

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Beautiful Roadsides

Motorists who seek restful scenery, charm, and recreation on the open road, says a writer in the Scientific American, are beginning to ask for better-looking highways.

By judicious planting of native trees, perennial flowers, and shrubs along rights-of-way, by removing objects that are in themselves ugly, by restricting unsightly signboard placing, and by a few other simple processes, a plain or a downright ugly road can be converted into a thing of lasting beauty.

In this Province, so rich in scenic attractions, the systematic beautifying of the highways would be an admirable investment of time and money. Co-operation between the Provincial Department of Public Works, the Tourist and Automobile Associations and the rural communities would simplify the work and cut down the expense to a negligible amount.

If the initiative were given by the local Government we believe that our farmers would readily co-operate in this work, since every improvement of this kind enhances the value of roadside property. A beautiful road creates a better sense of self respect in the community, and it favorably impresses the visitor who, besides bringing a measure of profit to local business when he is persuaded to linger, carries away for distribution to other places impressions which he gained in passing through.

A New Empire Era

Empire air lines, served on regular schedules by airships twice the size of the B-100 cruising at a minimum speed of 85 miles an hour, are predicted by Sir Dennistoun Burney, Bt., C.M.B., P.N., designer of the great British dirigible now anchored at St. Hubert Airport, Quebec.

It is necessary imaginatively to step out of the present age to realize the radical changes affected in transport methods within the span of a single lifetime. The first locomotive engine is scarcely more than a hundred years old, yet up to that time the maximum rate of land transport was a fixed condition of human life.

It was not until the middle of the last century that the tonnage of steamships upon the sea began to overhaul that of sailing-ships. Before that time, most transatlantic

voyages were as tedious as the voyages of the Spanish galleons that followed in the wake of Columbus. With steam navigation the transatlantic crossing was accelerated, until in 1910 it was brought down, in the case of the fastest boats, to under five days, with a practically notifiable hour of arrival.

Today, standing on the threshold of a new era of aerial navigation, it is impossible to predict what the consequences will be, except that they will be vast and far-reaching not only in the matter of land and ocean transport within the Empire, but in everything affecting the relations between the mother land and our widely scattered dominions.

The Imperial Conference

Canada is not the only country which has decided that Empire trade must be mutually advantageous to the countries participating. Tariff bargains instead of gestures will be the object of the South African as well as the Canadian Government at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

Commenting on the business-like attitude expressed by the South African Premier and the Conservative party in Canada, the London correspondent of the New York Times and Montreal Gazette says: "So far the indications are that Great Britain is in for a shock if she clings to her Micawberish attitude of waiting for something to turn up in the field of Empire trade."

In the final analysis, of course, the Dominions will best be able to help the mother country by helping themselves. No other trade agreement could long be satisfactory even to Great Britain. We have recently had an example of the working out of what Hon. R. B. Bennett termed a "judged treaty" in our trade dealings with New Zealand.

Leading economists in Great Britain are quite in accord with the attitude expressed by Mr. Bennett and Premier Hertzog of South Africa, and there is every reason to expect that the Imperial Conference will result in a mutual understanding which will be beneficial to all concerned.

Editorial Notes

"It is expected," says the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire, "that the directors of the Canadian National Railways will immediately tender their resignations. It is doubtful if anyone in the Dominion could name three of the present board. Mr. Bennett will seek to replace the present directors with prominent business men, who will be of some assistance to Sir Henry Thornton, and who will command public confidence."

The weekly magazine "Time" published in Chicago, one of the leading literary and political periodicals in the States, in its issue of July 28, publishes the picture of the Hon. R. B. Bennett on its front cover as the most important personality of the week. As this issue went to press before the election it serves to show that onlookers, as usual, saw most of the game, and intelligently anticipated the victory which Mr. Bennett

Notes By The Way

"Business pretty much the world over is sick," says the July Bulletin of the National City Bank of New York. Dealing with the situation in the United States, however, this American authority, while admitting a deepening of the feeling of discouragement among business men, is able to discover encouraging features. It says: "For nearly a year the production of new manufactured goods in this country has been either declining or held in check at low levels."

The United States has prohibited the entry of pupwood from Archangel, Russia, on the ground that the vessels are loaded by convict labor. A Washington despatch intimates that some other Russian products including anthracite, manganese and lumber might be excluded on the ground that they are being all "dumped" upon an American market. The Soviet Government is apparently much concerned over certain enquiries being made at Washington with regard to Russian methods of doing business.

