

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1930

Those By-Elections

With three provincial by-elections in the immediate offing, and with a provincial general election scheduled to take place some time within the next year, events locally promise to be anything but dull.

Before the final reckoning, however, there are three constituencies, one in each County, to be opened. It is significant that while the Conservatives have already nominated two of their candidates and are looking forward to the result with confidence and enthusiasm, the Liberals have made no move to nominate candidates, the Government is marking time and its press is keeping as far away from the subject as possible.

In the case of the Prince County by-election, some action will have to be taken very shortly. The new Attorney General, having been sworn in as member of the Government as well as head of the law administration, will have to be elected.

The seat vacated by Ex-Premier Saunders is the only one available in Prince County, and if the Liberal electors of Second Prince insist on running a candidate of their own choice, the war will be on. It is rumored that there are a number of prospective candidates in the district each of whom thinks he could make a better showing at the polls than the Attorney General who, after all, is a newcomer in the political field, with his spurs as yet untried.

Why should there be any opposition from Automobile Associations to anything in the nature of legislation compelling a motorist to stop and look and listen before crossing a railway track? This opposition seems to have originated in the idea that such legislation would place the onus in case of an accident, at least as a general thing, on the motor vehicle driver.

A comparison between an automotive vehicle weighing one to two tons, and the locomotive weighing approximately 150 tons and at 80 miles an hour not able to make an emergency stop at less than 2,000 feet, appears to be sufficient reason why the motorist should not take a chance merely to save the small portion of time he would have to wait to let the train pass.

Pacific Railway, at a banquet tendered him this week in St. John in connection with the inauguration of the S. S. Princess Helene for the Saint John-Digby route. "Although economic conditions are better in the Maritimes than in other parts of Canada at present," Mr. Beatty stated, "the whole situation is quite simple. Agriculture is the basis of prosperity in this country and when agriculture is sick it will affect the entire economic outlook of Canada. Everything depends upon whether we can achieve a normal marketing of our crop. Reasonable steps are being taken in altering fiscal policy and manufacturing conditions, to meet this situation and I am of the personal opinion that Canada will respond more quickly to these measures than other countries, even those which are wealthier than herself."

Stop-Law Suggested

Recently in this Province we had a tragic example of the menace of the level crossing. Other provinces have had similar shocking experiences. Quebec has decided to adopt a compulsory stop-law in the interest of safety, and a section of the press of Ontario is now advocating the same idea. Briefly the argument for such legislation is that a motorist should come to a full stop at level railway crossings, just as he is now compelled to do at certain street intersections in most cities. It will be recalled that the same suggestion was made by Mr. J. F. H. Wyse, General Manager of the Ontario Safety League, in an address at the Canadian Good Roads Association meeting at Charlottetown last September, when he said:

"Of all traffic hazards, the level-crossing accident should be the most easily prevented. There is your highway sign in big letters: 'Railway Crossing 300 feet Ahead.' It should be borne in mind always that the odds are on the train, and that two rails ahead does not mean that a train has just passed. Why should there be any opposition from Automobile Associations to anything in the nature of legislation compelling a motorist to stop and look and listen before crossing a railway track? This opposition seems to have originated in the idea that such legislation would place the onus in case of an accident, at least as a general thing, on the motor vehicle driver."

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Editorial Notes

Rumour may be a lying jade, but it is currently reported the Lea Government intends amending the Prohibition Act to permit the use of light wines and beer.

With the re-opening of the schools and colleges summer officially ends and fall sets in. It has been a glorious summer all the way from May to September.

What a chance the Hon. B. W. LePage missed when he went to the Toronto Fair! As Premier Lea will be away for a couple of weeks, the honourable member from Rustico could have been acting Premier all that time!

Mr. Lea claims that the Government has been considering a permanent road scheme for months; but it is a coincidence that the representative of an English roadmaking firm was here three weeks ago in consultation with the Government. This firm offers to construct all the main roads at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$25,000 per mile, payment to be spread over as many years as the Government chooses. With the Dominion Government's guarantee, together with the local government's, this English firm is prepared to give practically unlimited credit for Provincial permanent road construction.

