

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1928

CRIME AS A SCIENCE

TRULY this is a scientific age. In a comparatively few years we have reduced the world to a community, we converse across oceans and continents, we fly across oceans, we have annihilated distances, we have substituted machinery for manual labor, and have filled our homes, our workshops and our offices with labor-saving devices to meet almost every human want. Science has made a new and comfortable world out of a world which, from the viewpoint of today, was one of toil and discomfort.

But science has also applied itself to the development of the world's greatest of all modern aspirations, the acquisition of hire without labor, the getting of something for nothing. A few days ago our news columns reported a huge mail robbery at the railway depot in Toronto by which a few men secured a loot of about a quarter of a million dollars without leaving a trace of their visit, except the robbery. Later a robbery of a more serious character was discovered when the mails were being transferred from the trans-Atlantic liner the Leviathan, to the post office at Southampton, England, after her arrival from New York with a cargo of passengers and mails. The loot amounted to many thousands of dollars, enough to place the robbers on Easy Street for the remainder of their lives.

These are only two recent incidents, and to them we might add scores of bank robberies, hold-ups, etc., many of them on a large scale, and in almost every instance the robbers have escaped and are still at large, still, no doubt, planning other adventures.

Crime has been reduced to a science. The mail or bank robber is not a low-down thief of the ordinary kind. He plans with precision the project he is about to undertake. Any one of the robberies mentioned required as much detail and perfection of plans as a building of a warship or a radio station. The man or men carrying them out must be cool, courageous, ingenious, must consider the time, place and the human element to be encountered in the venture. The fact that so many have got away with it, shows the ingenuity which, if applied to worthy purposes, would be of incalculable value to the world.

Robbery on a gigantic scale, playing for larger stakes is one of the modern tendencies. Get rich quick schemes are afloat all around us. Speculation and gambling are features of the tendency. To get something for nothing is the modern drift and it is increasing in volume day by day. Even the mails, once securely guarded, are no longer safe. Money, and plenty of it, has become the common quest, and the pity of it is that the more we advance in knowledge the more intense becomes the quest. We have drifted far downward, while advancing upward, if we may use such a paradox.

OUR WEALTH SOURCES.

IN this country we have four main sources of wealth production, namely, the soil, the forest, the mine and the sea. Upon any one or all of these we can draw almost indefinitely. At present, in the matter of output, they stand in the order named. The soil is our greatest producer, although in recent years the mine is rapidly forging to the front and may in the not distant future outstrip its competitors. We have as yet touched but the fringe of our mineral wealth; yet we have discovered that, buried along with our minerals there are other sources of wealth; some of them by-products, some of them new elements and many of them of incalculable value.

In the nature of things the soil is our greatest wealth producer and we may reasonably hope that it shall always hold the foremost place among our sources of wealth. Agriculture differs in many important respects from all other sources. It is largely an individual occupation. The farmer works for himself and incidentally for the community and the country. He engages labor, he helps to feed the world and the more he takes from his soil the more productive it becomes. It is a bank from which he can draw indefinitely and with interest, provided he deals honestly with it. He cannot cheat it without cheating himself. He is his own master and is rarely troubled with strikes or lockouts.

The forest and the mine are not individualistic. They are usually operated by corporations, and are liable to many uncertainties. The area operated becomes exhausted, and there may be no possibility of enlargement. The labor market may fluctuate, supply and demand are uncertain. The best their laborers may hope for is day's wages and those are uncertain. The fisheries are subject to similar uncertainties. The farmer alone stands supreme over environmental conditions. True, he occasionally has to face unfavorable conditions. The weather is a fluctuating quantity, as is also the market, but he is less liable to uncontrollable conditions than any of his competitors in the race for wealth. This is true only of mixed farming. The farmer who plies his trade on one line of agriculture is subject to the same uncertainties as the miner and the lumberman.

In these days of feverish wealth-hunting, when the commercial and industrial world are each consolidating, amalgamating, forming large corporations in order to hog the market, there is danger that the individual farmer may disappear as the individual manufacturer and the individual merchant is being swallowed up in corporations and chain institutions. Danger, we say advisedly, for we believe that farming on a large corporation scale would be a misfortune. This province, for instance, would make a fine single farm to be operated by a corporation or joint stock company. Such a farm would give employment to thousands of men and women, but each would be but a day laborer and the boasted independence of the farmer would be a thing of the past.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the olden days the ladies are said to have set their caps for the men. "But," remarked an elderly dame of that period, "they did not set their knee-caps."

Who is there that is not glad to be alive these glorious June days and the better days are still before us. It is therefore a duty as well as a pleasure to keep alive and to let others know we are alive.

We shall be pleased to see our civilian soldiers back in camp again. There will be no forebodings connected with their visit this time as was the case in 1914.

Our supervised playground is still in the future and there has never been greater need of it than now. Our streets, practically the only place for children to play in are little better than death traps. It speaks well for the carefulness of our auto drivers that, so far this season, there has been no serious street accident.

Notes by the Way

MR. BENNETT, the Conservative leader, is well spoken of by the Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal journal in Canada, and its tribute is paid with thoughtful and well-considered judgment. "Mr. Bennett," The Globe says, "has an abundance of energy. To this he owes much of his success in life. He has risen from comparative obscurity through the law and through business, to the place he has occupied for years in public regard. His legal acumen and his business ability are of a high order. He has had long experience in legislative halls. He possesses culture and the advantage gained from much travel. If the people of the country can have the undivided benefit of these qualities and attributes, the forcefulness of his personality and a sincerity of purpose, Conservative leadership should be of great value to the whole people."

Mr. Bennett was born in New Brunswick, and of Loyalist descent, and he stands four square for the maintenance of our British connection. Every reader of The Guardian is aware of the insidious efforts that are being made to weaken that link, and how after an Imperial Conference the boast was made on behalf of the Separationists in Canada and South Africa that a new Magna Charta had been gained for the Dominions, liberating them from thralldom. Canada had gained a new status, we were told.

In his allegiance to our Sovereign and in devotion to the continuance of monarchical institutions in Canada, Mr. Bennett is an able and worthy successor to the Conservative Premiers who have held office since Confederation—Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Robert Borden and Right Honorable Arthur Meighen. It is pleasing to note that of these seven honored Conservative leaders of the past three Maritime Province men. Many patriotic Canadians, including not a few who have not hitherto identified themselves with the present Opposition party, will heartily welcome the day when Mr. Bennett shall lead the Conservative host again to victory and become the eighth Conservative Premier of Canada.

The signs of the times are propitious. Mr. Bennett, strong in himself, has identified himself with the people and the business interests of the West. He is popular in Ontario, well received and free from objection in Quebec and a "favorite son" in the Maritimes. His sense of justice and fair play are winning qualities that bridge over mere party lines. And it is worthy of mention that The Globe's tribute as quoted above was written after the close of a session of Parliament in which Mr. Bennett had successfully demonstrated his gift of leadership and his combative force and skill in many verbal contests with the most redoubtable of his opponents.

It would require quite a few bushels of seed potatoes to pay our three Liberal members the extra \$2,000 per session that was called for by the famous "round robin." Our farmers who grow potatoes and fight the bugs, realize that there is a lot of work in the potato business and, like the tubers they have their "eyes" open. They see the robins in the trees and hear their sweet voices in melodious song. Naturally they would like to know what a round robin is like. No bird of that variety has yet been seen in Prince Edward Island. It seems to belong exclusively to Ottawa, and naturally, the farmer asks the Member for whom he voted to tell him about it.

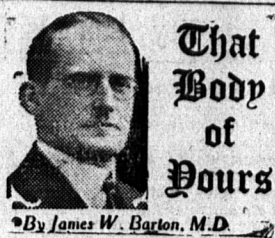
But, as we are informed, that important personage gives but little information on the subject, seems shy of it and prefers to talk about anything else. The good Liberal paper which some farmers read is equally reticent. All this tends to deepen the mystery and increase the curiosity among the potato growers. Of course, the Member cannot be forced to tell all he knows about round robins. Boys and girls in their early teens are asking Dad about it now, but he only shakes his head and looks down.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Canada's Newspaper Production

Q. What is Canada's Newspaper Production? A. Canada is the largest producer of newspaper in the world, producing more than one-third of the world's total production of 6,126,000. Production by leading countries is as follows:—Canada, 2,420,000 tons; United States, 1,500,000; Great Britain, 610,000; Germany, 495,000; Sweden, 231,000; Japan, 220,000; Finland, 190,000; Norway, 187,000; France, 145,000; Newfoundland, 140,000.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

VALUE OF INTELLIGENCE TESTS

It was my privilege some time ago, by request of the government, to make an examination of the boys of a reformatory school. The general condition physically with recommendations regarding deficiencies and deformities, teeth, tonsils, and so forth, was duly tabulated. Associated with me was a professor of psychology who by intelligence tests gave each boy his rating mentally.

