

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1928

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

IN yesterday's issue we published a fairly complete summary of the speech delivered on Saturday last by the Hon. R. B. Bennett in the Exhibition Building, Charlottetown. Many hundreds of people heard this speech and many more would have heard it had it not been for the downpour of rain. In any case the speech as delivered was heard and will be read by the people of the Province generally. They will be in a position to judge of the accuracy and the fairness of the criticisms of it by the Liberal press. The criticisms refer largely to interpolations which were not contained in the speech and to assumptions for which there was no foundation. Mr. Bennett has been accused of preaching the gospel of gloom and of pessimism. There was not a word of pessimism in his whole speech or in any that he has delivered during his tour of the Maritimes. On the contrary he is an optimist of the first rank and has unbounded faith in the future of Canada, but wisely he recognizes the danger of allowing Canada's business and Canada's employment and Canada's production to be permeated by a foreign element. That this permeation is now in progress is clearly indicated by the fact that Canada is not now in a position to give employment to its own people and that our native population as well as our immigrants are leaving us in vast numbers. For several years past Canada has not retained its natural increase of population and it will not require any astute philosophy to discover in this something that is not for the betterment of Canada. These are matters which those who heard Mr. Bennett and those who read the summary report of his speeches will realize for themselves, and they will not be misled by things which he did not say or by assumptions as to what he meant and did not say. We commend to the careful perusal of our people the summary of the speech in yesterday's Guardian and ask them to judge for themselves whether his representations are worthy of their most careful study.

OUR FUTURE POPULATION.

ACCORDING to statistics recently compiled by David C. Lamb, Salvation Army Commissioner, of the 90,000 immigrants who came to Canada during the first four months of this year, 36% were British, 12% American, and 52% continental. If there already existed a large British majority in the total population these figures would not be so serious. But that is not so. The present population of the Dominion is only 56% British, and in a few years' time, if the present trend continues, that slender majority will disappear entirely. The increase in the continental inflow has been very rapid. It has risen steadily from twenty-two per cent. in 1921 to fifty in 1927, while the British inflow has fallen from forty-seven per cent. to thirty-four, and the American from thirty-one per cent. to sixteen.

From these figures it will easily be seen that the British complexion of Canada is being seriously threatened. An idea has become rooted in Great Britain that Canada for some reason or other does not desire British immigrants. This opinion was mildly voiced by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald shortly after his arrival in Canada. He said that the sieve through which British immigrants entered Canada was "too fine." There are technical obstacles in the way of the British immigrants. There is a sort of official ribbon trimming exacted in the matter of extending permits to intending British emigrants when Canada is the destination. Just what lies at the root of this discrimination against British immigrants it might be difficult to trace, it may be an outcome of what the Toronto Globe calls in general terms the separatist policy of the Mackenzie King ad-

ministration, a policy which is manifesting itself in its tender solicitude for the good-will of the United States and its pandering to the trade of that country.

That Canada is in some way becoming Americanized is a widespread opinion. That this Americanization should become diluted with an increasing stream of migration from Central Europe is not a pleasing prospect nor an encouraging one for the stability of our British connection.

The Hon. R. B. Bennett, in his recent speech at the banquet in his honor at Beach Grove Inn pointed out some of the dangers confronting democracy. One of these was a growing lack of interest on the part of the people in vital national affairs. The future of Canada rests solely on its continued adherence to its British connection. Should our population become diluted by foreign and alien immigration, our British connection may become sadly and permanently weakened. The inflow from Europe must be safeguarded and preference must be given to immigrants of British stock. Central Europe has little to offer Canada in the way of desirable population and the meshes of the sieve through which these people come to us should be tightened very much more closely than they are. The West is saturated with a foreign population which it will require years to Canadianize. It will not be wise to allow this foreign preponderance to continue long enough to loosen the bonds which now bind us to the British Empire.

This is a matter that the immigration authorities of Canada should take especial note of. The increasing population of Western Canada indicates very clearly that in the not distant future the West will be the dominant factor in Canada. Prudence and safety demand that the dominant factor should be Canadian and British.