Agriculture The Basis

Confidence as to the soundness of Canada's economic position was the keynote of an address by Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian

Notes By The Way

Those who imagine that the "dinky little railroads" in England that travellers from this continent are wont to speak about in so condescending a manner are lacking in enterprise and initiative will have to revise their opinions. London papers are giving a description of a new type of sleeping car which has been put in service on the British roads. It is a bedroom car fitted with deep rubber floors, colored lights and patent ventilators. The room is finished in a soothing pale blue, containing a full size walnut bed with springs and mattresses, running hot and cold water, large beveled mirrors, folding tables and heavy shutters, insuring complete darkness. There is a padded niche for a watch at the bedside, where there are also switches regulating the flow of cleansed hot or cold air. The lights dim or brighten at will.

The worm has turned, as is the habit of that little animal when trodden upon. The local Liberal organ is in actual rebellion over the fact that Prince Edward Island has not been given a portfolio seat in the Cabinet. Curious, that after patient submission to such treatment for years under a Liberal government the organ should now consider it a "slap in the face" to every Conservative in the province that we have been given only a vacant seat in the new Conservative Cabinet. The organ can easily figure out for itself how long we have been enduring the slaps since the prehistoric days when Sir Louis H. Davies was Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and how many Ministers with and without portfolio we have had under the King regime. If our memory serves us right the only Ministry we have had in that time was that which was in anticipation for a few weeks before the election of 1925 by Hon. John A. Sinclair. But, although elected the Ministry was not forthcoming, and later we were refused even a vacant seat. True, we have had a real Minister on paper, chiefly the local Liberal organ for a few weeks previous to the last election, but the people seeing something fishy in the appointment refused to endorse it. Now we have at least a fairly comfortable seat in the Ministry although without a portfolio, and the organ has really no reason to complain.

Professor H. E. Wood, M.Sc., F.R.A.S., Astronomer of the Union of South Africa, in his presidential address to the Astronomical Society of South Africa, recently dealt with the expansion of the universe showing how a vast assembly of stars rotates once in two hundred million years. Incidentally, he referred to the investigations of stellar spectra with the large Canadian reflecting telescope, paying tribute to Plaskett's discoveries. The Union astronomer said: When Galileo with his first telescope saw that the planet Jupiter had four attendant moons, his contemporaries refused to believe him and even would not look through his telescope to test his statement lest they should be convinced by their own eyes of the truth of that which they did not wish to believe. Such is human perversity today. How many are there in the defeated Liberal ranks who refuse to look through Honorable R. B. Bennett's telescope lest they should see, as he does, that there are ways of building Canada that were not known to the King Government.

Few people in our hasty age have the patience and the industry to keep careful personal diaries; fewer still maintain a commonplace book or preserve in neat order the letters of their friends. That may be because their friends write very few letters, having probably other means of expressing their interesting views on politics, philosophy, religion and morals. But this being so, how will the collectors of letters of the famous fare when the new century is ready for the auction room?

Farming that is to pay in these days must be done on scientific lines, and a farmer in the Harz Mountains has just brought science to bear on a field hitherto held sacred to the creative arts. In place of the scarecrow he has placed the loud-speaker, and such is the violence of its oburgations that birds that fear the face of no scarecrow living, and do not mind at all the futile stick-waving of young and inept birdscarsers, keep their distance when the loud speaker is at work.

The plain fact, which has been so often repeated but which does not seem yet to have penetrated to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's mind, says the London Evening Standard is that we have imposed on ourselves that half of a protective system which without the other half is positively dangerous. The workers have protected themselves against the general community as regards wages and conditions of labour, but the demand for what they produce is not protected against foreign competition. They lie open to the onslaughts of all the blacklegs of the world.



By James W. Barton, M.D. THE FASTING CRAZE

It is rather comforting to know that this craze for fasting is passing away.

In one way this would appear to be unfortunate because the United States Secretary for Agriculture tells us that the reason the farmer has a surplus of food stuffs is because health writers have been advising the public not to eat so much.

