

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester McLane, Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett, Vice-President—J. R. Burnett, Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1929

HON. MR. CARDIN'S VISIT.

The information furnished by local fishermen and packers to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and his Deputy Minister on their visit here should prove of considerable assistance to the Federal Government in placing our fisheries on a business basis.

The encouraging feature of the conferences was not the revelation of satisfactory conditions but the obviously fair and sympathetic attitude of the Minister in receiving information which, in view of his previously expressed optimism, must at least have occasioned him some surprise.

In the first place, there was the lucid and informative brief presented by Mr. Chester MacCarthy, Tignish, on behalf of the Fisheries Union, in which was pointed out the urgent need for cold storage facilities, for refrigerator cars, for reduction of the excessive express rates on fresh fish; the need of competent district instructors, of a fish reduction plant, of government instruction and inspection with regard to the packing of lobster paste, of the provision of Government loans to individual fishermen, of more harbor accommodation for fishing boats at Skinner's Pond, Lot One, where a large section of the people depend entirely on fishing for a livelihood and are greatly handicapped owing to lack of harbor facilities; insistence on the enforcement of fishery laws and the appointment of officers on a basis of qualification rather than political preference; and lastly, the implementation in full of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Fisheries in respect to fishermen's organizations, the inspection and marketing of lobsters and the establishment of a separate department of Fisheries.

At Charlottetown similarly strong presentations were made, notably on behalf of the people of the North Side fisheries, where railway transportation, long promised by the Federal Government, is still lacking. It was pointed out that Lunenburg fishermen can come to Rustico, take home their catch, cure it and sell it to the West Indies at a profit, while our own fishermen are handicapped to such an extent that the whole community, which depends upon the fishing industry, is suffering. There were also complaints with regard to irregularities in the supplying of light houses by the C.G.S. Stanley, to freight rate obstacles in the shipping of Island lobsters, to unsatisfactory arrangements with respect to fishing seasons, and numerous other matters, all having a bearing on the industry.

The above mentioned grievances will, we believe, have the very serious consideration of the Federal Minister. If we have less cause for complaint than have the fishermen in Nova Scotia, as Mr. Cardin implied in a preliminary statement to the press, our difficulties are at least sufficiently important to have retarded, to a very great extent, the progress of fisheries in this Province. That is the point, the important one, to which the attention of the Federal Government is directed, and upon which it is in duty bound to act.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

Twenty-five years of the Carnegie Hero Fund (1904-1929) is the title of an interesting booklet recently prepared at the request of the Carnegie Commission by its president, Mr. W. J. McManis. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, we are informed at the outset, took a special pride in the foundation of

this fund out of which, during the twenty-five years of the Commission's activities, nearly five million dollars have been expended for medals, investigation of cases, visitation of beneficiaries, educational awards, pensions to disabled heroes, to widows, orphans and other dependents, etc. Of the origin of the Fund Mr. Carnegie used to say: "This one 'crawled up me ain' back.' No one suggested the idea to me; it was my own conception." The fund he established amounted to \$5,000,000 in registered bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, placed to the account of the Hero Fund from April 15, 1904.

The announcement of the establishment of the Fund attracted wide attention throughout the United States and Canada, as well as on the other side of the Atlantic. While most of the comment was laudatory, there were not a few who called into question the wisdom of Mr. Carnegie's gift. Under these circumstances the members of the Commission at the outset felt that it would be well for them to move with much cautious deliberation. Under regulations adopted at a meeting held on October 19, 1904, the benefits of the Fund were only to be accorded in cases "in which conclusive evidence may be obtained showing that the person performing the act voluntarily risked his own life in saving, or attempting to save, the life of a fellow-being, or who voluntarily has sacrificed himself in an heroic manner for the benefit of others." A second regulatory clause demands that heroic deeds to be recognized must be performed "outside of the field of known duty."

The announcement of Mr. Carnegie's gift led to an inundation of requests for the recognition of deeds alleged to be heroic. Many of these, which had been performed in the past, were eliminated from consideration by the Regulation of the Trustees that only cases occurring after the foundation of the Commission should be eligible for consideration. A study of the requests submitted brought into full view the variant ideas of heroism existing in the minds of the people. One applicant asked for a medal because she had nursed through their illness three of her own children, who had typhoid fever at one time.

