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President—W. Chester S. McLeod. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. H. Burnett. Vice-President—J. H. Burnett. Associate Editor—H. Currie.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1929

CONTINUED NEGLECT

Complaints are still being received from visitors and local motorists as to the disgraceful condition of certain sections of the Borden-Charlottetown highway. The neglect of this important road, in view of the press comment earlier in the season and the fine weather which has prevailed, is absolutely inexcusable.

Visitors have indignantly asked whether there is a Department of Public Works in the Province. They state that while they do not expect to see first class roads all over the Island, they do expect the Government to be sufficiently interested in the main highway between Borden and the provincial capital as to keep it in decent condition.

BRINGING THEM HOME

New Brunswick has now a Repatriation Commissioner at work in the New England States, under supervision of the Commissioner of Immigration and Industry, in an endeavor to restore to New Brunswick farms those who have left the Province to settle in New England. There are many former Islanders there who might also be induced to come home.

A SAFETY CAMPAIGN

"War on Grade Crossing" is the slogan for a campaign initiated the other day at Wolfville, N. S., to cut motoring dangers. It was resolved at the organization meeting that the time has now come to declare war on the level crossing and that no truce be made till this menace to public safety is eliminated from our highways.

is being urged to spare no pains to make all railway crossings as safe as possible by clearing obstacles which obscure the railway tracks from drivers, eliminating the dust nuisance by use of chemicals, flagging motorists at the more dangerous crossings, and using every other means, irrespective of cost, to safeguard human life and property.

THE PRAIRIES HARD HIT

Reports from the Prairie Provinces indicate a serious condition owing to the long continued heat and drought which will react unfavorably on the wheat crop this year. The situation, says the Manitoba Free Press, while very rare, is not unprecedented.

Alberta has, on an average, nearly as much rain from the middle of May to the end of August as do the provinces of Ontario and Quebec during those months. But there is great variation in Alberta in different seasons. The summer temperatures in the Peace River and up on Lake Athabaska are almost as high as in central and southern Alberta.

The present weather in Western Canada is described as the "worst possible" for wheat growing, and is taking daily toll of the fields that have yet withstood the heat and drought of the past few weeks. Eastern and northwestern Saskatchewan and the eastern half of Alberta are reported as suffering the worst, there being "nothing left" of the wheat crop in these areas.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan has received due and timely notice of what he may expect when the Legislature meets in September. A formal signed statement by the Conservatives, Progressives and Independents has been delivered to the Lieutenant-Governor in which they agree under affidavit to vote the Liberal government out of power at the first opportunity.

The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick and Premier Baxter have expressed themselves strongly on the need of a Canadian history textbook in the public schools in place of the Americanized version that is in use in many Provinces. It would be interesting now to hear what Premier King thinks about it, and whether the Federal Government does not consider itself responsible in the matter.

Notes By The Way

August is with us again. It was the sixth month of the old Roman calendar, when the year began in March and was called Sextilis, but was changed to Augustus in compliment to Augustus Caesar of Rome, whose "lucky month" it was, in which occurred many of his most fortunate events.

H. Napier Moore, editor of Maclean's in its latest issue tells that few native-born Canadians return from a visit to England without feeling that the folks on the other side, charming as they are, have some rather quaint notions concerning this country and its inhabitants.

As children they were taught frightening things about Canada. Their fears are now being confirmed by their own children who are being taught even more amazing things about the Dominion in the text books which they read. As for instance, that in winter trains don't bother with the Victoria Bridge when entering Montreal. The rails are just laid across the frozen St. Lawrence making it very convenient, and a lot more information like that.

President Hoover devoted one-quarter of his inaugural address to the subject of law enforcement, which all must admit is a timely and important one in view of the conditions existing in his country. Among other things he said: "Our whole system of self-government will crumble either if officials elect what laws they will enforce, or citizens elect what laws they will support. The worst evil of disregard for some law is that it destroys respect for all law. If citizens do not like a law, their duty is to discourage its violation their right is openly to work for its repeal."

Marriage and divorce are equally easy in Russia, according to Maurice Hindus in The Readers Digest. Couples may live together at their pleasure without registration. The government does not bother them, and friends do not ostracize them. If their union has been registered, and they desire to separate, all they have to do is to "write themselves out" and they are then free to make other alliances as they please. The separated ones usually remain friendly, Mr. Hindus writes; they lend each other money and they frequently remarry.

"Cormorant fishing," that is, using trained cormorants to catch fish, has been carried on during centuries past and down to the present time in Japan. It is engaged in both as a sport and for commercial purposes. A writer in the London Times tells how the fishing is done, at night, by the light of great cages of blazing pine knots suspended over the bow of each boat to attract the fish.

The writer, Major General Palmer, tells of seeing seven boats, each with four men, engaged in this fishery. In the bow stands the master handling no fewer than 12 trained birds with amazing skill. Amidships is another fisher with four birds. Each cormorant wears at the base of its neck a metal ring, tight enough to prevent marketable fish from passing below it, but at the same time loose enough to let the smaller fish pass through to feed the bird. When a bird is gorged with fish in its throat it is taken in, relieved of its load and returned to the water. The cormorants greatly enjoy the fishing. They are trained when quite young, and will work well up to 15 or 20 years of age. But the fishing season only lasts five months of the year, and the cost of feeding them seven months is a serious drawback. In fishing one bird will catch about 180 fish of four or five inches in an hour, or 450 in the usual three-hour fishing trip.

During a recent visit to Southern France the King of Denmark reviewed the 22nd Chasseurs Alpins, of which he is honorary sergeant. Sheffield English magistrates, who fined an unemployed man \$2.50 for not having a license for his crippled daughter's dog, paid the fine and bought the license.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

One summer day some years ago I was rushed out in a boat to help resuscitate a young woman who had fallen from a boat and had been in the water some minutes before she was brought to the surface.

Arriving at the boat I found the patient lying on her back, a pulmotor being used. I turned the victim on abdomen and water immediately rushed out of her mouth.

Now a pulmotor is a splendid thing and inducing artificial respiration is essential, but the first thought in these cases is to have the victim lying with face down, even slightly lower than the feet, so that any water in the nose, throat, lungs, or stomach may get a chance to come out.

And it is while the victim is lying in this position, that artificial respiration should be induced. You will remember that the old method was rolling him on a barrel, or raising arms upward and downward while the patient is lying on his back (Silvester method). But all these methods have now been superseded by the Schafer method.

I write about this every year because the number of drowning accidents does not seem to grow less. Lay the patient on the ground face downward, one arm extended directly overhead, the other arm bent at elbow, and with face turned outward and resting on hand or forearm, so that nose and throat are free for breathing. Kneel straddling the patient's thighs. Place the palm of your hands on the small of the back with the fingers resting on the ribs, the little finger just touching the lowest rib.

With arms held straight, swing forward slowly so that the weight of your body is gradually brought to bear on the patient. Don't bend your elbows. This takes about two seconds.

Now immediately swing backward so as to remove the pressure completely. After two seconds swing forward again. Do this twelve to fourteen times to the minute, thus compressing and releasing every four or five seconds. Keep this up as long as you and others about you, taking turns, can keep it up; hours is necessary. Keep patient warm in the meantime. I talk about this every year, but this is really the best known way to revive a person after drowning, inhalation of gas, or electric shock.



INTO THE TWILIGHT

Outworn heart, in a time outworn, Come clear of the nets of wrong and right; Laugh, heart, again in the gray twilight; Sigh, heart, again in the dew of the morn.

Your mother Eire is always young, Dew ever shining and twilight gray; Though hope fall from you and love decay Burning in fires of a slanderous tongue.

Come, heart, where hill is heaped upon hill; For there the mystical brotherhood, Of sun and moon and hollow and wood And river and stream work out their will;

And God stands winding His lonely horn; And time and the world are ever in flight, And love is less kind than the gray twilight, And hope is less dear than the dew of the morn. —W. B. Yeats.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

COUREURS DE BOIS

Q. Who were the Coureurs de Bois? A. The Coureurs de Bois were created in the early days of New France by the liberal policy of the trading companies. Men, unable to earn a living in the settlements, were driven out into the wilderness to trade with the Indians. Gradually this class increased in numbers, adventurous young men being attracted

Rhodes Scholars

(The Gazette, Montreal) Old Rhodes scholars from all parts of the Empire, the United States and Germany recently foregathered in Rhodes House, Oxford, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Rhodes Scholarships. Premier Baldwin and the Prince of Wales were in attendance. The event was dealt with in a special article in the Times, London, by Phillip Kerr, Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees.

It is probably still too early to estimate the place of Rhodes in history says Mr. Kerr. His short working life of 30 years was spent in South Africa. He proved himself to be a highly successful man of business, a capable and far-seeing Prime Minister of Cape Colony, an empire builder who recognized the significance of the African hinterland, and managed, almost by his own unaided exertions, to annex and colonize Rhodesia for the Empire. But these accomplishments hardly explain the enduring reputation of Rhodes' name throughout the world. Even the resounding and classic tragedy of the Jameson Raid, which wrecked his official career, and wrecked also for a time the dream of a federated South Africa, does not do so. Other men have done such things and been soon forgotten. The secret, perhaps, is to be found in the Will whereby he founded the Rhodes Scholarship system, for it reveals the astonishing range of his vision and shows that his work in South Africa was but part of an idea which embraced the globe.

Rhodes nursed this idea during the whole of his adult life, saying little about it to anyone, save a few intimate friends, but developing and perfecting it in the light of thought and experience until it was revealed for the first time to the general view when his will was published in 1902. Rhodes is popularly regarded as the arch-imperialist of his time. So he was; but his imperialism was of a very different brand from that which it is the fashion to execrate today. His ruling ideas are well described by his friend, Mr. W. T. Stead. "What," asked Mr. Rhodes, "is the highest thing in the world? Is it not the idea of Justice? Justice between man and man—equal, impartial, fair play to all; that surely must be the first note of a perfected society. Secondly, there must be Liberty, for without freedom there can be no justice. Slavery in any form which denies a man a right to be himself is, and must always be, unjust. And the third aspect of the ultimate towards which our race is bending must surely be Peace—of the industrial commonwealth as opposed to the military class or fighting Empire."

"What," he continued, "most promotes, over the widest possible area, a state of society having these three—Justice, Liberty and Peace—as corner stones?" Cecil Rhodes Opinion Every race, he characteristically observed, will no doubt vote for it by the freedom from control and the quick profits of traffic with the Indians. The drain on the colony and the demoralization in its life and morals became so serious that determined efforts were made to end the practice, but without success, though the penalty was death. These men, half-white, half-Indian by nature, became the backbone of the fur trade, not only in the French period but also after Canada had become British. Hardy, fearless, cheerful, improvident, they added strength and picturesqueness to the fur-trading ventures of the North West Company.

After 25 Years

The Rhodes Scholarship system has now been in operation for just over 25 years. There have been elected during that time no fewer than 1,519 Rhodes scholars, 764 from the United States, 698 from the British Commonwealth, and 57 from Germany. As the result of additional scholarships created by the trustees the numbers of British Empire and American scholars are approximately equal—viz., 100 and 96 respectively. The German scholarships were stopped during the war. It is too early to judge whether the scholarship system is fulfilling the hopes that Mr. Rhodes entertained for it, for the earlier Rhodes scholars are still only in the early forties. But it is certain that the Rhodes scholars have made good so far as the university is concerned. Statistical analysis shows that the performance of the Rhodes scholars in the Final Honors School is only slightly below that of British scholars and exhibitioners, whose preliminary education fits naturally into the Oxford system, and well above the average British honors man. Their successes in the athletic field are well known. Though the process of adjustment to the social life of the college often takes a little time, there is no foundation for the often expressed statement that Rhodes scholars do not associate easily and on friendly and equal terms

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THE LAND WE LOVE By FRANK LEIGH COUREURS DE BOIS Q. Who were the Coureurs de Bois? A. The Coureurs de Bois were created in the early days of New France by the liberal policy of the trading companies. Men, unable to earn a living in the settlements, were driven out into the wilderness to trade with the Indians. Gradually this class increased in numbers, adventurous young men being attracted

self, but who will receive the second vote? The answer in Rhodes' opinion was clear: "The English speaking man, whether British, American, Australian, or South African, is the type who does now, and is likely to continue to do in the future, the most practical effective work to establish justice, promote liberty, and to ensure peace over the widest possible area of the planet."

Though Rhodes, like other great idealists, combined in his personal dealings autocracy with sympathy and ruthlessness with generosity, he was primarily interested in civilization, not Empire. He worked passionately for the expansion of the British Empire in Africa and for its unity, because he believed passionately in its civilizing mission. He believed in the union of the English-speaking people because he was convinced that they had it in their power to make justice, liberty, and peace cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. That he was no racialist is proved by his lifelong maxim that Dutch and British must work together on equal terms in Africa and that the solution of the native problem was recognition of the principle of "Equal rights for every civilized man," and by his inclusion of Germany in his scholarship system in the hope "that an understanding between the three strongest Powers will render war impossible, and educational ties make the strongest ties."

After writing will after will, the method of promoting his ultimate dreams which he embodied in his sixth and last will was to establish a system of scholarships to enable selected young men from all parts of the English-speaking world to be educated together in his own old university, in the hope that they would thereby become interested in public questions and as he expressed it, come "to esteem the performance of public duties in after life as their highest aim." His scholars were to be selected by reason of their intellectual attainments, their qualities of manhood and moral character, their instincts of leadership and their love of many outdoor sports. They were to be given no special instructions and to be under no obligation as to how they spent their later life.

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