

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1929

OUR ROADSIDES

The pleasure of driving through the country, as well as the comfort and safety of pedestrians, would be greatly enhanced by paying a little more attention to our roadsides. At present many of our roadsides are in the original condition in which they came from the wilderness. Unsightly stumps, noxious weeds and tangled underbrush are the ornamental features in too many places. Such roadsides not only detract from the value of the adjoining farms but are also a menace and a source of damaging weed infection.

a few words of comfort and sympathy to the large majority of patients. In the investigations alone he shook hands with over 50,000 individuals, which gives an average of well nigh 50 handshakes a day for the other functions which he attended. His journeys for naval and military inspections covered 25,000 miles, so that it may fairly be estimated that in all the King's visits, whether to munition works, hospitals, service units, or other organizations, must have totalled about 50,000 miles.

A PINCH OF SNUFF

Snuff, says the National Revenue Review, is going up again, at least the consumption of it is. It displayed signs of falling off in popularity, but the latest statistics of the Excise division of the Department of National Revenue show that 82,498 pounds of this commodity were entered for consumption in May last. That is 8,000 pounds more than in May, 1928. Where it all goes to is more or less a mystery, but the fact remains that the consumption of this powdered form of tobacco goes on apace. Who uses snuff in this year of grace 1929? There's the pinch.

WHERE LAW IS OBEYED

Lord Byng's first report as Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis of London shows that the discipline of the London force is good and that crime is being suppressed. For example, in every one of the eighteen cases of murder during the year the perpetrator was ascertained, and in eleven cases the culprit was convicted. In the seven other cases the murder committed suicide. This is an extraordinary record, probably unsurpassed in any other city of importance in the world. Crimes of violence are fewer and drunkenness shows a substantial decrease, so that, altogether, Baron Byng's regime is having the desired results. The facts set forth in his report are encouraging to the citizens of the world's greatest centre and should prove gratifying to residents in other parts of the Empire. London continues to set a good example in the maintenance of law and order.

EDITORIAL NOTES

They may talk of Bermuda, write poems about Florida and sing the praises of California, but we'd like to know what is better than the Prince Edward Island sunshine of these glorious July days?

The condition of the wheat and coarse grain crop in western Canada since the last report on June 29th, says the Manitoba Free Press, shows a marked deterioration due to lack of rainfall, high temperatures and hot drying winds. Summer fallow wheat has stood the drought remarkably well, while stubble and fall and spring plowed wheat crops have suffered materially and in many places are stated to be a failure or near failure.

A word of appreciation for the management of the Prince Edward Theatre in bringing to Charlottetown such a picture as "Sunrise," which was shown on Monday and Tuesday last. The picture was not a great success from the standpoint of the ticket office, but it is hoped the small attendance will not deter the management from securing other films of equally high artistic and dramatic merit. "Sunrise," which was adapted from a stage production of Herman Suderman, the great German dramatist, was remarkable in many ways, notably in that it was great drama and not conventional melodrama, that it was superbly filmed and splendidly acted, that every setting, every gesture, every subtle, showed evidence of masterly production. Few pictures like it have been seen in Charlottetown, and none were better calculated to improve public taste.

Notes By The Way

Hon. Robert Forke Minister of Immigration, who is now visiting the Prairie Provinces, has announced his intention of curtailing the system of assisting the passage of immigrants coming to Canada. He has discovered that the best immigrant settler is one who pays his own passage. This is no doubt true, however the delay in finding may be explained. Mr. Forke, speaking at Saskatoon a few days ago, said he had been seriously criticised for his partial curtailment, especially of single men from European countries, but in view of present conditions a heavy influx of newcomers during the past year would probably have resulted in a serious disaster. Since 1923 the Department of Immigration has assisted in the payment of the passage of settlers who are agricultural workers, or domestic servants.