After the lapse of twenty-five years the Commission has in its employment five Special Agents whose task it is to cover the entire field embraced by their activities, and whose duty is not merely to investigate new cases, but to report on the manner in which the recipients of the bounties are living and their worthiness to still receive the benefactions bestowed upon them. Up to the present 29,343 cases of "alleged" heroism have been brought to the attention of the Commission, and there are 500 cases pending, or under examination. During its existence the Commission has made awards of nineteen gold medals, five hundred and twenty-six silver medals, and one thousand seven hundred and sixty bronze medals. Pensions have been paid to three hundred and ninety widows, six hundred and ninety-six orphans, thirty-one parents, five brothers, and four sisters of heroes, and to twelve heroes in indigent circumstances. Betterment awards have been made to thirteen hundred and sixty-three heroes, including three hundred and seventy-two "educational awards." The perils from which rescues were made or attempted are classified as follows:—

- Drowning, including shipwreck, 1,372
Suffocation in wells, etc., 326
Railway trains, electric cars, etc., 247
Burning and suffocation at fires, 117
Runaway teams, 78
Caving-in at mines, etc., 52
Electric shock, 38
Attacks by enraged animals, 15
Attempted murder, 13
Falls, 12
Death by exposure, 11
Explosions, 11
Mad dogs, 6
Death by machinery in mills, etc., 4
Snake-bites, 3
Contagious disease, 3

Pleased by the success which attended his efforts in creating the Hero Fund in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, Mr. Carnegie subsequently created similar funds in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, Norway and Denmark.

Notes By The Way

Short, sharp curves at the end of a straight run of a mile or so are common on the P. E. Island division of the Canadian National Railways. Something ought to be done at once to enlarge or straighten out these dangerous curves, and the jurors at the inquest held by Dr. Houston strongly recommend this course.

An important part of the evidence concerned the rate of speed at which the train was running when the fatality occurred between North Wiltshire and Hunter River. George M. Holmes, of Amherst, testified that "We were going along on a straight piece of road at what I thought was a pretty fast clip, when we struck a sharp curve which gave the car a bad jolt."

An Eye Witness testified: "We left Charlottetown on time, but were detained at Royalton on account of some like trouble. I would say we were held up about 15 minutes." "There was no drinking in the car. About 20 minutes before the accident I remarked to the boy 'The train is going some today.'"

E. C. Cameron, engine driver on train 41, stated "they were running at about 25 miles an hour between North Wiltshire and Hunter River, the ordinary running time between these stations. They were not trying to make up any lost time. As a rule they do not slow down at curves, but that depends on the speed when approaching."

It will be noted that the train was behind time; that one witness thought it was going "a pretty fast clip," another that "it was going some," while another thought the speed was "about 25 miles an hour," "the usual speed," and "not trying to make up any lost time."

Neither the jury nor the coroner appear to have taken any note of the rate of speed in their finding, but credit is due for bringing out the facts in evidence. The witnesses were straightforward and candid in giving their testimony.

Mr. E. C. Cameron, engine driver of train 41 has stated that "as a rule they slow down for curves, but that depends on the speed when approaching." Just here a question will arise in some minds, was the rule of slowing down observed in this case? The dangerous sharp curves are still where they were and nothing is being done to remove them. And, anyway, is the usual rule of slowing down sufficient for public safety under existing conditions?

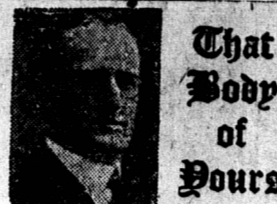
Speaking of the small farm compared with the big farm, or "chain farm" so-called, the United States Chamber of Commerce, which has an agricultural service department of its own, contends that the small farm is holding its own. It published returns from 74 large farms averaging 11,792 acres in size with an equally large number of small farms and showing that the little farmer makes just as much money, acre for acre as the big farmer. The chief advantage of the small farm as explained, is in the application of labor. "A man working for himself or for his father works longer and harder than a man working for wages."