COAL FOR COKE.

THE Montreal Gazette notes that last year Canada produced 2,027,058 tons of gas-house and by-product coke, and that this year the output will be greater because of the construction of new coking plants. It adds: "More consumers of home products mean a more flourishing Canadian coal and coke industry." One would wish this very so, but the fact is that seventy-five per cent. of the coke now produced in Canada is made from American coal, admitted duty-free, and that the big coking plant now about completed at Montreal has been constructed and located for the use of coal from American mines. Under the present tariff, Nova Scotia coal is discriminated against, by reason of the customs draw-back in favor of coal imported for the manufacture of coke. This tariff item is in direct conflict with one of the recommendations in the Duncan Report.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The City Council is to be commended on its determination to fight the caterpillar pest. It is hoped the Council will follow up its determination.

The police report for July is at variance with the claim that drinking conditions are improving. Numerical conditions are worse than in recent years.

The electors of this Province, both provincial and federal, have been given abundant food for thought during the past few days. Let us hope they will profit by it and grow up into politically healthy Canadian citizens.

The caterpillars are still holding their picnics in the ornamental trees along the city streets, and the trees are beginning to show it. It will require several sprayings to convince these pests they are not needed in Charlottetown.

Notes by the Way

TODAY the electors of good old Belfast will have the opportunity of voting for a member to succeed Judge Inman. The contest has been fast and furious, the addition of a third candidate adding considerably to the spice and vim of the discussions. The effect of the split vote is hard to foretell. Had it been a straight fight between the Government and Opposition supporters the opinion generally expressed is that the Opposition candidate would have been an easy winner. There is grave dissatisfaction with the Government on two main points, its serious breach of pre-election promises with reference to Prohibition enforcement, and the unsatisfactory road policy it has seen fit to pursue.

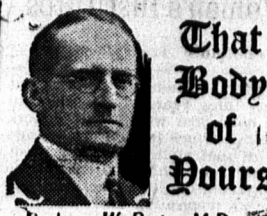
Although it is admitted the road machines do the best possible work properly handled, the Government has not properly handled them through either trying to do too much or too little. The inexperience of the operators has told seriously against the efficiency of these admirable road machines, and Mr. Lea's excuse is that because the Technical School was discontinued the Government could not get trained men. If that argument is worth anything it is against the Government for biting off more than it could chew. Then the by-roads or secondary roads, have been sadly neglected. Under the old system, the farmers were responsible to a large extent for their own public roads and went out and worked on them under the roadmaster to see they were fit for hauling. Now the Government pays to have this work done, and are not doing it. The farmers do not see why they should be taxed to pay for the roads being repaired and then have to do the work themselves.

As to the question of Prohibition it was forced on the electors at this time by Mr. Bentley, who is not satisfied that the Saunders Government has carried out its pre-election promises. Neither is any other body for that matter, but it has been decided by the official Opposition to leave the matter in abeyance until the plebiscite on the subject promised in 1929. A good deal of dirty linen has been publicly washed in this connection, which will serve no useful purpose. Mr. Bentley has been accused of being inconsistent as a Prohibitionist by serving wine on his table in 1912. We do not think anyone will attach much significance to that. It was only after Mr. Bentley's break with the Conservative party in 1913 that he adopted an absolutely non-compromising attitude on the liquor question and went out and campaigned against his former friends.

It is quite conceivable, and even admitted by Mr. Bentley, that before this political quarrel he did not see much harm in wine as a dietetic article. But once he made a political issue of it, he became a "whole hogger," and we think that since then nobody will deny that he has been consistently absolutely in favor of the strict enforcement of the most stringent prohibition law—except, perhaps, when a rich client may have "treated" a few friends upon the supposed satisfactory settlement of a law-suit.

In this connection we may give here a letter on Prohibition by the greatest authority on mental diseases of his time, which has never previously been published. In 1913 the Mathieson Government passed the first real prohibition law ever put on our statute books. Previously, so-called prohibition measures were adopted, but they were merely camouflaging, serving to encourage illicit drinking, characteristic of all Temperance Alliance legislation on the subject. When the Mathieson law was passed, the Editor of the Guardian sent a copy of the paper with an article on the subject to Sir Thomas J. Clouston, Edinburgh, recognized as the greatest living authority on insanity and head of the Mental Hospital in Edinburgh. Sir Thomas had lectured in London in 1912 on the effect of the abuse of alcohol on the brain, and had argued that if youths abstained from the use of alcohol until they were twenty-one years of age there was little chance of their ever becoming drunkards or suffering mentally from over indulgence. The letter of Sir Thomas was as follows, and we give it now more as a matter of the authentic opinion of an expert than for any effect it may have on merely political prohibitionists:

26, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 13 May, 1913. I have yours of the 30th ult. and the paper you were good enough to send me. My speech at the Mansion House, London, last year, was printed in the British Journal of Inebriety at the time. I am sorry I have no copy by me. It did not really contain much that was new on the subject. Its importance consisted in the fact that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of London, and was taken part in by some of the best-known members of our profession in that city.



By James W. Dalton, M.D.

ARE HEALTH HABITS REALLY WORTH WHILE?

A physician advanced a strange argument recently, when he stated that this matter of sleep, food, and exercise, was really not important. That if your ancestors had had various ailments such as smallpox, typhoid fever, malaria, and other infectious ailments, that a certain degree of immunity or freedom from these ailments would be handed down to you. He pointed out further how some weaklings physically came through illnesses better than others more robust.

What about this? Well there can be no question but that you inherit a certain degree of immunity or safety from certain ailments and not from others. Other individuals will inherit immunity from these ailments that attack you, and will be attacked by those from which you are immune. It would therefore, on the face of it, appear that there is really little use of bothering to take care of yourself if some ailments may attack you and others may not.

However there is the one point that must not be forgotten and that is that these ailments that may attack you may do so in a very severe manner or in a mild manner, according to the degree of immunity your parents and ancestors handed on to you. If in a mild type there is nothing to worry about, but in a severe type your life itself may be at stake. And it is just here that your habits of life are going to count for or against you.

If you have a good digestion, a regular intestinal habit, good pure blood, a good pair of lungs, and a strong heart, these are going to count for you in the final struggle. Your doctor will tell you that he has seen cases of typhoid, of pneumonia, of severe poisoning following an operation that had been delayed too long, where the degree of the infection was so severe that he had practically given up hope, and yet the patient's strong heart, his constitution, had brought him safely over the crisis.

Now it is quite possible that the day will come when civilized man will be inoculated against the various ailments, just as he is now vaccinated and inoculated against smallpox and typhoid.

But even then as now, the condition in which he keeps his body by food, sleep, and exercise, will always be a deciding factor in his chances for recovery should any severe ailment attack him.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 16, 1928

A STRIKING CONTRAST—He that is of a proud heart stirreth up strife; but he that putteth his trust cording to the degree of immunity. Prov. 28:25.

PRAYER—Trust in the Lord, forever trust, and banish all thy fear.

VOICES  
Voices there are which call me on To higher heights than these, Like whispers low, yet clear and sweet. They linger on the breeze.

Love's message to my soul they bring From regions better far: Mount upward if you would attain And follow Faith's bright star.

Fear not when duty calls you on; Shun prudish shame which mars Strong efforts in the fight 'gainst wrong Some senseless custom bars.

See high aloft fair honor sits, She braved life's lesser ills: Aim high, be true, and also you May scale those lofty hills. Toronto. —Shella.

