

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1929

BIRD SANCTUARIES

It is encouraging to note that a definite move is being made towards establishing a bird sanctuary for the district of Charlottetown. As noted elsewhere a meeting was held two evenings ago at which this matter was fully discussed, and judging by the energy usually exercised in any matters of public interest by the gentlemen who attended this meeting, it is quite safe to assume that the project they have undertaken will be carried to a successful issue.

Every other province in Canada has one or more bird sanctuaries and it is now definitely known that these sanctuaries have been a great factor in increasing the number of migratory birds. Wild geese, duck and brant, in their migration to and from their nesting-grounds in the north, pass over Canada, and vast numbers of them over Prince Edward Island. In the spring these birds, particularly geese and brant, wend their way northward to their breeding-grounds and after their long journey from the south, take advantage of every sheet of open-water in sight, for rest and feed. The Migratory Bird Treaty between Great Britain and the United States very properly makes it unlawful to shoot the birds at this season. The idea of the bird sanctuary is to provide them with safe resting and feeding grounds, and it is a remarkable fact that the birds soon learn to know the retreats provided for them, in which they instinctively feel that they will not be molested by their arch-enemy, the man with the gun.

At the meeting above referred to, several suitable localities were discussed and it is hoped that a selection will shortly be made and the necessary arrangements completed to make the sanctuary regulations effective. Public opinion in this province is strongly in favor of the establishment of one or more sanctuaries for the protection of wild bird life. It is possible that a few pot-hunters may object to a regulation which will deprive them of the pleasure of shooting a few mother-birds on their way to their nesting-grounds, but, as in all our sister provinces, the scriptural injunction "save the dam" will eventually prevail, and it is not too much to expect that in the very near future, a number of areas will be set aside in this province, in which our feathered fellow creatures may feel that they are secure.

N. B. AGAIN ACTIVE

The latest evidence of activity on the part of the New Brunswick Government is the appointment of a repatriation commissioner who will act under the New Brunswick Commissioner of Immigration and Industry in an attempt to bring back to the farm lands of the Province former New Brunswickers now resident in the New England States.

Repatriation, if it is to be successful, must mean more than merely sending a commissioner to invite former Canadians to return to Canada. He must be in a position to assure them that something worth while awaits them in the Province to which they are called. The Baxter Government, which has shown a practical interest in immigration matters affecting the Province, may be expected to realize the importance of supplementing the efforts of the commissioner with work at home. The fact of the appointment having been made and the commissioner dispatched to the New England

States on his mission, indicates that the New Brunswick Government has a definite policy in view.

Would that so much could be said of the Government of our own Province, which has lost to the New England States a greater proportion of its sons and daughters than any Province in Canada! The need of a Colonization and Immigration Bureau has frequently been urged upon Premier Saunders and his colleagues, but not even a reply has been vouchsafed nor a reason given why such a bureau should not be established. It was only recently that The Guardian had occasion to report the appointment by the New Brunswick Government of experts for the encouragement and development of the fox industry in that Province. Other measures of general benefit, such as co-operation with the Federal Government in immigration matters, the advertising of New Brunswick agricultural products at the Canadian National Exhibition, etc., have been cited. These are examples from a neighboring Province which should, if anything could, awaken the Government of this Province to some show of practical interest in the major concerns of the people who elected them.

EXCESSIVE SPEEDING

The Grand Jury at the present session of the Supreme Court, drew attention to the increasing recklessness of motorists in driving on country roads. During the present month The Guardian has received many complaints on this score, and judging by reports from many parts of the country we are heading for further accidents and probably for tragedies. Sixty and even seventy miles are openly boasted of as noteworthy achievements by some of the speed fiends. The press has issued warning after warning on the danger of permitting this recklessness and evident disregard for human life and property. There is only one way, it would appear, of preventing it, namely, the arrest and punishment of offenders. The time to apply this remedy is not after a catastrophe has occurred, but before. The reckless driver is just as guilty if he escapes accident as if he had been the cause of one. The lawlessness lies in the recklessness, not in the accident itself. If only the life of the motorist or the safety of his machine were concerned, it would not be of so much consequence. If he happens to kill or injure himself or smash his machine, he gets what he deserves, but the lives and property of others are endangered, and it is here that it is the duty of the law to intervene.

It may be necessary to put on a patrol system to bring lawbreakers of this type to justice. In any case the law must step in at whatever cost to make our roads safe for the travelling public.

The Grand Jury also directed attention to the violation of traffic regulations in Victoria Park. If the present police force cannot afford a watchman for the Park then a special officer should be provided and the Park made safe for the women and children who have a right to its protection, and many of whom are even now prevented from enjoying it because of the disregard of certain autists for the traffic regulations.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A rural contemporary aptly defines a country doctor as "one who can tell the difference between appendicitis and green apples."

Notes By The Way

The Maritime Provinces are stated to import a million barrels of flour yearly from the West. And because of this and the lack of flour-milling in the Provinces by the sea, our stockbreeders find it necessary to also buy large quantities of mill feed for their cattle. This also comes from the West. The cost of flour and feed and the freight charges thereon paid to the railways make a formidable total, running up to many millions of dollars.

