

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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62.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. Morning Daily (founded 1887) 50.00 per year (in advance) delivered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1929

THE EXHIBITION OPENS

The formal opening of the Provincial Exhibition by His Honour Lieutenant Governor Hertz last evening was of more than ordinary interest in view of the extensive preparations made during the past summer and the exceptionally large and representative list of entries. In his interesting comparison of the present with former exhibitions during the past thirty-nine years, Mr. James Paton, president of the Exhibition Association, gave what is virtually an epitome of the agricultural progress of the Island. Commencing as a purely local fair, the Provincial Exhibition now challenges competition with the whole of Canada and is yearly becoming more widely known and attended by leading agriculturists and stock breeders throughout the Dominion. The place taken by Island fairs in competition with the fastest animals of other provinces is another feature of our Provincial Exhibition of which our people are justly proud. Of late years, also, more attention has been given by commercial and industrial concerns throughout Canada to the advertising advantages of our provincial exhibitions as indicated by the yearly increasing number of booths which are a source of great interest and attract practically every visitor to the fair. The Midway and side-show attractions, are now greater than ever before, and add much to the holiday aspect of the grounds and to the amusement and entertainment of adults as well as children.

Of particular interest in Mr. Paton's address was the comparative statement showing the increasing number of entries of all classes in recent years. In 1928 there were 3610; in 1927 4150, and in 1928, 4189. This year's list promises to surpass even that of 1928, so that a continuous increase in the past four years is noticeable. The increase in the interest and number of industrial exhibits during the past ten years is also a feature upon which the ladies especially are to be congratulated.

Exhibitions, like governments, depend upon leadership and the loyal support which sane and progressive leadership ensures. In the case of the exhibition, there can be no doubt as to the efficiency of its management. With favorable weather this year's great fair will eclipse anything hitherto seen in the Province.

MR. BURNABY'S INVITATION

During the next few weeks there will probably be a great many Maritime people in Toronto attending the Canadian National Exhibition. The Guardian has received a communication from Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, Maritime Trade Commissioner in that city inviting all interested to call at his office, and especially to make themselves known at the Maritime exhibit in the Dominion Government Building. The exhibit, Mr. Burnaby writes, is one of which every Canadian, and especially Maritimers, might justly be proud. It is the first time the three provinces have exhibited at this great National Exhibition, and the display will undoubtedly attract a great deal of attention. Mr. Burnaby and staff of the Maritime Province Trade Commission are desirous of offering any assistance in their power to visiting Maritimers whether in securing accommodation, making contracts with business firms, or otherwise.

Mr. Burnaby is naturally well acquainted with trade conditions in Toronto, and not only willing but anxious to co-operate in every way to help Maritime people in developing the market with Central Canada.

C. P. R. ACTIVITIES

Yesterday's Halifax despatches refer to the inauguration of an active

settlement policy for British and Danish families in Nova Scotia by the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway, working in conjunction with the Provincial Government. The result of the activities of the Canadian Pacific Railway in this connection will be followed with great interest, and perhaps something of envy, in Prince Edward Island, where the need of such a policy has long existed and where only a small trickle of immigration traffic has flowed up to the present. The fact that the Nova Scotia Government is co-operating is worthy of note, for without the co-operation of Provincial Governments no outside assistance can be of any benefit. There seems no reason why the opportunity which Nova Scotia is about to receive could not be extended by the Canadian National Railways to this Province. Doubtless it would if our Provincial Government showed any inclination either to lead or to follow. Apart from the obvious fact that a national railway should be more interested than any private enterprise in developing colonization and immigration in every province of Canada, there is the additional reason in this case that the Provincial Government and the Federal Government are in line politically, and that the Federal Government has already signified its desire of co-operating with the Provinces in any feasible immigration plans which the Provincial Government have to offer. Up to the present, however, the Government of this Province has had nothing to offer. It has not even organized a Colonization and Immigration Bureau which is a necessary initial step and which it has been urged to do on several occasions at representative farmers' and business men's meetings. Immigration, like many other problems that have been facing the present Government in the last two years, has been left to shift for itself.

Another indication of the interest taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway in Maritime development is referred to by the Monetary Times in a recent editorial on President Beatty's attitude with reference to the Besco plant at Sydney. It expresses the hope "that the dawn of a better day for Besco is breaking, and it may be that this will come about through the co-operation of the C. P. R. with the present control," and quotes extensively from the Halifax Chronicle with regard to the speculation on the future of Besco which has been aroused by Mr. Beatty's remarks on the importance of this industry to Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTE

It is no wonder, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, that the butter and cheese production was less in 1928 than in 1927, for during that one year there was a decrease in Canadian dairy herds of 100,000 milch cows, most of which were purchased by United States buyers. A great increase of dairy herds seems warranted for both purposes.

