losers laying information against the offenders. On application to the local bankers, however, the authorities discovered that large sums of money were banked every pay week, by certain men, and this money could only have been won or stolen. Had it been stolen, complaints would have poured in thick and fast, but because it was "won, in some form of gambling game," nothing was ever said about it. This was not confined to the illiterate or lower ranks of men, but among the educated classes the condition was very prevalent. Two unethical results became very common through this state of affairs. One, was the shielding of card sharpers, professional gamblers, and crooks of various descriptions, which in itself was a "crime" against the state, and the other was the lowering of moral idealism, the sapping of ambition to attain results by hard

(Continued on page 5)



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