I sympathize with all efforts to regulate the use of alcoholic drinks so that they shall be discouraged and evils minimized. The subject of actual prohibition is, in my judgment, still somewhat in doubt. Norway has been unsuccessful; the prohibition States in America cannot, I fear, be said to have solved the problem by the measures they have taken for the absolute stoppage of the supply of liquor. I do not believe that it can be prohibited, and I further think that such prohibition is unjustifiable in the present state of public opinion and in face of the fact that, in a large number of countries of the world, wine is largely a dietetic article consumed by everybody. In our large cities I cannot see how prohibition can possibly be successful, and if you have a law habitually broken it cannot fall to have a bad effect on a community. I believe in all the measures you describe in your article, except that which makes a doctor liable to satisfy the courts that prohibition was in accordance with reasonable medical requirements. That implies an interference with the doctor's professional practice and his confidential relations to his patients, which are at the very root of our professional work and position. It would seem also to imply an exposure of the patient's name in what is not a criminal offense, also non-medical persons cannot possibly judge as to what is reasonable in medical practice. I am, Yours truly, (Sgd.) T. J. Clouston.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "we performed our duty." Say "we discharged our duty." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: agnomen; a as in "at," o as in "no," accent after the o. OFTEN MISPELLED: deign; no a in the word. SYNONYMS: pacify, appease, conciliate, propitiate, placate, mollify. 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: FEASIBLE; capable of being done; practicable. "It was a solution if it proved feasible."

The Land We Love By Frank Yeigh

HOSPITALS IN CANADA  
Q. How many hospitals are there in Canada?  
A. There are 700 hospitals in Canada, not including those for mental patients or sanitariums for tuberculosis patients. Of these 400 are public hospitals, 275 private, and 30 Red Cross. The public hospitals are by far the largest units. They are a little over 60 beds per hospital; private hospitals average 8 1/2 beds each, and Red Cross hospitals 5 beds each.

Modern Etiquette By Roberta Lee

Q. Who escorts the debutante to the dinner table?  
A. Her brother or her father.  
Q. What is the least a Pullman porter should be tipped for a day, or an overnight trip?  
A. 25c a day.  
Q. What is becoming customary at all social functions?  
A. To use the daylight as much as possible.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK By ROBERTA LEE

Kitchen Help  
Hang single sheets of newspaper near the sink. They can be used in many ways. One way is to wrap the garbage in paper before putting in the can; it keeps the can clean.

Cleaning Chickens  
A nice way to get chickens perfectly clean when dressing them, is to rub them thoroughly with baking soda and then wash off with warm water.

Copper and Brass Vessels  
Copper and brass vessels are brightened by using vinegar and salt in the water when washing them.

Little Stories About The Canadian Farm

THE WONDER OF THE SOIL  
"Mother earth" beneath our feet, the soil of the backyard garden and of the farmer's fields is not mere dirt, not a dead inert substance, but it is a living changing vital thing which next to living organisms is perhaps the most complex, the most interesting and the most wonderful thing in nature—a highly organized mixture of minute rock fragments, organic matter, water, air, dissolved chemical substances, yeasts, molds and bacteria.

Through countless ages climatic agencies have changed the outer portions of the solid rock of the earth's crust into a loose and decomposed condition. These tiny rock fragments are constantly changing, undergoing wear and tear and a constant replacement. The chemicals which they contain are dissolved in the rain which falls and are absorbed by roots of the plant kingdom and finally built into trees, farm and garden crops and weeds. Soils differ very greatly in their chemical properties. Some are rich in nitrogen, some are rich in phosphorus, and some are rich in potash. Most of the soils of our Western prairies appear to be well supplied with all of these three most essential elements of plant food. The soils of Eastern Canada are usually lacking particularly in phosphorus. Physically also, soils differ very greatly. Coarse sand grains may be as large as the head of a pin while some clay particles are so small that it requires more than 50,000,000 of them to equal in size one such grain of sand.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the soil is its biological properties. Hidden in the subterranean darkness of the soil is a whole swarming world of life. The members are often weird in form, sometimes harmful and usually beneficial in their acts, but never for a moment day or night without their effect on the giant world of plants and animals and men that lives forgetfully above them. As many as fifty million soil microbes may be quartered in a teaspoonful of ordinary soil. The acts of these teeming millions of microscope workers is manifold. One of their important duties is to break down farm man-

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