A dog trained to steal golf balls has been traced as the cause of a lost ball mystery on a New York golf course recently. The dog, like Mr. Fagin's pupils in "Oliver Twist," had been carefully coached in its evil ways and the over-clever owner of the animal, just like Mr. Fagin, will probably have to pay the piper. For a month anguished players had been making perfect drives down the fairway, only to find when they arrived at the spot where they knew the ball had come to rest that the ball was not there. A detective cleared up the mystery when he spotted a bull-dog bound out of a patch of underbrush, pick up the ball in his teeth, and race back to cover.

EDITORIAL

Notes By The Way

"Go to Prince Edward Island," says the Telegraph-Journal. It goes on to tell that many people from New Brunswick will doubtless attend the coming Exhibition here, that this city is within easy motoring distance, that it is a delightful time of year to make the visit, that those interested in agriculture will undoubtedly profit by seeing the show in a province that has been so aptly described as the Garden of the Gulf, and where both field husbandry and the raising of livestock have been brought to so high a degree.

"Whether it be the raising of seed potatoes, in dairying, in fox farming or in any branch of general agriculture, Prince Edward Island has made a most enviable record. Moreover the Island Province is very beautiful, and the visitor finds great enjoyment, in motoring through the rolling country when nature has crowned the landscape with all the loveliness of midsummer. There are no more hospitable folk than the people of the Island Province.

"Charlottetown is especially worthy of a visit because there is in a room in the Legislative Building, a tablet commemorating the meeting which really resulted in Confederation. On that tablet is recorded that those who formed the Dominion 'bulldozed better than they knew'." "It was in the same building that the Maritime Board of Trade met three years ago to draw up the Maritime Bill of Rights, which was approved by the Winnipeg Conference and led up to the appointment of the Duncan Commission. Thus the old building in the Island capital is of great historic significance and should not be overlooked by visitors to the Exhibition.

The Bank of Nova Scotia in its monthly review for August deals with the growth of population in Canada. It makes comparisons, submits charts and presents an interesting study of the whole question. The striking fact is brought out that the rate of population increase in Canada in recent years has been greater in proportion than in Australia, New Zealand or the United States. There has been of course, a decrease in immigration since the war. In 1918 no fewer than 402,000 new-comers entered Canada, compared with 148,000 last year.

In 1907 the number of immigrants entering the United States was over a million and a quarter, and these immigrant new-comers were as 1 to 68 of the resident population at that time. In 1928-1929 the number of immigrant arrivals in Canada was to the resident population of Canada as one to 65. It is therefore clear that even with a diminished flow of immigration during the last ten years, Canada now faces a problem of assimilation comparable with that which forced the Government of the United States to enact the quota law restricting immigration.

Bathing at Island beaches is now in full tide and is greatly enjoyed especially by the younger generation. Human creatures are not by nature equipped to keep afloat if they fall accidentally into deep water. Most land animals can swim without being taught to do so. Man only becomes amphibious by being taught his craft. Everyone should learn to swim in order to reduce the number who are being drowned. As it is there are many boatmen and even some sea captains who cannot swim. However, it seems to be worth while to remember that we are not water animals and that to much of even a good thing may turn out to be good for nothing if one gets too much of it.

Rain is needed, especially in the central section of the Province. It requires a considerable down-pour to wet down the potato hills when once they become dried out as they now are. The stalks and leaves are a sort of umbrella over the tubers that lie beneath them. Our farmers have much at stake in our potato fields. Also, some of the numerous wells have little or no water in them just now.

Nova Scotia is to have a plebiscite on the liquor question some time in October next. The situation in that province is in some respects different and in other ways quite like it has been here. The province is accessible on all sides through open ports and the smuggling of liquor goes on extensively. It is stated that those who want to drink easily get what they want and many of them are well satisfied with present conditions. Be that as it may, a Conservative Government is in power over there, backed by rather a small majority in the Legislature. Here, then the plebiscite election was on we had a Liberal Government in office, with four-fifths of the house a Liberal. What difference this fact may make, if it is only a matter for conjecture,



By James W. Barton, M.D. BOXING AND WRESTLING

I examined a number of professional wrestlers a few weeks ago, and the strength, symmetry, and beauty of their bodies was amazing.

