

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1928

WOMENS' INSTITUTES

The annual convention of the Womens' Institutes of the province opens in Charlottetown at 1.30 p. m. today. This is one of the most important meetings in the year and the Womens' Institutes one of the most important institutions of the province.

The Guardian extends a cordial welcome to the delegates and trusts that the usual success and the former inspiration may be in evidence at their several meetings. The public meetings should all be attended by our citizens generally, as the Womens' Institutes represent the greatest activities of the province in educational, community and social affairs.

OUR POPULATION.

ACCORDING to statistics recently issued by the Government Bureau of Statistics, the population of Canada has increased by 139,000. The same statistics show that with the exception of Prince Edward Island the population has increased in every Province, that of Prince Edward Island has fallen by about three hundred. This is but an estimate and is probably approximately correct.

The falling population is Prince Edward Island's problem. How it is to be met and overcome it may be difficult to figure out at present. The only room for increased population in this Province is on the land. This way lies the solution and its difficulties have already been pointed out. We have been subsidizing industries and undertakings throughout Canada. Efforts have been made to establish returned soldiers and even immigrants, but so far no effort has been made to subsidize our native sons who turn to the land. They are permitted to seek employment in other provinces and in other countries. The young man accustomed to farming and in a position to carry on in that calling, for whom the paternal estate cannot afford a farm of his own, must go elsewhere to seek a living. If the provisions extended to men whose only qualification in farming is their desire to own a farm, were extended to young men who have been brought up as farmers, the situation might be very different. There are hundreds of young men in this Province, sons of farmers and well qualified to carry on farming on their own account who would unquestionably make good if given an opportunity by means of subsidy or otherwise. This is a phase of the question which has not been taken up, but which we submit is worth considering. We have abundance of land now lying idle which could be brought into profitable productivity if the proper methods were pursued. The question, we admit, is a very difficult one, but one that must be born in mind. It is simply waste of time and money to provide farms for men who have no idea of farming and no knowledge of the proper processes of farming. Experience has shown that such efforts in many cases have resulted in failure.

The seriousness of our declining population must now be evident to everyone and unless our Province is

to be practically depopulated within a short time something must be done which has not yet been tried, and on the face of it this something should be along the line of encouraging our own young men and women to take up farming at home.

THINKING IT OVER.

OUR Liberal newspapers and our Liberals generally are seriously thinking over the utterances of the Hon. R. B. Bennett, both in the other provinces and in our own. He has given them hard nuts to crack and instead of trying to crack them they are evading them. We are told that both at the Convention in Winnipeg last year and during the recent parliamentary session, Mr. Bennett never made use of the word "protection," and that now the only remedy he proposes is "high" protection. It is useless to remind them that Mr. Bennett has never advocated "high" protection. "High" protection is a fearsome word, introduced by Liberals as indicating to the people generally that such a policy would mean an increase in taxation and in the cost of living.

Mr. Bennett, in every speech that he has delivered, has pointed out plainly that the policy of the Conservative party is not and never has been "high" tariff or low tariff. That it has been simply a demand for equality of opportunity as between Canadians and foreigners. That under the present Liberal administration such equality of opportunity has not existed is clearly indicated by the fact that we are being crowded out of our own markets by unequal foreign competition, and that our young men and young women are still leaving their country to seek employment elsewhere. The tariff under the Mackenzie King regime has been whittled downward on four different occasions and with each whittling there has been a falling off in industrial development, and a continuous exodus to the United States. These conditions clearly are traceable to cause and effect as pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Bennett. Importation of fabricated steel and iron has increased in recent years and coincidentally the steel works of Canada have shown a falling off in production. The steel and coal industry of Nova Scotia, which some years ago gave employment to thousands of men, and provided a home market for the sister Maritime Provinces, is now working part time and with a continually decreasing employment. The importation of millions of pounds of butter from New Zealand and Australia has crowded the Canadian dairy industry into a constantly narrowing corner, with the result that this foundational agricultural industry is now seriously threatened. Increasing importations from the United States of goods which ought to be manufactured in Canada by Canadian workmen and use of Canadian raw material is another index of the general trend of tariff instability. These are outstanding factors today in Canadian administration, and must be faced by the people of Canada. The fact that Canada enjoys a measure of prosperity, in spite of the instability and the uncertainty of our fiscal policy only shows that Canadian enterprise cannot be wholly checked even by makeshift political juggling for the sake of power. Our prosperity now depends exclusively on our abundant crops and the sale of raw material. No credit for this prosperity is due to the Government. The great damning fact remains that at present we cannot provide employment for our own people and that we are importing more manufactured goods than we are exporting. This is not business.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our roads, we regret to say, continue to be a grim and humorless joke in this Province, notwithstanding the fact that Liberal politicians declare they are the best we have ever had.

Notes by the Way

THERE may, or may not, be any foundation for the St. Swithen's legend, but the fact remains that every Saturday since July first has been wet some part of the day. On the other hand, there has been a remarkable run of fine Wednesdays, which has been appreciated by picnickers and half-holiday makers alike.

The season has been fully a fortnight earlier from planting until now, and already, not yet half through August, there is a touch of Fall in the air, although the country has rarely looked greener at this season. There has been practically no drought so far, and all the crops have fared well, both grain and roots.

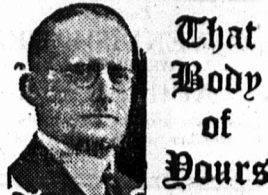
Put not your trust in princes, or even in Temperance Alliance officials' promises. During, and after, last election the Alliance appealed for snoopers and informers to supply it with information regarding alleged breaches of the Prohibition Law on the distinct promise that "the names of the Alliance correspondents will not be disclosed, nor will the informants be required to give evidence." Now, alas, the excuse given by the Government for not prosecuting in the specific case referred to by Mr. Bentley during this by-election campaign is because the name of the informer was not given as in similar previous complaints. If we are to believe this, then the names of the previous informers are duly inscribed on the records of the Commission, and are more or less common property. What a predicament for the zealous snoopers to find themselves in!

According to the Hon. Mr. McIntyre it is the unfortunate tourist who is paying for the construction of our bad roads. He argues that the gasoline tax is ear-marked for road work, that it is the tourist who tours the Province in autos, ergo, he must buy his gasoline here and pay the tax which pays for the roads. This kind of argument is on a par with Mr. McIntyre's reasoning with regard to ordering \$100,000 road machinery per telephone, regardless of the \$20,000 or \$25,000 commission; and of effecting a saving of millions of dollars by his road policy. The fact of the matter is Mr. McIntyre either does not grasp the significance of elementary arithmetic, or is utterly reckless in his statements. According to the Patriot, his mouthpiece, there were 1,622 autos crossed to Borden up to July 30. Allow, for the sake of argument, these were all tourists, although a very large proportion were Islanders, including Mr. McIntyre himself, who went to the mainland and returned in cars, how long did these on an average remain on the Island? Would a week be an average period? Then only a week's gasoline per car need be reckoned as their purchase here of gasoline, and according to Mr. McIntyre this is sufficient to pay for his road policy.

The question naturally arises, then, what becomes of the gasoline tax provided by the Island owners of the 5,157 cars registered and licensed by the Government? These cars are here all the season and using gasoline every day when in use; what becomes of the tax they pay? Does it evaporate into thin air like the gas, or disappear as mysteriously as the twenty-odd thousand dollars of the road machinery commission, or is it just another case of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works speaking through his hat?

In connection with the use of gasoline, and its taxation, it is interesting to learn that in Great Britain scientists and industrialists have successfully experimented in obtaining gasoline from coal. At present the Mother Country buys \$250,000,000 worth of gasoline from the United States, and obviously if she could produce her own supplies, it would not only secure for her a happy independence but would have a highly favorable effect on her national balance sheet. The synthesis of oil from coal will create a new industry and concurrently it will do much to relieve the crushing burden of unemployment and depression under which the British coal industry is now struggling. Moreover, as the process depends upon high-pressure technique, which is at present only in its infancy, there is no knowing to what further and fruitful developments it might lead. More than one new industry might easily be created. This is illustrated once more the fact that necessity is the mother of invention.

Naturally what is practicable and possible for the British coal mines is equally practicable and possible for the Nova Scotia mines for the rights of the new process known as the Bergius process, after its inventor, have been obtained for the British Empire. Adaptation may be necessary, and while no particular



By James W. Bacon, M.D. TONSILS AND SCHOOL

Schools will soon be opening and you are just wondering whether you should have your youngster's tonsils removed before he or she goes back to school.

Now it cannot be denied that some tonsils are removed that have not only been doing no harm to the system, but have been actually helping to filter out some poisons from the blood.

How are you to know what to do? Well when you can get the findings of the United States Public Health Service you know at once that they are not only correct but that they have been gathered patiently and carefully.

What do they tell us? That there is more tonsillitis and throat ailments during school age than at any other time.

That there are more girls than boys suffer from tonsillitis. That there are twice as many cases of sore throats among those with bad tonsils than among those whose tonsils have been removed. And that there are fewer cases among those who have tonsils but whose tonsils are normal.

Further, there are most chest ailments among those with defective tonsils, than among those with normal tonsils and those whose tonsils have been removed.

There are more cases of illness from rheumatism, enlarged glands in neck, and ear ailments among children with defective tonsils than those with normal tonsils. And rheumatism is a forerunner of heart ailments.

There are more cases of diphtheria among children with defective tonsils than among those with normal tonsils or who have had tonsils removed.

Cases of adenoids, eye strain, inflammation of the eyes, and decayed teeth, are more frequent among children with defective tonsils than among children with normal tonsils or among those whose tonsils have been removed.

However here is the other side of the matter. The number of cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken pox and mumps all appear to be higher among children whose tonsils have been removed than among either of the groups who have tonsils. This is worth knowing.

Now you have the whole story from a real authoritative source of the United States Health Service at Washington.

What should you do? On the evidence above, and with the help of the family physician, it is likely that you will let normal tonsils alone even if they are large, but will see to it that defective tonsils are removed.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Who should act as maid of honor at a wedding?
A. The bride's sister or her most intimate friend.
Q. What is the significance of the letters "R. S. V. P."?
A. "Answer, if you please."
Q. Is it correct to sip bouillon with a spoon?
A. Yes.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Canada's Chief Imports
Q. What are Canada's Chief Imports?
A. Canada's Chief Imports, fiscal year ending March 31, 1927 were: vegetable products, \$574,994,162; animal products, \$167,291,589; fibers and textile products, \$7,665,563; Wool, wood, products and paper, \$284,120,267; Iron and its products, \$74,284,824; Non-ferrous Metal products, \$80,639,197; Non-metallic Mettle products, \$28,509,838; Chemical and Allied Products, \$16,574,753; all other commodities, \$18,077,313.

process can be acclaimed as the final, it is probable that there will be a manufacturing plant in operation in the not very distant future. The implications of this wonderful chemical and engineering achievement are so vast that they almost defy the imagination. They are best surveyed from two viewpoints—the implications in case of war, and the implications in times of peace.

In case of the outbreak of war, the possibility of a home supply of fuel oil would assume a most immediate and urgent importance. At present, with abundant world supplies of natural oil, the question of the price of the new synthetic product is a primary one, but if war should break out the question of price would take a second place, and the mere fact that we could manufacture and produce gasoline within our own shores would be an absolutely vital and critical asset. The wars of the future—should we discover no way of eradicating war—will be fought on gasoline, not only on land, but in the air and at sea.

Past And Next Census Of P. E. I.

BELIEVED TO BE DEFECTIVE Especially in the Capital. Historicus.

The impression on the minds of Prince Edward Islanders, almost since the first Census has been that the work of enumerating the population has been done in the most perfunctory and unsatisfactory fashion. For a time after each enumeration there has always been disappointment and fault-finding in the Press and histories of the country, such as we hope may not have reason to occur again—for we have yet to meet an Islander who does not hope that his love for "the Island" will descend into the grave along with him. No matter how far from its shores an Islander wanders, his or her last wish is to be buried in the plot at home.

