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FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1929

DROWNING ACCIDENTS

Every year brings its sad list of fatalities from different causes, and scarcely a year passes but some drowning accident is recorded in this Province. The deaths from the latter cause this year have been unusually large. Early in July five drownings including two double tragedies, were reported in various parts of the Island, while yesterday's Guardian featured two more fatalities on the same day from this cause.

While accidents cannot always be averted, no doubt the number could be lessened by a general insistence upon certain precautions. In the case of a boat being overloaded and becoming engulfed, if the occupants could remember that a wooden boat will not sink from the weight of water alone, they may save their lives by clinging to the sides of the boat and thus keeping afloat until help comes. In the case of bathers, the best protection is ability to swim, coupled with sufficient prudence to recognize one's limitations. Young people particularly should be taught to avoid taking unnecessary risks, and, above all, to retain their heads under every circumstance when in the water. This is perhaps the most difficult lesson that a child can learn, but it is one which may be of incalculable benefit in case of accident.

It is impossible, of course, to lay down general rules for the prevention of accidents. Good swimmers have occasionally been seized with cramp or been otherwise disabled in the water, but the great majority of drowning accidents result from insufficient precautions, from panic due to inexperience, or from overconfidence which also is attributable to lack of experience.

THE DRY SEASON

In common with every other province, Prince Edward Island is suffering from a somewhat prolonged drought. Thanks to the abundant moisture in the early summer and spring and the absence of excessive heat, we have probably suffered less than any other part of Canada. The early grain crop has so far shown no serious set-back. The hay has been saved in good condition and the early potato and root crops look promising. An early rain, however, is now badly needed and without it the grain will undoubtedly suffer. The wells throughout the country are showing the effects of the continued drought, and many of the smaller streams are much lower than ordinarily at this time of year.

Perhaps the greatest effect of the drought is to be seen in pasture lands, which are becoming badly browned. Those who have been far enough to provide green fodder are finding the benefit of it.—another reminder that no season should be allowed to go by without making ample provision for this kind of summer fodder.

While predictions are proverbially uncertain, there is little reason to fear that the drought will be continued to the danger point in this province, where crop failures due to drought are practically unknown.

THEY'D BE SHOCKED!

Commenting upon a statement in the Montreal Herald to the effect that "dry" Nova Scotia probably does a greater liquor business per capita than any Province in Canada, the Acadian Recorder, (Liberal) says:

"Its vast and varied shore line makes bootlegging easy. But that is not the only factor. The proclivity of its people makes bootlegging easy also—for while the people as

a whole loudly flaunt their dry principles—it is among the so-called "drys" that the liquor trade receives its largest and most generous support. "Arrangements are now being made to hold a plebiscite on the Nova Scotia Temperance Act versus Government Control. So far as can be gathered from the opinions of investigators, supported by personal knowledge of, and recent experience in, Nova Scotia, there is very little doubt that the people will overwhelmingly vote dry and overwhelmingly go on supporting and encouraging the illicit liquor trade.

"No Government would dare to take the necessary measures to enforce the Temperance Act. Public opinion would not stand for it. And no Government would dare to establish a liquor business under Government Control. Native Nova Scotians would be shocked at such an outrage of their finest feelings."

THE TOURIST TRAFFIC

It is encouraging to note that despite many disadvantages the tourist traffic to this Province for the month of July shows an increase over that of last year. The tourist trade is becoming increasingly important and our sister provinces are reaping a large reward from their efforts to attract summer visitors. Large sums of money are being expended by our sister provincial governments to attract this traffic, and the result, as announced in yesterday's Guardian, is that Canada is this year enjoying the biggest tourist travel in its history. In this increase New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are sharing largely, the island of Cape Breton alone showing an increase of 100 per cent. Prince Edward Island is not yet reaping its full share of the business, but the fact that an increase is recorded speaks well for the activity of the Publicity Association which has carried on this important work under conditions which must at times have been rather discouraging.

A general appreciation of the advantages to be derived from the tourist traffic, and whole-hearted support on the part of the Provincial Government, are necessary as well as the more adequate hotel facilities which the establishment here of a Canadian National Railways hostelry is expected to supply.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The ex-Kaiser may now return to Germany if he wishes. It is his tragedy that nobody cares where he goes or what he does.