Two boys were found to be over 100 per cent mentally, most were between 70 and 90 per cent, whilst some went as low as 60 per cent. During my examination I took the opportunity to estimate each boy's intelligence by the answers he gave to my questions and the manner in which he obeyed my instructions. I got considerable satisfaction out of finding that my estimate of the boys' intelligence, with one exception, was the same as that of the mental examiner. I of course concluded that he was right in this case as this was his particular job.

And yet as I thought the matter over at the time I wondered if these intelligence tests really gave a correct estimate of the boy's ability to get on with his fellow men, his ability to make a living out in the world. And now some one has pointed out that "a child with high intelligence may have such a disagreeable personality as to cause his life to be a failure, whereas a so-called moron (one below normal mentality), may succeed in life and even hold positions of trust. The intelligence test does not measure emotions. Now the reason that many of these reform boys made good although they were below normal mentally was because they were taught trades, were made to do chores, were taught to play band instruments and so forth. And last but not least they were placed on different kinds of athletic teams and thus learned to play.

And you will remember what we've had to say about play. The game must do his part in the game whether pitching, catching, fielding, playing scrummage, half back or line man, defence centre or forward. He must learn to control his temper, must not be selfish in his play and learn how to take a defeat and how to take a success. You can readily see then that while intelligence tests are useful to the boy who has learned to take his knocks, to respect the other fellow's rights, to be willing to do his own work and sometimes the other fellow's also, is going to be a "useful member of the community." The intelligence test does not measure emotions, courage, leadership, or companionship. And that is what counts as a citizen, your ability to help, to fit in with others. Judges in juvenile courts tell us that juvenile crime decreases where playgrounds are established. Play makes a boy a better citizen in every way. See that your child plays.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Are "male" and "female" to designate "man" and "woman," still in use in conversation? A. No, they have been dropped from present-day speech. Q. What does a wedding breakfast consist of? A. The menu is practically the same as a luncheon. Q. What is a garden party? A. A garden party is an afternoon tea out of doors.

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INQUIRY IN COMMONS

BRITISH-DOMINION PROVINCIAL LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Historics.

Under this scheme the Provincial Government and the British Government supplies the farmer with \$1,500 for stock and equipment. The Canadian Government recruits the settler and provides settlement and supervision, free of charge, and in addition, shares on a 50-50 basis any loss on account of stock and equipment. On the event of the default of a settler within the first two years, the loss of interest on account of the purchase price of the land is shared on the following basis:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Percentage. Provincial Government 25%, Dominion Government 25%, British Government 50%.

This scheme has already been adopted by two of the provinces and negotiations are now being carried on with another province. Training and Placement of British Boys in Farm Homes.

Land Settlement for British Boys

The object is to establish on farms of their own British boys who have come to Canada and who have acquired the necessary experience in farm work, and who have each saved \$500. Under this scheme the British Government loans \$1,250, the Dominion Government \$1,000, the Provincial Government \$3,050 and these loans, with the boy's savings, aggregate \$3,000 which is available for this settlement on the farm.

To indicate the importance of this work, the British and Canadian Governments have entered into an agreement to spend \$5,000,000 during the next ten years in making such loans. As illustrating the special effort put forward to encourage British immigration, the Canadian Department of Immigration spends in this work \$16.67 for each British Immigrant accompanied with an average cost of 11 cents per head for immigrants from the continental countries.

Federal Responsibility.

In the opinion of the committee the responsibility and control of the selection of immigrants no matter by whom recurring rest solely and exclusively with the Government of Canada.

Provincial Co-operation.

The committee recommends that special efforts be now made to extend the field of activity of the Provincial Authorities, particularly in the matter of placement, settlement and supervision of immigrants, and that with this in view the Federal Government consider contributing to defray the cost of Provincial co-operation for that purpose.

