

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1929

THE INSTITUTES IN SESSION

The success of the Women's Institutes, now in annual session in Charlottetown, has been a remarkable one since their organization in this Province in 1913 and has been the subject of frequent and favorable comment in the press. They are an arm of the Legislature, and as such have been of great assistance in fostering every movement calculated to benefit the various communities in which they exist. They have taken a great interest in the schools, and through their efforts school grounds, school equipment and attendance have shown considerable improvement. Their efforts towards the establishment of a Sanatorium in the Province have been most effective. The excellent report of the Supervisor and of the session generally, given elsewhere in today's Guardian, will be read with interest and appreciation by all.

U. S. PROPAGANDA

The many channels through which American propaganda is seeping into this country has frequently been the subject of protest in the Canadian press. Several days ago The Guardian quoted from an article in MacLean's Magazine calling attention to the use in Canadian public schools of West's "Modern Progress," and Myers' "General History." These textbooks, which purport to give authoritative summaries of the events of the Great War, are obviously written with the purpose of glorifying the part played by the United States while minimizing or ignoring the efforts of the British forces. Canada's part in the great struggle is disposed of in a few curt lines, while pages are devoted to the achievements of American troops. It is encouraging to note that the war veterans of Windsor, Ontario, have taken the matter up and have passed a strong resolution calling for an investigation into the use in Canadian schools of history text books written and published in other countries.

Back of all the crusading efforts of American propagandists is the fixed idea in the superiority of everything in their own country. They are, they believe, the greatest nation on earth; the wealthiest, the most efficient, the most progressive, the most heroic, and especially the most moral. "We are the most moral race in the world," wrote an American publicist ironically. "There is not another that we do not look down upon in that department; our confessed aim and destiny as a nation is to inoculate them with our incomparable rectitude. Our function, we choose to believe, is to teach and inspire the world. We are wrong. Our function is to amuse the world. We are the Bryan, the Henry Ford, the Billy Sunday, among the nations."

Amid the noises of the propagandists, the voice of cultured America is scarcely audible. What the world hears are the ranters and the egotists, the Yankeredoodlers and the nostrum vendors. They have invaded Canada by radio, by the movies, by the lecture platform, through the news stands and book shops, and even our public schools. The menace of American radio propaganda was well pointed out by Sir John Aird, chairman of the Radio Commission, on his recent visit here. The constant glorification of American achievements and ideals is tending, in many subtle ways, to undermine Canadian sentiment and to develop in young Canadians an inferiority complex with regard to their nobler heritage as British citizens.

There is a sner America, and its voice is sometimes heard above the raucous noises of the propagandists: men and women who see things as they really are in the Great Republic and to whom the vision brings anything but gratification. President Hoover, in a recent speech, identified himself with this group

when he said frankly:

"More than 9,000 human beings are lawlessly killed in the United States each year. Little more than half as many arrests follow. Less than one-sixth of these slayers are convicted, and but a scandalously small percentage are adequately punished. Twenty times as many people in proportion to population are lawlessly killed in the United States as in Great Britain. In many of our great cities murder can apparently be committed with impunity. "At least fifty times as many robberies in proportion to population are committed in the United States as in the United Kingdom, and three times as many burglaries. "Even in such premeditated crimes as embezzlement and forgery our record stands no comparison with other stable nations. No part of the country, rural or urban, is immune. Life and property are relatively more unsafe than in any other civilized country in the world."

This from the newly elected head of the State must carry weight even with those unthinking people who consider that American civilization is the supreme ideal for attainment. It is not for Canada to follow the bad example of the United States in lawlessness and lack of law enforcement. It is the duty of our Courts, which should be upheld on all sides, to deal with law breakers in a manner which will make law respected; and in this connection it is satisfactory to find the Supreme Court of this Province effectively dealing with wanton lawbreakers.

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

In the twenty-one years since the Boy Scout movement was initiated, it has grown to a world wide organization with a membership of about 2,000,000. This is a remarkable achievement. The fraternity from its inception has been entirely non-military, non-political, non-class and non-denominational. Its ideal of training is the development of body, mind and spirit through methods which appeal to the boy and encourage his self-education. The organization's founder, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, has lived to see a happy fulfilment of his expressed hope that the Boy Scout movement might receive a growing measure of popular sympathy and support so that it would influence a substantial proportion of the youth of every country.