However one of the reasons that fasting is not so popular as it was a year or two ago is because of the disastrous effect it has had on many individuals who have tried it. Unfortunately it was mostly on our women folk who tried the fasting—young women still in their teens wishing to maintain a boyish figure, and women between thirty and forty years of age who felt that they were growing too stout.

A short fast of a day or two can be quite helpful, not because it cleanses the entire system as many think, but for the time being no more food is eaten.

However a prolonged fast can do real harm, because with no food going into the system, there is not the impulse for the wastes in the intestine to move along.

Fasting causes stagnation of the entire intestinal tract. The bile becomes thickened and the intestinal canal has decomposing mucus and other wastes, which are actually absorbed by the blood.

Another point to remember about fasting is that you need about 80 per cent of the food usually eaten to keep the body processes going. If you don't eat, the body doesn't stop working; your heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs breathe air in and out; your skin perspires and the kidneys and other organs continue to work.

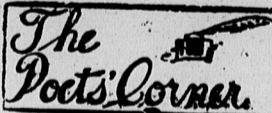
Where do they get the fuel to do this work if you don't eat? They take it from your body, and they not only take your fat tissue but they use up all the other fat tissue also. According to Dr. K. Von Noorden the percentage loss of tissues may amount to 95 per cent of the fat, 40 to 45 per cent of the muscles, heart glands, and blood, and 10 to 15 per cent of the bones.

Your system may not be able to withstand the loss of valuable tissues of the body.

A short fast of two days, then cutting down 10 to 15 per cent on the food intake is a more sensible method of reducing weight.

Remember, impulses that propel food and wastes down the intestine should always occur after eating a meal.

If you don't eat regularly, even if meal is small, you lose the benefit of these impulses.



NOW CAME STILL EVENING ON

(From "Paradise Lost")

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey Had in her sober livery all things clad; Silence accompanied, for beast and bird, They to their grassy couch, these to their nests Were slunk, all but the wakeful nightingale; She all night long her amorous descant sung; Silence was pleased: now glowed the firmament With living sapphires: Hesperus that led The starry host, rode brightest, till the moon Rising in clouded majesty, at length, Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light, And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw. —John Milton.

The Port of Albany

"The Times-Union" has issued a special "Albany-to-the-Sea" number boosting the Hudson River port as an ocean port. This is being made effective with the establishment of ocean draft navigation on tidewater at Albany. This is brought about through the construction of a 27 foot channel in the Hudson river, now being completed.

This restores the tidal length of the river to ocean commerce, the Atlantic seaboard thus being extended 143 miles inland, and the Great Lakes and tributary regions being moved to a closer distance nearer to the sea.

EDISON'S NEW SCHOLAR

After a grueling examination, Arthur O. Williams Jr., of Providence, R. I., has been chosen as this year's Edison scholar. Forty-nine bright high school boys wrote the examination success in which would mean free technical college expense. The examination included a paper in physics, one in chemistry, one in mathematics and three papers of a general nature.

The scientific papers were said by experts to be difficult, while the more general questions which are given below cover a wide range of subjects and include some which required the working out and application of moral principles. Judges in the competition were Lewis Perry, chairman, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy; Henry Ford; Harvey Firestone, Dr. Hubert S. Howe, neurologist of Columbia University, and Raymond Douglass of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The general examination questions were:

Part Two

1. If you owned the following items, set down the approximate price in dollars and cents for which you would sell them, and the sort of purchaser you would select:

(a) Ford Coupe which has run 5,000 miles. (b) Basic patent which will reduce cost of manufacturing a drug which will definitely cure cancer.

(c) Ten acres of land in a good farming section of Iowa.

(d) Trade information which will enable one competitive firm to take \$1,000,000 worth of net profits a year away from another.

(e) The secret of a new poison gas which will make any nation supreme in war.

(f) Definite proof that the dishonesty of an employee is costing a multimillionaire \$200,000 a year.

2. When you look back on your life from your deathbed, by what facts will you determine whether you have succeeded or failed?