A lion that escaped from a circus menagerie in New York State killed and devoured a cow. The lamb that is supposed to lie down with the lion when the millennium comes should insist on twin beds.

A courageous Colorado man has started a wild-cat ranch. The fur is said to be in demand but the big felines have nasty dispositions and have to be handled with care.

Newspaper readers are threatened with another confusion of tongues when they attempt to master the names of Russian and Chinese placenames and commanders appearing in despatches from the "war" zone.

To prevent the birds from squawking, chicken thieves in Colorado toss a gas bomb into the poultry pens. When the birds are overcome by the fumes they are bagged and transported in motors to the operating blocks.

Take care that this epitaph never becomes yours:

Here lies the body of William Jay. Who died while having his right of way. He was right, dead right, as he sped along. But he is just as dead as if he'd been wrong.

Notes By The Way

The Official Year Book of Canada gives some statistical information about the Maritime Provinces, their people and what they are producing that may be of interest. Our little province has the greatest number of people per square mile, 40.56. Nova Scotia comes next with 24.86, and New Brunswick has 13.90. British Columbia has the least. The population of the three Maritimes is set down at 1,040,700.

As regards age, Prince Edward Island has 203 per thousand between the ages of 45 and 69 and 60.24 over 70 years. Nova Scotia has 182 per thousand between 45 and 69 and 47.26 over 70 years. New Brunswick has 172.58 between 45 and 69 and 38.53 over 70. People evidently live longer in Prince Edward Island than those living in the other Maritimes and the Maritimes collectively give longer life than any other province in the Dominion.

As to the matter of sex, in the Dominion, there was in 1921 an excess of 30 males per thousand, while in the Maritimes the excess of males was 18 in Nova Scotia, 18 in New Brunswick, and 4 in Prince Edward Island.

The per centage of families owning the dwellings in which they live is in Prince Edward Island 80.73; in Nova Scotia 68.24 and in New Brunswick 65.26.

The late Sir William Macdonald, a benefactor of his native province, also founded a Consolidated School in Kingston, Kings County, N. B. which is still in operation, and the 25th anniversary of its founding was duly celebrated a few days ago by a large gathering including leading representatives of educational and official circles in the province.

Lord Beaverbrook's plea for a customs union and free trade throughout the British Empire, has its supporters, but is also strongly opposed both at home and abroad. It is opposed in England because it would involve a preference of some sort for foodstuffs coming from British countries overseas, and might make dearer bread. Australia opposes it because down there in the antipodes a tariff is found to be necessary for protection and also for revenue.

The Guardian for years has contended that the trade and tariff policy of the King Government is pro-American and anti-Canadian, and that it will be resented by the Canadian people when the time comes for them to speak at the polls. In reference to the situation "The Mail and Empire" says:

It cannot escape the notice of even the most casual observer that the ardent promoters of separation from the Mother Country are enthusiastic for policies favoring the United States. Politically they insist that Canada must stand alone, while at the same time they defend granting favors to the United States, and generally take that country's side not alone against Britain, but also against Canada. Canada's market is fast becoming a preserve of United States manufacturers, while the United States market is being more and more fortified against Canada's producers.

These anti-British, anti-Canadian pro-United States agitators are apparently casting off all discretion and the consequence is that in this country public opinion is worked up to a high pitch against them and their operations. Politically Canada remains and will continue to remain in the Empire in spite of them. . . .

M. Aristide Briand, succeeding to the leadership of the Government in France, has been endorsed by his Parliament and seems to be assured of sufficient support. He was Foreign Minister in the Poincaré Administration and retains that office in becoming Premier. A remarkable fact is that this is his tenth inning as Prime Minister of France.

Governments in France are usually of short duration. They come in and pass out again within a year or two, and such has been Premier Briand's experience, but it has been very rarely indeed in France or in any other country that a statesman has so many times exalted to such an elevated official station only to lose it again so quickly.

Hot dry weather has made prolonged visits to many lands during the present summer, but until recently there has been no fear of drought in the Maritimes. Now it is realized that rain is actually needed. It is something of a new experience in the Atlantic Provinces of Canada to have too much dry weather. This gives ground for hope that rain will come again in the near future.