The first thought that came to me during the examination was the fact that they were all past thirty, one or two at least forty years of age. When they got into the ring for bouts, they were unusually agile; one or two of the oldest of them as fast on their feet as lightweight boxer.

As I tried to think of boxers who had remained in the boxing game up to this age, they seemed very few. In fact there were only four or five that I could remember off hand.

Now why can wrestlers go on to thirty five, forty five, and even past that age, whilst boxers are never taken seriously after thirty five. It is all due to the different systems in training.

A boxer whose natural weight, at which he feels strong and rugged, is 142 pounds, strives to make the lightweight limit of 135 pounds; one with a natural boxing weight of 154 pounds tries to make 145 to 147 pounds, and so on.

What about wrestling? The wrestler knows that above all things he must be "strong," that when his shoulders are almost to the mat that he must try to give one supreme effort and get away. He may have to do that three or four times in twenty five or a forty five minute bout. He needs his strength, and also his weight to combat the other man's strength and weight. He quite often takes off five or six pounds of weight in one of these bouts.

In other words the wrestler does not take away his "natural" strength by dieting and doing without water to keep his weight down. And this is exactly what every boxer does.

Another point is that boys take up boxing earlier in life at school high school, and university.

And this is the serious thing and one point I wish to make. At this early age, in fact any time up to twenty five there should be no "serious" reducing of weight, because with reduction of weight is too often reduction in strength of all the tissues, heart, nerves, and so forth.

And this is why boxers burn out sooner than wrestlers. Parents are well advised to let their boys learn to box, but they should not allow them to try to reduce weight during their growing years.

The Poet's Corner

NEWS FROM BABYLON

"Archaeologists have discovered a love letter among the ruins of Babylon." Newspaper report.

The world has just one tale to tell, and it is very old.

A little tale—a simple tale—a tale that's easy told: "There was a youth in Babylon who greatly loved a maid!"

The world hath just one song to sing, but sings it unafraid, A little song—a foolish song—the only song it hath: "There was a youth in Ascalon who loved a girl in Gath!"

Homer changed it, Omar twanged it. Greece and Persia knew!— Nimrod's rivers, Hiran's weavers, Hindu, Kurd, and Jew,—

Crowning tyre, troy afire, they have dreamed the dream; Tiber-side and Nilus-side brightened with the gleam—

Oh the suning, sighing, wooing, sad and merry hours. Blissed tasted kisses wasted, building Babel's towers!

Hearts were aching, hearts were breaking, lashes wet with dew. When the ships touched the lips of islands Sappho knew;

Yearning breasts and burning breasts, cold at last, are hid Amid the glooms of carved tombs in Khufu's pyramid—

Though the sages, down the ages, smile their cynic doubt, Man and maid, unafraid, put the schools to rout;

Seek to chain love and retain love in the bonds of breath, Vow to hold love, bind and fold love even unto death!

The dust of forty centuries has buried Babylon. And out of all her lovers dead rises only one;

Rises with a song to sing and laughter in his eyes, The old song—the only song—for all the rest are lies!

For, oh, the world has just one dream, and it is very old—

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D. BOXING AND WRESTLING

Destroying The Forest

(The Sydney Post)

Forest fires in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, have followed a summer of drought. In British Columbia more than a thousand acres, some of them covering large areas, have been reported this year. Ontario has suffered severely, and Manitoba's losses have not been small.

It is serious news for the country at large. The forest "crop" comes next to agricultural production as a source of national income, and it is highly important also for other reasons, such as its influence in retaining moisture, controlling lake and river water levels, and preventing floods. Yet Canada has so far neglected to face an ominous situation caused by the destruction of the forests and has neglected to apply real remedies.

Five years ago a royal commission after careful investigation, reported that Canada's stand of merchantable timber would last only from twenty-five to fifty years, according to locality and at the then rate of depletion. The Royal Commission on Pulpwood said: "It may be forcibly stated that the continuance of forest production on the present scale, to say nothing of increasing the output, is absolutely contingent upon very material reduction in the amount of losses annually suffered from fires, insects and decay."

The commercial depletion amounts to 2,700,000,000 cubic feet per year, valued at \$475,000,000, but almost an equal quantity is lost through fire, insects and other waste. "We are still dissipating our woods capital perhaps more than any other nation in the world," said the royal commission.