The seed of the movement was sown on Brownlee Island, off the coast of Dorset, England, where was held the first experimental Scout Camp, composed of few more than a score of boys from public, secondary and elementary schools. The celebrations which are to be held this year to mark the movement's coming of age will afford opportunity for a just appreciation of the extent to which the influence of this remarkable organization has spread. On the 31st inst. the Duke of Connaught will open a great international jamboree of the Boy Scouts Association at Birkenhead, England. Special services will be attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Bourne. On August 1st, the Prince of Wales, as the King's representative, will go into camp for two days with 50,000 Scouts drawn from every part of Great Britain and from Canada and twenty-four different parts of the Empire, as well as from forty-one other nations of the world, including those as far distant as New Zealand, Japan, Persia, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, British Guiana, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Malaya, St. Helena and Sierra Leone.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The new car registration booklet, just issued by the Government, containing as it does a list of all motor vehicles, licensed drivers, and cars that have been transferred to other ownership, will be of convenience to the public generally. The nominal fee of ten cents, charged for the booklet, will scarcely be begrudged in view of the valuable information it contains.

Notes By The Way

A preference to British goods in the Canadian market was given in the Fielding tariff of 1897. It has since been increased and extended by making it applicable to many other British Dominions which were willing to make like concessions in favor of Canada. Successive party Governments in the Dominion have endorsed and continued the general policy of preferential trade within the Empire, notwithstanding the important fact that the long-continued policy of free trade in Great Britain has prevented the Mother Country from extending any corresponding advantage to Canadian goods in the British market.

There can be no doubt that the settled policy of the Washington Government has been and is to shut out Canadian goods and products in every case, except where such goods are absolutely necessary to supply their own needs. A succession of U.S. tariffs, each higher than the last, have demonstrated the fact.

What shall Canada do to meet the emergency? The King Government has given no answer to the question beyond stating that at some future and indefinite date action of some sort will be taken, and in the meantime the question will be considered, all of which is vague and unsatisfactory.

Hon. R. B. Bennett has been much more definite in his statements and suggestions. Realizing that the Canadian people are anxious over the tense situation, and the more anxious because the Government has been so silent in regard to its intentions, he has discussed the question in a series of very large public meetings throughout Ontario. The fact is that the people are looking to him for light, and he is informing them of his own views and the views of the great party which he leads on the matter in question.

It seems quite apparent that the Government does not know its own mind, or has a divided mind as to the course it shall pursue. It has now the advantage of knowing the declared views and policy of its chief opponent in Canadian affairs, and can repeat to its former allies at Washington the story of its continued pro-American attitude as a plea for better terms, but whether that will soften the stony heart of the Republican party is open to doubt. Anything gained by such a plea would be a loss in the end.

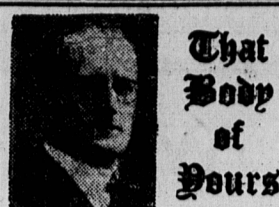
In an inspiring address at a banquet given in his honor at Saint John on last Saturday evening, Sir Henry Thornton stressed the great importance of the Maritime Provinces to the Dominion. "It is founded," he said, "upon a simple and incontrovertible theory—the ports of these Provinces provide the only outlets to the Atlantic during the winter months. Therefore it is essential to the Dominion of Canada that the relations between the Maritime Provinces and the rest of Canada must be maintained. An obligation rests upon the other part of Canada to see that the Maritime Provinces develop and grow and receive their rightful economic greatness."

These words furnish a timely reminder to the sister provinces of the mainland of the incontrovertible facts so long forgotten, but now again brought to the front. Apart from our open ports the Maritimes have done much and contributed greatly to the upbuilding of the prosperous Dominion of today.

In proportion to the limited number of their people these Provinces by the sea have supplied to the Dominion more than their full share of eminent statesmen, and they have enriched the judiciary, the learned professions, the banking activities and the mental outfit of other provinces and cities far beyond what they have received in return.

In the British Empire orders of nobility and knighthood conferred by the sovereign as the fountain of honor, have been common during past ages. Some public men, Mr. Gladstone for instance, declined to accept such titular distinctions, as did Edward Blake, Alexander MacKenzie, W. S. Fielding and others in Canada and as they had a right to do if they chose. Many Canadians accepted knighthood in the early decades of the Dominion and it seems a mistake to have shut the door against titles in Canada. Nothing that has stood so long is without some claim to perpetuity. The notion of abolition seems to have come from the United States where the President has no authority to confer titles, an authority which exists in all monarchical systems of government.

All honor to the Boy Scouts, a noble band, whose representatives are about to enjoy a wonderful tour in the Mother Country and encamp along with the Prince of Wales.



By James W. Barton, M.D. DEEP BREATHING LOWERS HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

I saw two army sergeants put their respective squads through some physical training.