3. What qualifications do you think a man should have to be on the board of judges of the Edison Scholarship?

4. You are the head of an expedition which has come to grief in the desert. There is enough food and water left to enable three people to get to the nearest outpost of civilization. The rest must perish. Your companions are:

- (1) A brilliant scientist 60 years old; (2) two half-breed guides, aged 58 and 32; (3) the scientist's wife, interested mainly in society matters, age 39; (4) her little son, age 6; (5) the girl you are engaged to marry; (6) your best friend, a young man of your own age who has shown great promise in the field of science; (7) yourself. Which would you choose to live and which to die. Give your reasons.

5. In the year 1900 how would you have gotten the first cable of a suspension bridge across an impassable gorge one-half mile wide?

6. If you could prescribe and enforce a system of education for the whole world, on what essentials would you place the greatest emphasis?

7. If you had a brother who wanted to be an artist or a poet would you encourage him or attempt to dissuade him? Why?

8. Assuming it were an engineering and financial possibility and you were given the opportunity of devoting twenty years of your life to be in sole charge of digging a hole thirty miles into the earth's interior, would you accept it or turn it down? Give your reasons.

9. Suppose your best friend came to you and admitted regretfully that he had deliberately wrecked your chances of winning the Edison Scholarship by writing a letter designed to hurt your standing with the judges, what would you do?

1. Briefly state how you think Communistic propaganda should be dealt with.

Part Three

Answer the following letter: Office of the Dean, XYZ University.

Dear Mr.— A visiting professor has made a study of Manchurian life and manners. He had volunteered to give three lectures on Manchurian cooking.

Before advising the professor whether or not the university would sponsor such a course of lectures, I desire to get the reaction of the student body. Please write me frankly.

JOHN ADAMS Dean

Part Four

1. (a) Briefly identify the following: Japa Addams, Leonardo da Vinci, Charlemagne, John Ericson, John Hay, Colonel T. H. Lawrence, Pasteur, Marco Polo, Phidias Tamerlane. (b) Give the approximate dates of the following: Fall of Troy, Battle of Gettysburg, first successful aeroplane flight, Solomon, birth of the earth, Michelangelo, discovery of America by Europeans, formation of the League of Nations, Pithecanthropus erectus, Norman conquest of England.

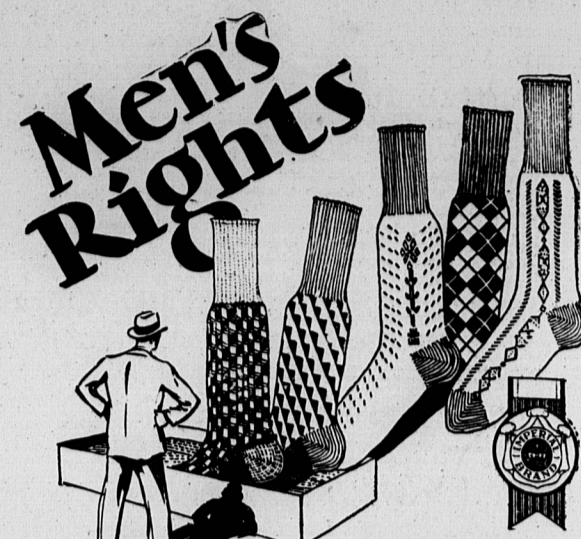
2. (a) Name the planets in the solar system. (b) What is a light year? (c) What causes the seasons of the year? (d) Name four anthropoid (man-like) apes. (e) What is the function of leucocytes? (f) What are chromosomes? (g) How is the bubonic plague spread? (h) How many great civilizations can you name which flourished before the year 1 A. D.? (i) What races have invaded the British Isles? (j) What was the Holy Roman Empire? 3. (a) In what countries are the following located: Taj Mahal, Johannesburg, Mandalay, Lake Titicaca, Monte Carlo, Oslo, Khyber Pass, Danzig. (b) What authors created the following characters: Tom Sawyer, Desdemona, Mulvaney, Dauber, Nicholas Nickleby, d'Artagnan. (c) Who were Thor, Appollo, Tristram, Siegfried, Oberon, Robin Hood. 4. (a) From what source or sources are the following commodities derived: Aluminum, ambergris, asbestos, bakelite, brass, chocolate, felt, glass, rayon, turpentine. (b) Name the five largest cities in the United States. (c) What connection has salt with the present revolutionary movement in India? (d) Who are Joseph Stalin, Aristide Briand, Primo de Rivera. (e) What was the purpose of the recent international conference at London?