Greater effort to prevent destruction by fire and insects has followed the production of that report, but with greater effort has also come greater hazards, and the two are keeping pace. Many thousands more prospectors are now ranging the north country searching for minerals than was the case five years ago, and also there are more hunting parties, and all of these increase the hazard of fire. Forest ranging and fire prevention have called the aeroplane to their aid, and hundreds of incipient fires are now extinguished before they get time to do any damage. But as the present summer has shown, the preventive forces are inadequate to control the situation when the forests are dry and fires start easily and spread rapidly.

It is generally accepted now that preventive measures must be greatly strengthened, and along with this the idea of reforestation is making headway. Hon. William Finlayson, minister of lands and forests in Ontario, has returned from Europe with a strong desire to save the forests by seeding new trees as they do in Sweden and other European countries. Seeding new trees, to make the forests perpetuate themselves, is the best possible means of warding off the grim spectre of denuded forest lands.

Book Review

SABATINI: THE MODERN DUMAS

Rafael Sabatini is one of the most popular writers of historic novels and has a lengthy list of these to his credit. Yet, each season sees one more added to the collection, and his widening circle of admirers see to it that he maintains his place among the best sellers. The latest to come from the prolific Sabatini pen is "The Romantic Prince," a tale of the late fifteenth century.

The story of Prince Anthony in all its wealth of plot and counter plot was lost long ago and only through the magic of Sabatini has it come to light. It is a breathless story of intrigue and cruelty and of wit playing against no less subtle wit. Into it comes Charles the Bold and the ally Louis XI, the gallant Knights of the Golden Fleece, and the cruel, stark realities of war in the 15th century. Into it also comes the sordid avarice, vulgar mendacity and mean faithlessness of those who pay court to the favorite of the hour but through it all runs the golden thread of an enchanting love story. Sabatini has written this story with all the richness of detail, with all the pageantry of its picturesque setting; with startling contrasts of characterization and with a wealth of color that he has rarely equalled.

Anthony d'Egmont, Duke of Guelders, an idealist, dreamer and poet, was cousin of the powerful Duke Charles of Burgundy. He was betrothed to the beautiful, but wanton Catherine of Bourbon, sister-in-law of Charles. Anthony discovered Catherine's unfaithfulness and refused to marry her, but to avoid unpleasant-

The youth's dream—a silly dream—but it is fulfilled with blood!

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.

MOVING PICTURES AND MORALS AND MANNERS.

The following letter is reprinted, owing to some regrettable typographical errors in the original publication a few days ago—

Sir,—It would be interesting to know if we have any protection in this "Garden of the Gulf" from the villain that haunts itself on our moving picture screens. Is it not a matter for grave concern that our children are constantly exposed to the foetid effluvia of the sewers of Los Angeles? Yet there appears to be no check whatsoever on the activities of those agents who unload these wretched productions on our Island public.

Apart from the narrower question of sex morality, there is the decided vitiation of taste the vulgarization of manners and the totally false view of life that such fourth rate pictures foster. That an occasional good film is shown is no mitigation of the offence.

Liberty-loving men recoil from censorship and Blue laws generally. But when we remember that the large majority of moving picture goers are children and very young people, then means must be devised for their protection. If our Provincial government had no machinery for dealing with this problem, then it is manifest that machinery should be devised. I am, Sir, etc.

Chas. St. Clair Jeans, Summerside Aug. 14, 1929.

ness with his royal cousin, he disappears from court, intent on finding the ideal way of living somewhere in the world. He journeys to Flanders, where he befriends Philip Danvelt, and through him meets Johanna Claessens, the daughter of a wealthy Flemish burgher.

Anthony of Egmont had never paid much attention to women, but when he saw the fair-haired, blue-eyed Johanna, standing in the doorway of her father's big red-bricked house, his heart went out to her in a single-hearted devotion, though he did not know at the time that it was to be in love for all time.

Diatrique on the part of Louis XI again takes Anthony to the side of Charles the Bold, and some of the cruel king's designs are frustrated by the shrewdness of Anthony. Things are not going well in Flanders, and sedition is being sown among the burghers, leading them to plot against

Continued on page 5

THE LAND WE LOVE

BY FRANK LEIGH

CANADA'S SOFTWOOD RESOURCES

Q. What are Canada's softwood resources?

A. According to an estimate of the Dominion Forestry Branch, the total stand of pulpwood in Canada represents 1 billion 344 million cords, chiefly spruce, balsam, hemlock, jack pine and poplar. About one half of this quantity is regarded as commercially available under existing conditions. The annual depletion is estimated at 28 billion cords to meet the demand for newspaper.

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