When they came to the breathing exercise part of the work, one sergeant had the men take in long deep breaths as they raised the arms from sides to an overhead position. The men meanwhile making considerable noise as they drew the air into the lungs and blew it out again.

Just how deeply they did breathe was known only to the men themselves. The other sergeant directed his squad to run twice around two large tents at a little distance from the parade grounds. When they returned there wasn't any question about the deepness of their breathing; every man had done so much work that he had to breathe deeply.

Now you ask "Isn't deep breathing good for you, even if you just take long breaths without running or other exercise?"

Yes. Research men have been able to show that normally about one fifth of the blood is in the lungs all the time but that if deep breaths are taken this amount can be greatly increased.

Now if you can get an increased amount of blood into your lungs, and keep it there for a little longer period than usual, it is bound to have a most beneficial effect upon the whole system.

And one of the practical ways of using this knowledge is in lowering the blood pressure in cases of high blood pressure.

Persons with small lung capacity, or those suffering from gas pressure in stomach and intestine which prevents the floor of the chest from coming down as low as it should, usually have high blood pressure.

If deep breathing exercises are taken, or if the intestinal condition is corrected so that there is no gas pressure, the blood pressure comes down many points.

So much more blood is able to remain in the lungs at one time that it relieves the rest of the system of just that much and thereby lessens the pressure.

But even if you haven't high blood pressure a few deep breaths two or three times a day will "ventilate" your blood.



THERE BE NONE OF BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS

There be none of Beauty's daughters With a magic like to thee; And like sweet music on the waters Is thy sweet voice to me: When, as if its sound were causing The charm-ed ocean's pausing, The waves lie still and gleaming, And the lulled winds seem dreaming:

And the midnight moon is weeping Her bright chain o'er the deep; Whose breast is gently heaving, As an infant's asleep: So the spirit bows before thee, To listen and adore thee; With a full but soft emotion, Like the swell of Summer's ocean.

—Lord Byron

THE LAND WE LOVE

BY FRANK YEIGH

R. 49

Q. What is R. 49? A. R. 49 is the name given to a new wheat, the result of years of experiments by the Canadian and Manitoba Governments. It is hoped to have the long-looked-for rust resisting qualities and at the same time give a high grade quality to a satisfactory yield. No less than 86 strains have been used in producing R. 49. Its four tests are also satisfactory. The grain, however, awaits further and even more severe tests.

TO ASK PROBE OF HISTORIES

WINDSOR, Ont., July 9.—A resolution calling for an investigation into the use in Canadian schools of history text books, written and published in other countries, is to be presented at tomorrow's session of the Canadian Legion convention at St. Thomas by Major H. C. McMordie, M. C., of Windsor. District veterans claim many inaccuracies in the history which, they assert, deals slightly in some cases with the achievements of the Canadian troops in the war.

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.

THE GOVERNORSHIP

Sir,—As the term of office as Governor of the Hon. F. R. Hertz will soon expire, I think it would be the best thing the people of the Province ever did to send a petition, asking for another term for His Honor. Now, Sir, I have known every Governor since Confederation and some before, and I may say without any hesitation that he has filled the position away ahead of any previous Governor.

I may say that he has done more than any person to put this Island on the map by his kindness to all the people that had anything to do with him.

Sir, the many Conventions he has entertained from home and abroad and the pleasant time he has given them have never been equalled. Just think of the time and attention he gave to entertain the members of Institutes, foreign tourists and all such visitors, and did so superbly.

Now there are a lot of aspirants for the office and some of them are no good to fill such a position, just such a lot as we have been having in the past. Now, that won't do any longer. Let the people ask for another term for our present Governor, for we are proud of him and his good lady and desire to have them continue in their high office.

I am, Sir, etc.

AN OLD FARMER

DETAILS OF DROWNING ACCIDENT

Sir,—As the account which appeared in to-day's paper of the drowning accident which took place at Campbell's Mills on Saturday 6th, was rather misleading, I shall give the facts as I know them. At about 4.30 p. m. I saw two men drive into the yard, and put their horse in the stable. I took one to be Ernest Matthews, the other I did not know as I was some distance away working in the saw-mill. I did not see them taking the boat nor notice them fishing till about 200 yards from the dam, and had had, no conversation, whatever, with either of them. Matthews was then rowing the boat and the other man was standing in the boat.

Some time after a boy who was fishing at the dam, came and told me that the men were asking for help. I rushed to the scene and saw the two men still in the boat which was full of water. I called to them to keep steady and cease struggling as the boat would keep afloat though full, and that help was coming; but in their excitement they both rushed to the stern of the boat capsizing it immediately. One man rose to the surface, but sank instantly, while the other man made a futile attempt to swim but soon disappeared. In answer to the shouts for help a number of men, who were working on a nearby barn, came running to the rescue bringing plank from the saw-mill, as they passed by. In about five minutes we constructed a raft on which Mr. Walter Reid was pushed out to the boat in order to find out whether anything could be seen of the men coming to the surface. But as there was no sign of them, he with the aid of a rope thrown to him, pulled the boat ashore, where it was upright and searching operations started at once. Owing to the boat having drifted some distance with the current, it was difficult to find the exact location where the men had gone down. In order to hasten the work, the gates were lifted, thus lowering the water in the pond. In the meantime the other boat which had gone adrift the previous day, had been secured and boarded by Messrs C. E. Armstrong and Harold Harrington who continued the search; later assisted by Mr. H. R. Vessey of Charlottetown. Mr. Harold Dickleson, who had swam out to aid in the search located the body of Mr. Matthews, which was raised to the surface by the occupants of the boats, and brought to shore by Mr. Joseph Reid.

In less than ten minutes the body of Mr. Watts was also discovered and brought ashore. Other details of the accident have been fully dealt with in the previous account.

In regard to the boat in which the men were fishing, it was a strongly built punt, 11feet long by 3 1-2 feet at stern, with a flat bottom and considered perfectly safe if handled correctly.

My opinion as to the cause of the boat filling with water, is that the excess weight of the men being too near the bow caused it to dip.

I am, Sir, etc.

F. L. CAMPBELL

New Glasgow

(Other papers please copy)

THE OYSTER FISHERIES

Sir,—In your issue of July 8th there appears an article on the im-

provements being effected in the oyster industry of the Province, under the heading: "Outlook bright in Oyster areas." I would judge that the report has been prepared by the men in charge of the work and is intended to retain the confidence of the people who are employing them. The article mentions demonstration oyster farms in Malpeque Bay as being established in the belief that the oyster farming industry can be developed there and will become "more valuable to the Province than all its existing fisheries."

Your reference to Malpeque Bay as being a great producer of oysters in the past is correct; but your information as to oyster farms being established in or about the Bay is not. A brief glance at the history of oyster fishing in Malpeque Bay will be necessary to understand the situation as it exists today.

The writer can just remember the time when the oyster season opened on September first. Oysters were at that time very plentiful and many fishermen would fish from three to five barrels a day with tongs—not drags. (It was many years later that drags were used). It was found that the oysters going on the market as early as the date mentioned, would accumulate in the centres such as Quebec and Montreal and would spoil with the heat before they could be disposed of. Also, owing to the long days and warm weather they would be fished in larger quantities than could be absorbed even at a low price by the markets.

Very many barrels were sold at auction on arrival at these centres, for less even than the freight. At the same time it was being found that the catches by the fishermen were becoming smaller. Something had to be done, and accordingly the season was shortened. The season was then set back to September 15th. That, I believe, was somewhere in the Eighties, I cannot give the exact date.

A few more years passed and the output of oysters from Malpeque as

Continued on page 6

Try Our Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water

When on a shopping tour in the city and when you are tired and thirsty, drop into our store and have one of the refreshing drinks which are dispensed at our big fountain.

We use pure, rich cream, the choicest fruit flavors and Perfection Ice Cream. We know you will be amply repaid if you take advantage of our fountain Service.

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MAC'S WITCH HAZEL CREAM Almost immediately that stinging pain is gone, leaving your skin as softly, naturally moist as nature meant it to be, but better, even than that—MAC'S WITCH HAZEL CREAM prevents sunscorch—before going out just smooch on Mac's Cream and powder over it, then though your skin may turn a Glorious Golden Tan, it will never get painfully red and sunscorched nor lose its freshness. Don't neglect taking a bottle of it with you when going on an outing. Only 35 cents per bottle.

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Charlottetown

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Charlottetown Guardian

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MAC'S WITCH HAZEL CREAM Almost immediately that stinging pain is gone, leaving your skin as softly, naturally moist as nature meant it to be, but better, even than that—MAC'S WITCH HAZEL CREAM prevents sunscorch—before going out just smooch on Mac's Cream and powder over it, then though your skin may turn a Glorious Golden Tan, it will never get painfully red and sunscorched nor lose its freshness. Don't neglect taking a bottle of it with you when going on an outing. Only 35 cents per bottle.

Hickey & Nicholson Black Twist Chewing advertisement with image of man and woman