Six states fronting on the Lakes are of the same opinion and take the same attitude as Canada against the stealing of water at Chicago. The lake harbors of these states suffer from low water just as Canadian



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D. DON'T NEGLECT A VACATION

The fact that previous vacations have not given you the rest you believe you needed, should not make you forget that everybody needs a rest, a change, at least once or twice a year.

You are apt to think that perhaps your brain needs a rest but your body does not, or vice versa.

Now the very fact that you feel a bit tired, your work is not interesting to you, and you feel restless and irritable, are definite signs that you are not well, that you have dis-ease, that is that you are not at ease.

If you have an infection from teeth, tonsils, sinuses, intestine, or gall bladder, you have dis-ease.

Why? Because the product from any of these infections is poison to the system, and it is this poison that gives you the symptoms of tiredness, restlessness, and irritability.

Now you can get these poisons, that work on the system in the same manner, from overuse of your brain or body.

Every thought of your brain, every action of your body, burns up tissue and creates poison. These poisons are definite combinations just like other poisons.

If the circulation of your blood is active it carries out these poisons from the system almost as soon as they are made, aided of course by sleep, which by keeping brain and body from working for the time being, permits the circulation to get rid of these "fatigue" poisons as they are called.

Now why not sleep more, and do without a vacation? Because the routine things you do with brain and body everyday should be stopped, should be changed to something else. Your eyes, ears, nose, taste, should have new or different impulses sent through them to the brain.

It is this change that removes tension and gives relaxation.

Relaxation is best obtained by going where you want to go and doing what you want to do just for a couple of weeks.

The Guardian for years has contended that the trade and tariff policy of the King Government is pro-American and anti-Canadian, and that it will be resented by the Canadian people when the time comes for them to speak at the polls. In reference to the situation "The Mail and Empire" says:



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Farewell to the island, a garden so sweet, That lures like a lover the wayfarer's feet, Its pastoral beauty in symphony set, Like emerald gems I shall never forget.

Farewell to the island, traditions that last

Are writ on the page of her grand, storied past,

The brain and the craven of her bravest and best

Were nourished and fed from the Maritime's breast.

Farewell to the island, the dim mountains fade

In the mists that encircle that ever-green glade,

The East and the West have touched hands tenderly,

United we stand in this land of the free.

—H. Isabel Graham.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

METHODISM IN CANADA

Q. When did Methodism start in Canada?

A. The Methodist Church in Canada can be traced back to 1772, when a party of Yorkshire Methodists settled in Nova Scotia. The first provincial Methodist Conference was held at Halifax in 1788. Introduced into Upper Canada by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, 1791. Methodism introduced into Lower Canada, 1799. In 1807 the first Methodist Conference was held at Brockville. In 1828 the Canada

Conference became independent of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States; and in 1833 the Canada Methodist Episcopal Church united with the British Wesleyans. In 1874 the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada, the Canadian Wesleyan New Connexion Conference, and the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America became one as the Methodist Church of Canada.

An Island Of Mystery

(The Ottawa Journal)

The recent visit of "Their Excellencies, the Governor General and Viscountess Willingdon, to the Island of Anticosti, has directed attention to a part of the Dominion of which Canadians know singularly little. A familiar landmark to mariners and, when clearly visible, an object of some interest to ocean travellers passing through the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, it is to most people simply a spot on the map with no more appeal than that of the smaller islands that lie betwixt it and the Labrador coast.

Surveyed from the deck of an Atlantic liner, Anticosti presents a bleak and forbidding appearance, its lengthy outline of low lying hills and cliffs covered with thick brushwood, and the absence of any sign of life along its rugged shores, suggesting a solitude almost weird. Over it broods a silence unbroken by human sounds. Ice bound in the winter months and often enveloped in fog in summer, it has all the dreary aspect of a no man's land, a place to be avoided save, perhaps, by the fisherman, the trapper, or the timber prospector.

Its very isolation and the fact that so little is known of its natural characteristics and resources have given the island an air of mystery peculiarly its own. There is mystery even in the name. Some authorities have it that Anticosti is of aboriginal etymology; others that it is a corruption of the words "ante" (meaning "before" or "opposite to") and "costa," the Spanish term for coast; the name thus compounded signifying the island that is over against, or in front of, the mainland. Whether, or not, that represents the correct derivation, the suggestion of a Spanish association introduces an element of the unusual which is typical of the whole island.