The women swimmers had a glorious time at the Wrigley Swimming Match at the Toronto Exhibition. The championship and a purse of \$10,000 was won by Miss M. Norellus of New York, and the other cash prizes of \$5,000, \$3,000, \$1,000, \$500 and \$400 appear to have been mostly carried away across the international border southward. The only Canadian woman who won a money prize was born in Denver, but married a Toronto man. Our Maritime girls did not compete, which may explain the depressing result.

There are some things hard to believe, notwithstanding the repeated explanations that have been offered. For instance, there is the assertion that the Prairie Provinces would have been ruined had they this year raised as much wheat as they did last year, and that they gain because of better prices on account of having only half a crop.

In our own province, there are several matters that have turned out very differently from what our people were led to expect, but in regard to which no explanation is offered by the responsible authorities. Why is it that Prince Edward Island, contrary to promises made, is not in any way represented in the Dominion Cabinet?

Why is it that the people are denied any information in regard to the promised new car ferry at Borden, have the plans yet been agreed upon, when will tenders be called for, when will the contract for construction be let, the ferry placed on the route? All information in regard to these matters is denied to our people. Equally such information is withheld and denied as to when the Hillsboro Bridge will be made safe for standard gauge engines and when will the miserable narrow gauge be abolished in this Province?



By James W. Barlow, M.D. HOW CITY LIFE FATIGUES

A recent newspaper article told of a country couple who journeyed some days to reach a large city to spend some time sight seeing. One day was all they could stand and they departed for home, the noise, the hurry, the confusion proved too fatiguing.

Now what about folks who live in the city all the time? Well there is no question but that living beside noises with which you become familiar, gradually educates your nervous system to become used to these noises, and your brain and your body gradually loses much of its tenderness.

Although your brain and your body becomes accustomed to the many other little annoyances of the city, does this mean that there is not waste of energy in overcoming them? No.

You can't live in a city with its motor cars, buses, street cars, traffic rules and regulations, the noise of fire engines, sirens, the jostling of people, the crowding, the hurrying, without being "alert" all the time. This alertness is good for you if you are in good average health.

If however you are troubled in spirit, have aching eyes, teeth, or feet, have a little more work to do than you feel capable of doing, perhaps someone or something near you that is a constant annoyance, and in addition have to endure noise, bustle and confusion, then indeed your strength and energy is being sapped. What is needed?

Something that will remove this tenseness, something that will relax you in mind. And this relaxation of mind can best be obtained by securing relaxation of body.

How? By doing the thing that you find relaxes you best. Perhaps a picture show, a theatrical performance, a baseball game, an hour of devotion.

Best of all is to lie down and relax your body, breathing deeply as it exhausted. This should induce sleep, and sleep is Nature's perfect method of securing relaxation.

The Poet's Corner THE REVELATION An idle poet, here and there, Looks round him, but for all the rest, The world unattractively fair, Is duller than a wiling's jest. Love wakes men, once a life-time each; They lift their heavy lids, and look; And lo! what one sweet page can teach. They read with joy, then shut the book; And some give thanks, and some blaspheme, And most forget; but, either way, That and the Child's unheeded dream Is all the light of all their day. —Coventry Patmore.

THE LAND WE LOVE By FRANK LEIGH

THE GASPE PENINSULA Q. Where is the Gaspe Peninsula? A. The Gaspe Peninsula projects itself into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the St. Lawrence River on the north and the Bay of Chaleur on the south. It is thinly populated except around the coast line where it possesses rich natural resources of timber and minerals and there has been increased mining exploration in recent years. A motor road has now been opened by which the peninsula can be encircled making it one of the most dramatic and striking highways of the continent.

disabilities inflicted upon Prince Edward Island and continued from year to year by the King Government. No other Province is treated in such contemptuous fashion. No Government of any other politics than Liberal would dare to treat any other Province than Prince Edward Island in this way. We are wholly under Liberal rule and control. Federal and Provincial Governments are Liberal, in line with each other, all powerful. Three out of four of our Senators and three out of our four representatives in the House of Commons are of the same political stripe. And a sad mess they