The General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces the publication of the 1930 edition of the Canada Year Book. The Canada Year Book is the recognized official statistical annual of the resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the Dominion. The information contained therein is based upon the co-operation of hundreds of Dominion and Provincial Government officials, and every care has been taken to ensure accuracy. The present issue has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information up to the time of going to press. The appendix giving the figures of immigration and trade in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

The new issue of the Canada Year Book extends to 1094 pages and is preceded by an introduction including a statistical summary of the progress of the Dominion from 1871 to 1929. In the main part of the volume there are twenty-nine chapters. The first chapter is concerned with the physical features of the country, including its physical geography, topography, geology, seismology, natural resources and climate and meteorology. Chapter II is concerned with history and chronology and Chapter III with constitution and government. The next three chapters treat of the composition and characteristics of the population, as shown by the Census of Vital Statistics and of immigration respectively, the vital statistics chapter being of special interest to students of public health and of biology; the immigration chapter includes an analysis of the racial origins, birthplaces, languages and nationalities of those who come from other countries to settle in Canada. Chapter VII is a general survey of production, bringing together the data from the different branches of Canadian production in such a way as to eliminate all duplication of values as between different industries and show the total net value of production. Chapters VIII to XV inclusive deal in detail with production in the leading industries of the Dominion, agriculture, forestry, the fur trade, the fisheries, mines and minerals, water power development, manufactures and construction. External Trade is discussed in Chapter XVI, which includes sections on the tourists trade of Canada and the balance of international payments from 1920 to 1927. Internal trade is taken up in Chapter XVII, including sections on interprovincial trade, the grain trade, the marketing of live stock and animal products, cold storage, bounties, patents and copyrights and weights and measures, electricity and gas inspection.

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK, 1930.

The transportation and communications systems of Canada are dealt with in Chapter XVIII, including steam and electric railways, express companies, roads and highways, motor vehicles, air navigation, canals, shipping and navigation, telegraphs, telephones and the post office. Chapter XIX is concerned with labor, wages and cost of living, and Chapter XX with prices, of services, interest rates and import and export valuations. The public finance of Canada Dominion, provincial and municipal, is the subject of Chapter XXI, which also includes a discussion of national wealth and income. The currency and banking systems of Canada are described in detail in Chapter XXII, which also includes statistics of bank clearings and debits. Chapter XXIII is concerned with the various types of insurance, fire, life and miscellaneous and

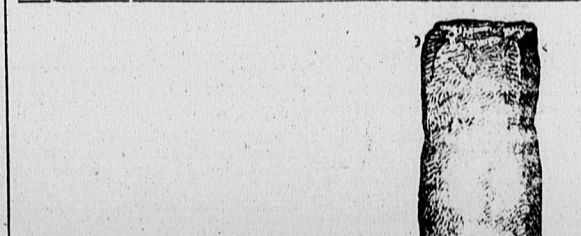


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Chapter XXIV with commercial failures. Chapter XXV contains the statistics of elementary, secondary, college and university education, and Chapter XXVI is concerned with the available statistics of public health and of benevolent institutions. Statistics arising out of miscellaneous administrative activities are included in Chapter XXVII. Finally, a bibliography of the sources of official statistical and other information relative to Canada is given in Chapter XXVIII, while Chapter XXIX, the Annual Register, reviews the Dominion and Provincial legislation of 1929, the principal events of the year, and lists the Canadian books of the year and the official appointments. Among the more important special features incorporated in the present volume are the following - a timely article on the temperature and precipitation of Northern Canada; improved treatment of radiotelephony; an enlargement of the banking chapter to include statistics of the profits and the dividends of the

The Proven Asthma Remedy. Since asthma existed there has been no lack or much heralded remedies, but they have proved short lived and worthless. The ever-growing reputation of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has given it a place in the field of medicine which no other can approach. It has never been pushed by sensational methods, but has simply gone on effecting relief and making new converts.



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