Interesting history.

It is in its history, however, that Anticosti has claims to an interest which otherwise it has signally failed to inspire. Linked with it are the names of some of the earliest navigators and explorers. That it was known to the hardy and daring French fishermen who crossed the ocean and frequented the northern shores of the New World more than four centuries ago is not improbable. If a copy of a map in the possession of the Dominion Archives is to be accepted as authentic, one Jean Denys, a Dieppe mariner, must have observed it in the passage he is credited with having made up the Gulf of the St. Lawrence in the first decade of the sixteenth century.

But the merit of the actual discovery of the island belongs to Jacques Cartier. Mentioned in the narrative of his first voyage in 1534, it was again visited by him in the following year and, in recognition of the date of his landing—the 15th of August—named "Ile de l'Assomption." Some years later came Roberval with his pilot, Jean Alphonse, to change the name to "Ile de l'Ascension," which, in turn, gave place in the maps and literature of travel and exploration of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to Anticosti. Curiously enough, there is no record of Champlain having visited the island which lay in the path of his frequent voyages to and from Quebec. Perhaps, with the trained eye of an explorer, mindful of his experience of Ste. Croix, he recognized its unattractiveness.

Not until the latter part of the seventeenth century do we hear of Anticosti as a place of habitation. If for nothing else, the island is worthy of a place among the historical landmarks of Canada because of its associations with one of the great explorers who brought lustre to New France. For it was there that Louis Joliet, the gallant companion of Marquette in the memorable discovery of the Mississippi, found a home for himself and his family. Granted to him by Louis XIV. as a reward for his achievement, the island remained in the possession of Joliet and his descendants for many years, eventually passing into the hands of the British authorities of 1763, when it was placed under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

Conference became independent of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States; and in 1833 the Canada Methodist Episcopal Church united with the British Wesleyans. In 1874 the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada, the Canadian Wesleyan New Connexion Conference, and the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America became one as the Methodist Church of Canada.

By a majority of three votes, Laurence O'Neill, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, recently won the Free State Senate seat which the Marquis of Lansdowne resigned.

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.

OUR ROADS

Sir,—If I would object to anything in your editorial of Thursday in relation to our roads it would be your singling out Borden, or any other particular road for condemnation. As a traveler in other parts of the Province I would say that the shameful condition you speak of is an almost general one.

Talking yesterday to a group of tourists from distant Colorado, who were delighted with their visit to the Island but remarking—"We will be glad to get away from your Island roads which are the worst we have met in thousands of miles of travel."

I willingly credit the Public Works department with the fact that the rains of last spring made the problem more difficult than usual, but it was not so bad that it could not have been met in a practical way to save the situation which those who travel know to be the worst since the improved highway system was inaugurated.

The big blunder was in abolishing the invaluable split-log drag, and when they awoke to the need of them they could not be procured in time to take advantage of the closing rainy season. For want of this method of filling in ruts and wheel tracks our highways are a mass of small hills and hollows hardened and baked by summer heat, making a roadbed mostly over the whole Province where cars are compelled to travel in jolts and jumps, and twists or skidding caused by divergent wheel ruts, wearing out the cars as well as the temper and patience of the drivers.

In some cases the roads have been commendably widened, and it is in these places, where finishing operation have been more recently completed, that we have the few really passable roads to approve of. To which, may we add, occasional spots under competent roadmasters are too rare exceptions.

Many gravelled patches are excellent and, in the writers opinion would justify a greater expenditure in this method of road building. In many places however the newly laid gravel, as it now is, is a bad menace to public safety and convenient travel. It is dumped in thick measure and unevenly leveled so that it is difficult for small cars to keep a straight course, and where two cars approaching in opposite directions, both forced by the gravel to wobble from side to side, the dangers of collision are serious. The split-log drag, or perhaps better still a chain drag, would level these gravel hills and increase comfort and safety.

The public should take a more insistent interest in this road question. It is the one drawback—the one black eye to the tourist popularity of our Province.

I am, Sir, etc., OBSERVER

France plans to spend \$120,000,000 in developing its colonies.

Tests of night-air-mail flying between Sweden and England are being made.

Traffic on the Hungarian State Railway is increasing rapidly.

Socialist women M. P.'s of England recently posed and spoke for a talkie.

Fully 100,000 men in Poland are out of work.

Later History.

Eleven years later, Anticosti was re-transferred to Canada, to enter upon a new seigniorial regime marked by many changes and vicissitudes. At intervals it was bought and sold, occupied and deserted; successive efforts at settlement proving more or less abortive. A century ago, it acquired a strange notoriety as the haunt of a French-Canadian hermit named Louis Gamache, of whose half savage habits and piratical activities many weird tales were circulated from Quebec to Gaspe and from Gaspe to Picou. After the egress of Anticosti had passed from the scene, renewed attempts to colonize the island and commercialize its resources were made, to be followed by the romantic experiment, which, in the early years of the present century, transformed it into the estate of a wealthy Parisian manufacturer with a governor in control.

Anticosti may never be a busy and prosperous community. Its chances of becoming a popular tourist resort are, perhaps, even more remote. But there are phases of its history, blended of mystery, eerie fantasy, grim adventure and tragedy, which appeal to the imagination and suggest a field of rich material for the writers of Canadian fiction—a field that has been strangely neglected.

Don't Pity Poor Young Men Pity Poor Old Men. GIVEN health and strength young people who are poor should not be an object of pity. Rather should one strive to arouse ambition in them. It is the poor old folks that require help. You know of poor old mothers who are shifted around amongst sons and daughters for three or four months at a time, because they have no financial means. Well, then, do you yourself want to be in this position some day? Do you want your wife to suffer? Not if you can help it! Then, provide now for an income for either or both of you while your earning powers permit it. A reasonable premium will enable you to buy substantial protection in a Confederation Life Policy. Write now for pamphlet entitled "No Matter What Happens" which tells how this may be done. Address: Confederation Life Association. Head Office: TORONTO. Branch Office: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL SEASON APPROACHES. LONDON, Eng., Aug. 1.—(By The Canadian Press)—The return of English, Welsh and Scottish soccer football teams who have visited a number of countries including Canada, playing exhibition matches during the summer indicates the approach of the opening of the long season in the British Isles. The Scottish season opens on Aug. 17 and the English on August 31. The usual changes will be noted in the makeup of the various divisions, due to promotion and demotions at the end of last season. In the English league Middlesbrough and Grimsby Town come up from the second division to the first, taking the places of Cardiff City and Bury. Charlton Athletic and Bradford City ascend from third to second division, while Clapton Orient and Port Vale go down. In Scotland Dundee United and Morton climb to the first division, displacing Third Lanark and Raith Rovers. Toy balloons released in London were found in Denmark recently.

Flavor. It's right full of it and you can't chew it out because it's grown in the leaf and kept there by the cure. Always ask for HICKEY & NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING. I am, Sir, etc., OBSERVER. France plans to spend \$120,000,000 in developing its colonies. Tests of night-air-mail flying between Sweden and England are being made. Traffic on the Hungarian State Railway is increasing rapidly. Socialist women M. P.'s of England recently posed and spoke for a talkie. Fully 100,000 men in Poland are out of work. Later History. Eleven years later, Anticosti was re-transferred to Canada, to enter upon a new seigniorial regime marked by many changes and vicissitudes. At intervals it was bought and sold, occupied and deserted; successive efforts at settlement proving more or less abortive. A century ago, it acquired a strange notoriety as the haunt of a French-Canadian hermit named Louis Gamache, of whose half savage habits and piratical activities many weird tales were circulated from Quebec to Gaspe and from Gaspe to Picou. After the egress of Anticosti had passed from the scene, renewed attempts to colonize the island and commercialize its resources were made, to be followed by the romantic experiment, which, in the early years of the present century, transformed it into the estate of a wealthy Parisian manufacturer with a governor in control. Anticosti may never be a busy and prosperous community. Its chances of becoming a popular tourist resort are, perhaps, even more remote. But there are phases of its history, blended of mystery, eerie fantasy, grim adventure and tragedy, which appeal to the imagination and suggest a field of rich material for the writers of Canadian fiction—a field that has been strangely neglected.

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