Medical Examination.

There have been complaints about the new system of medical inspection under which Canadian doctors conduct the medical examinations of prospective immigrants in the United Kingdom. It appears that this new system was inaugurated as a result of representations made to the Department of Immigration by the Provincial Governments, by the Provincial Council of Health and by other Social Service Organizations. Several reasons were urged in favor of the change:

- 1. Great hardship was imposed on the immigrant who had been passed by the medical inspectors in the United Kingdom and then upon coming to Canada was subsequently rejected on arrival or after admission. 2. A large number of deportations have taken place on account of the mental or physical unfitness of those who had been passed as mentally and physically fit before leaving the United Kingdom. 3. The proportions of immigrants committed to mental institutions in Canada has been excessive.

The new system affords free medical examination of prospective immigrants by Canadian doctors before they take passage for Canada. Twenty-one Canadian doctors and forty-five Roster doctors are conducting medical inspection in the British Isles, and there are 332 centres where medical examinations are conducted, and, in addition, special provisions are made for medical examinations in isolated communities. On the continent there are seven Canadian doctors whose work is confined to examining all emigrants at the continental ports of embarkation. Previous to the examination the continental emigrants are subjected to a medical examination near his home under the auspices of the steamship company. Quarantine, fumigation and other precautions are enacted at the ports of embarkation in addition to the medical examination by the Canadian doctors. The suggestion was made that the volume of emigration from the British Isles to Canada was being reduced by the new medical arrangement, but the evidence shows that there has been a greater decrease in emigration from the British Isles to the other overseas Dominions and to the United States. The committee was impressed with the fact that the medical officers to whom is entrusted the medical examination of intending emigrants have a serious responsibility to Canada, not only to the federal government, but also to the province. It is their duty to ascertain if the intending emigrants are physically and mentally fit to take their places and to their share as Canadian citizens. In this connection and more particularly with regard to immigration from the Continent of Europe, the committee quotes the resolution passed by the Social Service Council of Canada at its meeting recently held in Montreal as follows:—"The Social Service of Canada having in mind the burden now laid on the various provinces of Canada in providing for the idiots and the insane, and the unfortunate results of the admission into this country of the nervous and feeble-minded desires to urge upon the Federal Government a continued and strict adherence to the provisions of the Immigration Act in order that the door may not be open for the entrance of those types of prohibited undesirables." Owing to the present arrangements a considerable amount of misunderstanding and dissatisfaction has arisen during the transition period. Certain objections were mentioned by witnesses, some of which have already been remedied. The present system of medical examination in the British Isles was inaugurated primarily for the benefit and protection of the British immigrants. The Department of Immigration and the Department of Health should, it is considered, make the most exhaustive efforts to see that the new system is perfected so as to eliminate as far as possible, inconvenience, delay and expense to the prospective immigrant, and to dispel the idea that there is any in-

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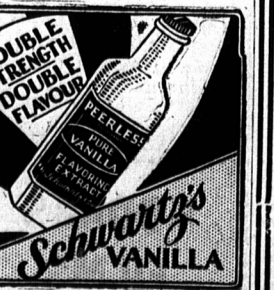
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attention on the part of the Canadian Government to restrict or hinder age subjects. For this purpose the committee recommends that the present system would be improved and that it would obviate delay and inconvenience to the prospective emigrant, especially those who reside in the rural districts of the British Isles, if the examinations were made by British local doctors, paid by and under the supervision and control of the Canadian medical authorities, who should be located at convenient centres of population. Special Passage Rates for British Settlers. 1.—Teen Age. The committee approves of all previous efforts to promote and encourage teen age immigration from Great Britain and recommends that the age limit for boy immigrants be extended to boys 14 to 19 years of age, both inclusive. 2.—Domestic. That the arrangements now in effect for the movement of domestics from the United Kingdom to Canada be continued. 3.—Family Re-Unions. That measures be taken to extend the assisted passage privileges to the families of immigrants from Great Britain who are now in Canada and who have so far established themselves as to have a reasonable prospect of being able to support their families in this country. Reduction in Ocean Rates for all British Immigrants. 4.—That measures be taken at an early date to arrange a conference between the Federal and British (Continued on page 5)

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