To show deeply this Census taking interests our people we turn up the comments made in one of our histories in 1861 at the returns then published. The historian went so far as to characterize the taking as "a great evil." He then proceeds as follows:—

"The Census of 1861 is taken, and yet it is not taken. Enumerators, as appointment, have in some instances proved disappointments, and estimate a whole that depended on the accuracy of its parts, has to be glued together by suppositions and imaginary data; important items of inquiry have been satisfied by dis-satisfying answers and in many cases (quotations would embarrass its subject still more) ideas of inquisitiveness, of taxation notions, of landlordism, and of mistaken independence, have served to multiply the most important step a country can take to make itself known, and appreciated before the world. Domestic servants and children have often been allowed to confuse inquiry, to offer erroneous returns, and supply defective information. Farmers, whose highest progress and prospects depended on the most accurate information of their cropping capabilities, have allowed from ill-grudged motives a partial survey of their industry, and thus given their countenance to statements that wear the color of fun, and place them disadvantageously before their fellows. Were really true, Prince Edward Island might well blush through burned clay, and tremble as her poplars, before the breath of honest enquiry; but they are not true as a whole, and may be considered as falling below the real facts, not perhaps as to the number of population, but in the enumeration of the quantities of production.

These reflections on the census of 1861 are rather severe, as had since been proven. The fault on the contrary was due to deficient knowledge on the part of the enumerators of how to perform the tasks they undertook to perform. At that time they lacked education and owed their appointments to party politics. This, we presume, is how the "Great Evil" was caused by a weak spot that still exists.

The only special training enumerators receive to fit them for their task is a superficial course of instruction, imparted by the Returning Officer for a few days before their duties commence. This is not a sufficient course of training for the difficult duty they are called on to perform. As pointed out above National, Provincial, Civic and Community Interests are involved, and should be given the fullest consideration, from all the above viewpoints by all the officials from the highest to the lowest.

The Census of 1871 was no better. There was similar disappointment, but no reform was inaugurated. Indeed it is the prevailing opinion that we lost two representatives, in the Commons, by the defective Census returns on which the Island representation was based. And the wrong was allowed to minimize our importance as a Province for several years afterwards.

The Census of 1881 saw no substantial reform in taking the population and the same may be said of 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921. We feel that there was a wrong done to this Province in the Census of 1891, especially to Charlottetown. This being the Capital City, the blow struck of its prosperity more severely than the outlying towns and districts. The figures are still being quoted, but if more vigor and reliable methods are adopted for 1931 afterwards our Province will at last appear in its true light, under Confederation.

Our reason for this belief is founded on the increased enrolment of the school attendances of Char-

lotte town. It has advanced nearly two fold in the past twenty years. It will be well, therefore, for our Ottawa members, Commons and Senate, to give particular attention to the matter of the qualification of enumerators for 1931. The Returning Officer of 1921 is quite capable for the position and many of the enumerators also only need a chance to fulfil their duties efficiently.

—FLY TIME—

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 14, 1928

A MEDIUM OF BLESSINGS—A faithful man shall abound with blessings; but he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent.—Prov. 28:20.

PRAYER—Make us, Lord, vessels sanctified and meet for Thy use.

SUMMER DAYS—These sun-filled days of Summer, Of limpid lake and stream, When fleecy clouds are floating In azure skies of dream, When softest zephyrs whisper Among the rustling trees, When 'mid the flowers resplendent Are humming birds and bees.

So swift are slipping past us Like ships on silver sea, In vain we try to hold them— Sweet memories and dreams, That glide with golden sunshine Life's turbid, swelling stream; So when my days are over, Oh! may they linger here, A memory like the Summer days, To fill sad hearts with cheer. —Helen B. Anderson.

But oh! they leave behind them Sweet memories and dreams, That glide with golden sunshine Life's turbid, swelling stream; So when my days are over, Oh! may they linger here, A memory like the Summer days, To fill sad hearts with cheer. —Helen B. Anderson.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

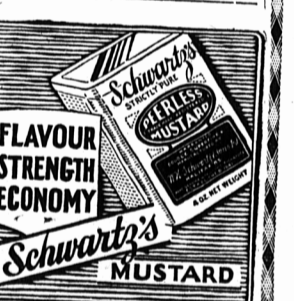
By ROBERTA LEE Wicker Furniture

Salt not only cleanses wicker work, but prevents it from turning yellow. Make a strong solution of salt water and wash all wicker furniture.

Old Window Shades Old window shades can be used for kitchen towels if they are soaked and boiled clean, thus taking out the dressing.

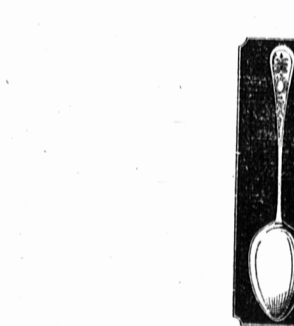
Lemons

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