Those Doukhobors who came to Canada years ago have been a source of trouble ever since. From the first they refused to conform to the laws and customs of the Dominion. Their naked pilgrimages shocked their neighbors and made them notorious throughout the Dominion. The latest outbreak charged against them is serious. On the borders of Manitoba and Saskatchewan where they are located twelve schoolhouses were set on fire and nearly all of them burned to the ground.

To the authorities there seems to be a close connection between the refusal to send their children to school, where attendance is compulsory, and these acts of incendiarism. The Doukhobors are pious after their own fashion but are quite lawless otherwise, and if they are convicted in the courts complain loudly of persecution, and appear to think they are being oppressed and maltreated.

The failure of the wheat crop in the West may have a bearing upon the political as well as the financial affairs of the country. General prosperity is always admitted to be a strong point in favor of the Government of the day on the eve of a general election.

The present Parliament, elected for five years, will not expire until 1931, but no Government likes to wait until that limit is reached, and in the ordinary course we might look for an election in 1930. But things are not moving quite in the ordinary course. Three provinces are facing a harvest barely equal in quantity to one half of that of last year but somewhat better.

The Government will determine the date of the coming election as the inner circle believe to be most likely to result in a Liberal victory. That may be taken for granted. The grain shortage means less freight for the railways to carry and correspondingly less revenue for the railways. With less purchasing power in the country importation may be expected to be less and the revenue from customs collections also proportionally less.

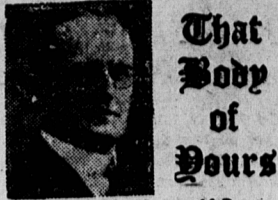
Moreover, the expenditures voted at the last session "greased the ways" in every province for a federal election. Hence one of two conclusions emerges. An election may come at almost anytime, even before the next session of Parliament. Much more probably the election will be called on shortly after the session.

The final returns from the plebiscite, at which not half the electors voted, show that the centers of wealth and population, such as Charlottetown and Summerside gave majorities against prohibition; that out of 62 polls in Prince County 24 gave anti-prohibition majorities, and that out of 53 polls in Kings County 22 gave the same verdict. Readers outside this province may judge from these facts how much and how little different sections of Prince Edward Island desire the continuance of the present law, and what the chances of its successful enforcement in the future are worth.

Enforcement has become a faction fight, in which a small majority, constantly diminishing in numbers, are endeavoring to enforce their will against an increasing minority who do not agree with the so-called Temperance Alliance.

THE LAND WE LOVE BY FRANK YEIGH

CANADA'S INDUSTRIALISM Q. What is the status of Canada's Industrialism? A. The Status of Canada's Industrialism as estimated for 1927 was, in gross production according to provinces, as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$4,493,628. Nova Scotia, \$7,458,297. New Brunswick, \$72,866,663. Quebec, \$990,582,995. Ontario, \$1,758,004,578. Manitoba, \$142,069,678. Saskatchewan, \$52,180,681. Alberta, \$84,987,317. B. C. and Yukon, \$246,034,704. This makes a total of \$3,425,498,540. Figures that by now have probably cleared the 4 billion mark.



By James W. Barton, M.D. MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

One of the encouraging signs in medicine is to see the dental and medical students taking many of their lectures to gether.

Anatomy, that is the structure of the body; physiology, that is the way the processes in the body work together; pathology the way the processes of the body work in ill health; chemistry; physics; hygiene.

I believe you'll agree that the day is not far distant when the dentist will be required to take the full medical course first and then take up the care of the mouth and teeth afterwards.

And when you think of the importance of the mouth and teeth to the entire body you can see the reason for this.

The shape of the mouth and the condition of the teeth depend to a great extent upon the gland system of the body.

Good grinding teeth break up the food stuffs, and make them soft and render them alkaline so that they will force the stomach to pour out a goodly supply of acid stomach juice to overcome this alkaline juice, and by so doing digest the food well.

This breaking up of the food stuffs in the mouth prevents the distress and pain of gas formation further down the intestinal tract.

The dentist should know the different food stuffs and food values; the effects of ill balanced diets; then the infection that attacks the roots of the teeth and the gums is without doubt the biggest factor in causing rheumatism and heart disease.

In the old days when aching teeth were extracted there were fewer cases of heart disease. In our natural desire to preserve our teeth, instead of using artificial ones, we have been led into the mistake of keeping infected teeth.

The dentist with a full medical education will be the first one to see that this mistake is rectified. While he will try to render infected teeth safe, he will be more inclined to extract them as he thinks of the terrible possibilities of infection upon the system.

It should be a source of satisfaction to everybody to see these two associated professions getting closer together.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

A PUBLIC MAIL ROAD!

Sir.—When a road, bridge, or other public work, is left long in a useless or dangerous condition, there must be fault somewhere. In the first place, the fault may lie with the people of the place, who for political or other reasons, do not make a unanimous and determined demand to have the matter rectified. In the second place it may lie with the elected representatives of the district, if they neglect to take the matter up with the "powers that be." In the third and most likely place, it may lie with the government.

Here is the matter I want to call attention to. The building of the harbor at North Lake, changed the course of the outlet. The old bridge was allowed to fall into disrepair, a part only of it being used. Now, at high tides, carriages or autos must wade through quite deep water, several hundred yards, while footmen can get over only by what is known as a "fox-bridge"—a tree fallen across a stream or chasm.

One morning lately I had occasion to go to the seashore, but found that to get there, I would have to go over a deep chasm or an unknown piece of timber, a little larger than a common fence rail!

Deeming prudence better than bravery, or rather fool-hardiness, I turned homeward.

The bridge over the "harbor" is so unsafe that they will not cross it with loaded trucks. There is no high or even marked road on the beach which, above high tide is full of gullies and holes and most unsafe in fog or darkness.

Now this is a much used public road and mail route. Before the building of the harbor there was always a passable road here, except when the bridge was carried away by great storms.

The government must believe strongly in the Darwinian theory.

Community Welfare

(Paper read at recent annual meeting of Women's Institutes by Mr. W. R. Shaw, Continued From Yesterday's Guardian.)

We can all exercise the potential powers, and qualities that are within us, so that their full force may be directed for the common good. Very often we falter fearing the lack of ability, the difficulty of the task, or the fear that someone will criticize or laugh at our efforts. Why worry? Mentally unbalanced people can laugh and criticize. No brains are required for criticism, and the sneer and frown are connected with the dyspeptic disposition. It takes the strong to construct plans, and work toward an ideal. Every individual in a community has an influence for construction or destruction and those of us who see things as they should be never fear throwing his or her influence in the balance for improvement. Some of us may lack the essentials of leadership, but we can make good first lieutenants. We may not possess high intellectual powers, and be able to explain the obscure meanings of beautiful passages of poetry, but we may be able to plant a little flower in the School grounds, make it blossom, and beautify the Community. We may not be able to make a moving public speech, but we may possess a wonderful and appealing personality. We may not be able to write a faltering treatise on community welfare, but we can bring a smile, a word of encouragement, sunshine into a troubled home.

Every individual has an influence, which fits into the community improvement machine. There is no such thing as "I am not able". Turn the Mirror on yourself, pick out your defects, we all have them, and let them die from disuse. Pick out your good qualities and make them grow strong in exercise. Find your niche, and fit into faith in ourselves, the spirit of service, pride in our community, a sincere resolve to work with others in whatever capacity assigned to us is essential. A community's progress is in direct proportion to the ability of each individual to assume full responsibility in community life. Every individual who loses faith, doubts, criticizes, refuses obligations, acts as a loadstone around the neck of community progress.

What Leadership Can Do We cannot hope that every individual in our community will undergo a complete conversion, but I believe that one or two conscientious people with a vision of what their Community might be, working toward their objective, would spread abroad an influence that would gradually affect and bring into one harmonious whole the powers of other residents, and thus achieve results. I think it is Hubbard who says "that one earnest conscientious soul in each community would actually redeem the world. If every delegate attending this Convention would measure up the standard here outlined, Prince Edward Island Community life would soon become Utopian. I consider individual responsibility one of the prime factors in Community improvement.

Of almost equal influence in Community life is the home. A recent visitor to the Province stated that this was a land of homes, and I think there are few places to which we can go where there is a more comfortable and homelike appearance, or greater evidences of hospitality than in Island homes. And yet I wonder if our homes have the appeal, the wholesomeness and the pull to stay at home that is so vital. Are our homes modelled and arranged to soothe and strengthen, to entertain and satisfy the young people. Do we get away from the atmosphere of the kitchen and the farm work, and forget our worries in song and music, books and games, the lilt and laughter of the young folk in the forgetfulness of play? Do we use our best rooms as living rooms where we spend our evenings? Is the home the love-nest, where respect and dignity and happiness are supreme, where all that is wholesome and reverent is enthroned, and the finer

standards of life are ingrained into its members. Not long ago I had occasion to compare two homes, one a new house finely finished and finely furnished, surely a place to attract yet, the children one by one had departed until the parents and one boy remained. Nearby was a cottage, neat but with very modest equipment. But the children, grown up young men and women were there. In the former there was very little home life. In the latter, the parents interested themselves in the children's work and play. They lived over again their youth. The spirit of real home-life was abroad and held the family group together. I believe many boys and girls leave our communities because of the lack of wholesome entertainment in the home, the inability to entertain friends in the home, and the lack of interest in their work and play. I believe in opening up the houses, of living in our best rooms, not reserving them for the visit of the minister, the holding of a wedding or some other important function. There are many opportunities to attract and hold the young people, and educate them properly by the home way. Plan your little parties, Hallowe'en, Christmas, Easter, there are many opportunities. Arrange your program of songs, games, and other amusements. Keep your young people in your homes. Make them love it. It is far better to have them there, even if they do mess up the carpet, even if they do become a little boisterous, even if they do dance a little and

tip over a treasured vase, than to have them walk out of your home and community forever to find their enjoyment and pleasure in conditions where the moral standards are less wholesome.

Natural to Play It is as natural for young things to play as it is for day to follow night. If we suppress this desire we lose our young people. If we direct it we make happy, loyal citizens. Let the home life be such that your children will ever remember it with blessing and reverence. I wish to particularly stress the importance of good reading material in our homes. Every home should have a library. I don't care how small it may be, but it should be selected with great discrimination. Current Magazines of a highly instructive and moral tone should also be taken. These features do not cost much money and most people are fond of reading if given the opportunity. We are soon to vote on a great moral issue in this Province, but I believe there is another moral issue of even greater importance which is involved in the class of literature that is finding its way into

the news-stands and homes of this country. Magazines are sold and read that contain the most suggestive material, reading that corrupts morals and develops lines of thinking that is a source of grave danger to our citizenship. Scrutinize carefully the literature that enters your home. The cheap Magazines will poison. Good poetry, fiction and fact will strengthen and keep pure the stream of thought. Our selection in reading therefore should be made accordingly. Musical education in the home should also receive foremost consideration. The development of a taste for good literature and good music are factors that refine and build character. In short let your homes be the arteries in your community through which the spirit of friendship, happiness, courtesy, cooperation, unselfishness and service is carried into the general life of the Community and the world. (To be Continued.)

Rabbits in England are said to have developed an auto-mind, and pay no heed to passing cars in the country.

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The Poet's Corner. "SONG IN THE VALLEY OF HUMILIATION". He that is down, needs fear no fall, He that is low, no pride; He that is humble, ever shall Have God to be his guide. I am content with what I have, Little be it, or much; And, Lord, contentment still I crave, Because Thou savest such. Fullness to such a burden is That go on pilgrimage; Here little, and hereafter bliss, Is best from age to age. —John Bunyan (17th Century)