Moreover, the cost of transport from the point of production to the Maritimes is greater when this is the destination of the goods than when the flour and feed are brought to our Atlantic ports for export abroad. Thus a strong case is made out for the reduction of haulage charges on flour and feed.

Hon. John E. Sinclair in a published interview recalls the fact that he was for some years in the Liberal Cabinet at Ottawa and a colleague of Hon. W. S. Fielding of honored memory. That was indeed a distinction worthy of being recalled. It would have added considerably to the interest in Mr. Sinclair's statement if he had told us why it is that Prince Edward Island is not represented in the present Liberal Cabinet by himself or anybody else.

He expresses himself as much gratified as we all are, by considerable appropriations for the new Car Ferry and an hotel to be forthcoming in the future. But other Provinces have fully equal cause for gratitude for large appropriations for harbor and terminal works and in no instance have such provinces been deprived of Cabinet representation as an offset to the government's generosity.

The high electric power required for the talking movie picture theatres greatly increases the danger from fire. In consequence of this hazard the Ontario Government has issued warning that "the talkies" can only be shown in fire-proof theatres. Hon. Dr. Monteith, Provincial Treasurer, points out that the government has no choice other than to insist upon additional precautions, as since the latest development in film production there have been 21 theatre fires within six months in Ontario—four times as many as had occurred in any like period before.

The use of poison gas in warfare is the basis of widely different opinions. Lord Cecil in the Assembly of the League of Nations declared that "the employment of poison gas and similar devices in warfare is an evil of tremendous proportions." But it appears that in the United States, although in favor of the outlawry of war, there are those who hold that when armed conflict occurs gas warfare should be allowed. In an article in Current History this view is supported by Mr. J. M. Scammell, who has studied the subject and his article has been endorsed by experts of the United States army.

They hold that poison gas is more humane than high explosive shells and that its victims nearly all recover, while of those whose lot it was to suffer from shells, hosts were killed outright and 24 per cent of the wounded died afterward. Hence the contention that to permit more destructive agencies and methods of warfare and forbid the use of gas is not only absurd and imbecile but is also wicked.

The murder toll of the United States now averages about 12,000 yearly; about 50 times the number of such crimes committed in England and Wales. The annual murder rate in the States has increased 350 per cent since 1900. At the same time the yearly cost of crime in the nation is 13 billion dollars, according to statements made by Wade H. Ellis, a member of the crime commission of the American Bar Association.

One of the advocates of increased indemnity for members of Parliament suggests that both the Senate and the House have twice too many members, and if their numbers were reduced it would be practicable to raise the indemnity to \$6,000 per session. In this connection it may be asked why should Canada have as many Senators as the United States, or have 245 members in its House of Commons, while the States, with more than twelve times our population are content with 435 members in their House of Representatives?

But we cannot afford to change the Dominion's constitution merely to further a grab game on Parliament Hill.

All the newspapers in Canada and not a few outside its boundaries have paid hearty tributes to the late Right Hon. W. S. Fielding as a great Canadian. The number and unanimity of these tributes to a departed statesman in Canada have never been surpassed.

There is an occasional whisper



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barque, M.P. SURGERY SAVING FORMERLY HOPELESS CASES

It would seem that physicians in charge of tuberculous patients can never be discouraged no matter how serious and dangerous the case.

As you have read of how the sanitarium treatment with good food, rest, and fresh air has saved the life of thousands, and taken tuberculosis from the top of the list as a cause of death, you have thought that the perfection of treatment had been reached.

However there are cases in which the above treatment was not sufficient to stay the progress of tuberculosis and physicians have been striving to save these lives.

Now the first thought in tuberculosis of the lungs is "rest"; rest of the lung or lungs affected.

Accordingly the patient remains quietly in bed and as this requires but little effort, the ailing lung does little work.

However even ordinary breathing in the lying down position does not give a badly affected lung a rest, and some means of "making" it rest must be taken.

The first effort is what is called the pneumo-thorax treatment whereby gas is pumped against the affected lung and this so squeezes the lung that it cannot expand; it has to rest.

Where this treatment has not been sufficient the nerve that controls the muscles that move the diaphragm (the floor of the chest) downward, is cut, and so the diaphragm remains up against the lung thus preventing it expanding.

And during the past couple of years still another method of giving an ailing lung rest, is to cut out a portion, three inches in length, of the ribs, close to the back bone.

This means that as the ribs cannot expand the chest on that side, therefore the lungs gets rested. Drs. Morin, Cardis and Picot, French physicians, report results on fourteen cases, in which the pneumothorax and cutting the nerve operation had been of no avail, and this rib cutting operation or thoroplasty was performed as a last resort.

In five cases they obtained a complete cure and in seven cases there was a pronounced benefit. Only two deaths occurred; one in three months from pleurisy with pus formation; and the other within six months from increased symptoms in the other lung. This is a wonderful record with what were formerly hopeless cases.

The Poets' Corner

LORD OF THE FAR HORIZONS

Lord of the far horizons, Give us the eyes to see Over the verge of sundown The beauty that is to be. Give us the skill to fashion The task of thy command, Eager to follow the pattern We may not understand.

Masters of ancient wisdom And the lore lost long ago, Inspire our foolish reason With faith to seek and know. When the skein of truth is tangled And the lead of sense is blind Foster the fire to lighten Our unillumined mind.

Lord of the lilac ranges That lift on the flawless blue Grant us the heart of rapture The eager ages knew— The spirit glad and ungrudging And light as the mountain air. To walk with the Stars of Morning Through the glory of Earth the fair. —Bliss Carmen.

THE LAND WE LOVE

BY FRANK YEIGB

INDUSTRIES IN MANITOBA

Q. What is the relative position of industries to agriculture in Manitoba?

A. Much thought is induced by the statement that Manitoba, long regarded essentially as an agricultural province, the territory that made

in Ontario and other papers of an extra session of Parliament to be held during the coming autumn, but what useful purpose such action could have is not apparent. Of course it would gratify the aspirations of those members who were so eager for more pay. They were disappointed that they did not get it, but an extra session would serve their purpose to some extent.

Sun Spots and Suicide

AN ASTOUNDING THEORY

Three thousand years ago Chinese astrologers and necromancers were well acquainted with sun spots which they called "Flowers," or "Apples," of the sun, but it is only within the last hundred years that astronomers have traced a definite connection between sun spots near the sun's equator or at regular eleven year intervals and phenomena on the earth's surface.

Probably one of the first authentic instances recorded was when two observers in Britain noticed the sudden appearance of blindingly brilliant lines which shot across the dark surface of a sun spot in 1859, remaining visible for about five minutes. Almost at the same moment instruments at Kew registered the commencement of a particularly violent magnetic storm. This developed quickly until, sixteen hours later, a great portion of our telegraphic system was put completely out of action, and brilliant displays of the Northern Lights occurred.

Recent advances in the science of astro-physics have given us certain facts which can be used as a starting point for further investigation. Thus it is now known that sun spots are in reality vast whirls of flaming gases which, spinning at gigantic speed, are only made visible by contrast with the brighter surface of the sun's disc.

Reacts on Mars.

From these storm centres a tremendous stream of electrical energy is shot forth, enveloping the earth and neighboring planets, and causing certain reactions which are now coming to be recognized and even expected. Thus it has been shown that the appearance of large sun spots causes the polar ice caps of the planet Mars to melt far more quickly than usual. The Abbe Moroux, the famous priest-astronomer, and others have proved that they are responsible for variations in the world's climate, at which in turn affect the growth of corn, outbreaks of fire-damp in mines and the migration of birds.

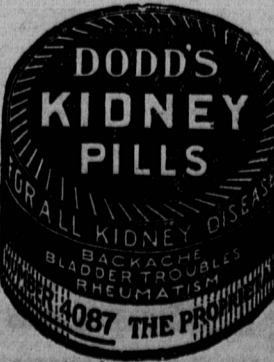
It has been proved by Professor Douglas, of the Carnegie Institute, that certain rings in tree trunks are perceptibly wider than others, and research has shown that these wider rings correspond exactly with the eleven-year-old cycle of sun spots. It was only last year that Dr. Maurice Faure, a French scientist, first drew attention to the fact that there seems to be a definite connection between the appearance of these spots and cases of sudden death, especially of persons over forty-five years of age. Investigations recently carried out in this country support this theory, and there seems to be a well-marked relationship between solar activity and the incidence of suicide.

When Suicides Increase

A careful comparison of deaths in Britain from suicide and also epilepsy with the prevalence and magnitude of sun spots gives surprising results. The average number of deaths in this country from suicide alone during the period of 1921-1926 was a little over 3,800 in each year. It is significant that it was always during those months when sun spots were most active that the suicide death rate was also highest.

A definite connection between the two is shown in a number of instances, but in spite of this it is doubtful whether the electrical energy thrown off by these gigantic sun storms is the primary cause of suicide. What is more probable is

Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat famous, is now to be listed as a province where manufacturing is the dominant industry. The estimate of the Industrial Development Board of the province places the value of the output of manufactured goods in the province in 1928 at \$159,253,000 as compared with \$132,000,000 during 1927, while the agricultural wealth produced in 1927 is placed at \$147,000,000. Thus, unless Manitoba farmers can show an increase in production value of \$12,000,000 over 1927, their industry must go into second place.



Confederation Life Association. If he's your partner he's worth insuring. FORGET for a moment talk about financial embarrassment if your partner dies, or the effect upon the business, and consider this: If he's your partner, he's worth insuring; if you're his partner, you are worth insuring. We have a representative in this district who specializes on business and partnership insurance. He will gladly call and discuss the matter with you without being importunate if nothing comes of it.

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KIWANIS MEMBERSHIP NOW NUMBERS 101,000. MILWAUKEE, June 27, (By the Canadian Press)—Kiwaniis clubs in Canada and the United States now number 1825 with 101,000 members. This report was given today by Fred C. W. Parker of Chicago, executive secretary of Kiwanis International to the 6,000 delegates and visitors attending the 13th Annual Convention here this week.

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