"Ian Hay," or Major Beath as he is in private life, says there is far too much war sentiment under the surface in Europe and no assured peace is possible unless wiser counsels prevail. Apparently the many peace conversations and pacts have failed to remove the old enemies that the World War itself could not shake. There is hope, however, in the fact that responsible statesmen in all the serious countries are doing their utmost to maintain peace among nations. Their efforts should have effect.

The most deleterious effect of intellectual standards of organized athletics occurs within the college or university. There after all the mortal blow is delivered. The priceless element of play, priceless in the development of a good mind and a strong body, is directed to narrow and hackneyed paths. But the public must also be remembered. It is from the home of the public that our students come, and in them that the life of the mind and imagination, engendered and released by a college education, should have the freest play, should make its true contribution to the civil life of the country.

Abraham Lincoln, with two or three books and the flickering light of a fire-place laid the foundations for a fine English education.

But Lincoln wanted to learn. Education was a passion with him. Benjamin Franklin had a better start, for he at least worked in a printing office. But without a fifth of the opportunities that boys have today he became one of the foremost thinkers of his country.

The great teachers of the country are those who can awaken in young people an interest in education and a desire to acquire it. What they actually can teach amounts to very little. What they can induce those under them to learn by themselves through hard study and hard work may amount to a great deal.

There is no widespread apprehension of an India immediately slipping out of British control and of an Empire on the edge of the abyss. This absence of particular tension in the British atmosphere may only argue a lack of imagination. But in a contest of nerves the want of imagination is an enormous advantage. When the Simon Commission, over the signature of all its five members, states that not a single line in its report was rewritten because of recent developments, it suggests that British phlegm and tenacity are still there to be reckoned with.

The Cairo Sphinx takes rather a serious view of the Egyptian situation. It says: "The seriousness of the situation can no longer be doubted. From a minor dispute between the Wafd Government and the Palace over what might even be described as merely a legal quibble, there has developed a situation which, if not handled carefully, may assume the proportions of a revolution."



By James W. Barkan, M.D.

CURING DISEASE BY RADIO

You have been reading with interest of the experiments at University of Pittsburgh and at General Electric Laboratories at Schenectady, N. Y., whereby certain lengths have been shown to destroy harmful organisms in plants and animals.

The idea is to create such a heat within the tissues that the organisms are destroyed with no damage to the tissues.

You will remember that paralysis, that has defied the skill and knowledge of physicians since the dawn of history, has been cured in many cases by infecting the individual with the organisms of malaria. After the malaria had run its course for some time, being kept within bounds by quinine, the patient was then cured of his malaria, and in a number of instances his paralysis was cured also.

It was the success of this malaria treatment, which was felt to be due to the heat the body manufactured to fight off the malaria infection that gave the idea of the value of radio waves against all organisms.

It is likely that it will be a little while yet before everything is perfected so that this may be tried on human beings.

However what I want to talk about is this heating of the body that takes place when an infection enters. The temperature immediately goes up, because that is Nature's method of fighting off the trouble. And Nature provides heat in the proportion in which it is needed.

This is the reason that it is a mistake when you find you have a rise in temperature, to immediately use drugs or other means to reduce that temperature. I know that it seems like the natural or proper thing to do because with a normal temperature you have a feeling of safety, a feeling that all must be right if your temperature is normal.

The proper thing is to go to bed and remain there until the temperature is normal, using no drugs whatever until your doctor sees you. If he finds the temperature running about 101 degrees F. to 102 degrees F. he may not give you any drug to reduce the temperature, but give you a purgative to free the blood of any poisons that are preventing it doing its best work.

Remember then that heat is your body's best friend, its best fighter and best defender.

The Poets' Corner

GIPSIES

(From "The Everlasting Mercy") A gypsy's camp was in the copse, Three felted tents, with beehive tops, And round black marks where fires had been, And one old wagon, painted green, And three ribbed horses wrenching grass, And three wild boys to watch me pass, And one old woman by the fire Hauling a rabbit warm from wire. I loved to see the horses bait, I felt I walked at Heaven's gate, That Heaven's gate was opened wide, Yet still the gipsies camped outside. The waste souls will prefer the wild, Long after life is meek and mild. Perhaps when man has entered in His perfect city free from sin, The campers will come past the walls With old lame horses full of galls, And wagons hung about with wittles, And burning coke in tinker's stithies, And see the golden town, and choose, And think the wild too good to lose, And camp outside, as these camped then, With wonder at the entering men.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Q. What is the story of electric railway development in Canada? A. The development of electric railways in Canada dates from the year 1887 when one of the first lines was built at St. Catharines, followed by Ottawa in 1891 and the electrification of the Montreal and Toronto horse car systems in 1892. There are now sixty electric railway companies operating over 2200 miles of

Only One Woman M. P.