That Body of Yours

Boswell's Letters (The Bookman, in The Manitoba Free Press.) It must be over two years ago that we read about Boswell's "Ebony Chest" containing so much unpublished material, having been discovered at Malahide Castle, the residence in Ireland of Boswell's great-grandson. They were put up at auction and bought by an American collector, Colonel Isham, who refused to reveal the price, but who is gradually publishing the documents in sumptuous volumes. One report, at the time of their changing hands, was that the new owner had insured them for \$114,000. The general title is "Boswell Papers: Isham Collection in 18 volumes." And vols. I and III and IV have been published privately, under the editorship of Mr. Geoffrey Scott, author of the "Portrait of Zeldie," the Dutch lady whom Boswell loved as a youth. The volumes already issued, "Early Papers," "A Tour of the German Courts," "With Rousseau and Voltaire," are the occasion of a remarkable article in the latest number of the "Quarterly Review." It is entitled "Johnson's Life of Boswell" and is written by Sir Andrew Macphail, who builds up a singularly interesting defence of Boswell the man, proving Johnson's affection for him. Boswell knew his hero face to face for twenty years and forged together with him 270 times. The biographers of Boswell and editors of his "Letters" were never fair to him. The latest one, Professor Tinker's "Young Boswell" (1922), is the work of a scholar and admirer who is "apologetic when there is no need of apology, and explanatory when there is nothing to explain." Reference is made to the late Thomas Seecombe who, in 1908, re-edited Boswell's Letters: "When he was coming to Canada in 1921, as Professor of English in Queen's University at Kingston, which is in Ontario, he thought he was going to Kingston in Jamaica; and as he sailed a thousand miles up the St. Lawrence, he expressed a mild wonder that Jamaica was so large an island, and the climate so untropical." Which is a story with a point.

Sir Andrew remarks that no man ever lived "who so simply as Boswell supplies evidence" for the six tests by which a life may be tried. The tests are: "his main achievement in life; his friendships; his financial conduct; his personal integrity; his conjugal relation; the attitude of his children towards him." Upon my word, I believe it is a true and searching statement touching the verdict of one's fellow men. Well, Boswell's main achievement was his "Life of Johnson." And note this word: "Any person of English speech who has not read the book is illiterate, without taste, without education, without interest in life."

Touching friendships, Boswell by "an indefinable quality within himself made instant friendships." Is that what Goethe named the "dæmonic" influence? Johnson said once, "Boswell is a man who, I believe, never left a house without leaving a wish for 'his return.'" The fifty-two members of the Literary Club seem to have been his friends. On her first sight of him, Rousseau's housekeeper said, "That man has an honest face." Again, there was financial conduct. After his father's death, Boswell was rich; an estate and \$3,000 a year besides \$500 that was merely a life interest. His father had given him a handsome allowance and that was how he studied two years in Utrecht, travelled on the Continent and spent some time in Corsica. He lost money at cards but after some years, practically gave up gambling. Before coming into his patrimony, Boswell with a wife and five children depended upon a legal practice and his fees were not large.

Concerning his relations with Johnson, we are told that Boswell only claimed to have "turned on the fountain of Johnson's mind. He did more. He stimulated that mind to perform the full function of yielding living water."

Office—"You shall have seven days in the barracks for gambling!" Private—"And what shall I do with the two silver dollars and a half, which was left on the table?" Office—"Each of you take one of the dollars and toss up for the odd half."

WELSH HARD COAL We are now booking orders for Aberpergwm, big vein Welsh Anthracite for later delivery. This Coal is of the highest grade and will be well screened. Book your orders now.

W. D. Gillis Co. DRUGSTORE

Empire Trade

(Toronto Mail and Empire.) In Sir John Ferguson we praise an example of Empire thinking in matters of trade, a type of mind that has belonged to the Conservative party in Canada from the beginning and even from before that. In 1846 John A. Macdonald, then a young member of the legislature, strongly advocated the passing of a measure of protection against the invasion of "prison-made" leather goods from the United States; he pointed out that leather goods from England landed in Canadian ports would have the benefit of the ad valorem duty, but if coming through United States ports would have to pay the new tariff. That is the beginning of Empire thinking in trade as far as Canada is concerned. Sir John in later years did not give his approval to any Empire economic union and for the same reasons that today we are not backing Empire free trade, while strongly urging Empire trade.