More women than ever before were nominated as candidates in the general election that has just taken place in Canada. The result has not been encouraging for the feminist movement. Miss Agnes McPhail was elected to the Dominion House of Commons through the medium of the United Farmers of Ontario in 1921, and was the first woman in the federal Parliament of Canada. She will still be the only woman member of the House of Commons when the next Parliament assembles.

Our Rhodes Scholars

(Manitoba Free Press) When Cecil Rhodes made provision in his will for the foundation of the scholarships which bear his name, he expressed the hope that many of the men chosen would enter public life. Interpreted narrowly this hope has not been widely fulfilled, so far as Canada is concerned, for an analysis of the occupations of Canadian Rhodes scholars shows that only ten out of a total of 140 are now engaged in politics or the work of government.

But, in a wider and more sensible interpretation of the term "public life" or "public service" it is apparent that many of the scholars are fulfilling to the best of their ability the wishes of the founder of the trust. Forty-seven Rhodes scholars are engaged in teaching, nine are practising medicine, six have entered the church, while 11 are listed as "miscellaneous," a term which includes three scholars who are engaged in journalism and others who are doing research or post-graduate study.

Lawyers in Canada, who number 51 Rhodes scholars among their number, will not take umbrage, perhaps, at being omitted from this arbitrary distinction between men engaged in some form of public service and men who are not. They may be satisfied at being classed with the six Rhodes scholars now in business as men whose primary interests at least lie elsewhere.

The number of Rhodes scholar who have adopted the Law as their profession is, in fact, remarkable. They easily outnumber all other groups. The excellent School of Jurisprudence at Oxford may have something to do with this, or perhaps some of them may regard the Law as being the best means of making an entrance into politics. The recent revision of the terms of the scholarship, however, which permits the scholar to attend some other university in addition to Oxford is one which will probably attract many more candidates from the other faculties of our universities. Insofar as it achieves this end, it will be all to the good.

Those persons in Canada who are exercised over the "drift" to the United States will be cheered to learn that only 24 of the 140 Rhodes scholars have taken up residence across the line. Of the total, 104 are living in Canada, while the remainder are in Great Britain or in some other part of the British Empire.

FISHING LINE FIGURES This is the season when the line of least resistance is the fishing line.—Louisville Times.

THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES

Mrs. Bindler—Is there any difference, Thomas, do you know, between a fort and a fortress? Mr. Bindler—I should imagine a fortress, my dear, would be more difficult to silence.

track with 4000 cars carrying over 800 million passengers annually, paying wages of over 26 millions and having a gross revenue of nearly 60 millions.

The Public Forum

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

PLEASED WITH RESULT

Sir,—I was delighted with the result of the election on the Island on the 28th instant, and offer my hearty congratulations on the satisfactory outcome, in which you can claim a large share of the credit, owing to the splendid articles which appeared in the "Guardian" showing up the shortcomings of the late Government. I particularly congratulate the electors of Queens for defeating the "carpet-bagger" from Montreal. If Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King had the impression that he could dictate to the Islanders who they should nominate, he has now found out that they are not the type to whom he can dictate, and that they are quite capable of looking after matters of this kind, without any instructions from a man of his calibre—the only pro-American premier Canada has had, and it is fortunate that this great Dominion of ours has now a real, true Canadian premier and long may he remain to guide her destinies. I was on the Island the early part of the present month and from information gathered there, as well as in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Montreal, I was not altogether surprised at the result in Eastern Canada. Conservative British Columbia did not remain true to her traditions in this case and this was evidently brought about by some local conditions and the insidious campaign carried on by the Liberals, that the Government was sure to be returned on account of the solid "Quebec block" and they would be doing the right thing to return the Liberal members in the larger centres. This, no doubt, was largely responsible for the defeat of the Hon. H. H. Stevens in Vancouver Centre, as well as the members for Burrard, South Vancouver and New Westminster. Again congratulating the Island on the splendid result and sending three Conservatives to Ottawa to support Canada's Prime Minister, the Hon. R. B. Bennett. I am, Sir, etc., AN ISLANDER Vancouver, B.C., July 28, 1930.

Experts

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