The policy of the Conservative party has consciously or unconsciously, been imperially-minded without in the least degree undermining the economic sovereignty of each dominion and of the mother country. In the present days Mr. Bennett has urged everywhere that our first duty is to increase our own consumption of the necessities and good things of life; to make our own standard of living much higher so that our producers will find their best market at home. That has been the policy of the United States, and because they got it done they can drive almost all the world from foreign markets, they live better, use more home-made goods than any country in the world. That is why they can dump their surplus wherever they wish.

Mr. Bennett would say that where we are not competitive or in that usual margin of "imported" goods that some people like to have, even on Fifth Avenue, we should deal within the Empire. In other words, put the wall as high as is needed, with gates leading through and by which other dominions may enter more easily than strangers. The difference between the King policy and that of the Conservative party is that the former looks for foreign barter on the lowest terms possible; the latter looks to the highest possible consumption at home of our Canadian goods. One is a question of swapping with cheap-labor countries, the other is truly a national policy with a good margin for Empire thinking thrown in for good measure.

Union Commercial College Notes Opening Day — Tuesday September 3rd. Everything points to a large attendance this term. Get your application in early.

During the past few weeks many former graduates of the U. C. C. who are now holding excellent positions called at the College Office to express their thanks to Prin. Moran.

All new typewriters for students to work on. Very latest methods, Touch method taught. Gold and silver medals awarded for good work.

Classrooms have been painted and cleaned throughout. New Sanitary drinking cups and towels installed. You are invited to inspect our modern classrooms.

Two certified teachers of Short-hand on staff. Either Pitman or Gregg System taught. Greater results than ever are looked for this term. 7563-8-28-11.

Protect Your Foxes

Against the ravaging effects of round worms and hook worms by treatment with Nema Worm Capsules. An effective, efficient, and proven remedy. These Capsules are highly recommended by the leading veterinarians for the destruction of parasites in the intestinal tract of not only foxes but all animals and poultry.

Our Ear Mite Lotion has never yet failed. For Lice we recommend Keating's Powder. Consult us about your Foxes. The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE

"WEAR-EVER" Teapot FREE

Your wife is proud of her housekeeping; get her this genuine "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Teapot — given in exchange for SIX sets of "Poker Hands" contained in packages of Rosebud Cut Plug.



Rosebud — with its sweet, satisfying flavour and unusual mildness — is a smoking tobacco that wins and holds favour. Dealers everywhere have Rosebud Cut Plug in 10c and 15c packages.

Smoke ROSEBUD and Save the "Poker Hands"

WHIZ WHIZ Fly tume, double strength. Kills 100%. Pleasantly scented. Will not stain. Kills flies, moths, mosquitoes, roaches, bed bugs, fleas, etc. Bethune Hardware Co. Ltd. "THE FRIENDLY HARDWARE STORE" Phone 757. 123 Queen Street

E. R. BROW 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Good Strong Stock Companies Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis.

PRINCE EDWARD SIX TIMES STRONGER FOX NETTING Be Safe — use Prince Edward — With 40,000 meshes in a single roll of fox netting, you will realize the security and protection that is given by PRINCE EDWARD Fox Netting, with EVERY MESH SIX TIMES STRONGER THAN THE ORDINARY — every mesh older-sealed into an impenetrable, time and weather resisting safeguard for your foxes. —the FIRST Fox Netting Still the BEST Ranchers have dug up PRINCE EDWARD wire, in use 18 years, and found it good as the first day it was used. PRINCE EDWARD is specially made for the salt-laden atmosphere of the Maritime Provinces, and is as superior to the ordinary as safety is superior to risk. USE PRINCE EDWARD and save future regrets. Prince Edward Fox Netting is Sold by R. T. Holman Ltd, Charlottetown Russel Champion, Kensington. Wm. Callbeck, Bedeque. R. T. Holman, Ltd., Summerside. Hayes, McKay & Sharp, Tyne Valley. J. H. Myrick & Co., Alberton.

Protect Your Foxes Against the ravaging effects of round worms and hook worms by treatment with Nema Worm Capsules. An effective, efficient, and proven remedy. These Capsules are highly recommended by the leading veterinarians for the destruction of parasites in the intestinal tract of not only foxes but all animals and poultry. Our Ear Mite Lotion has never yet failed. For Lice we recommend Keating's Powder. Consult us about your Foxes. The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE