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TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1929

AND NOW WHAT?

At the regular annual meeting of the Provincial Dairymen's Association on March 6th last, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED that we, the members and delegates to the Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association here assembled, view with apprehension the importation into the Dominion of Canada of increasing quantities of Australian and New Zealand Creamery butter, lowering the market price of Canadian butter, coming into the Dominion as it does during our winter months when the costs of production are higher than during the summer months. IT IS ALSO RESOLVED that we respectfully request the Federal Government to at once apply the Dumping Clause on all butter coming into the Dominion whether on straight sale or consignment.

The following paragraph formed part of the original resolution as moved:

BE IT ALSO FURTHER RESOLVED that we request the Federal Government to at once take steps to terminate the Australian and New Zealand trade treaty at the earliest date possible.

This clause was finally deleted to meet the wishes of the Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture, and other prominent Liberals who were present. Mr. Lea spoke disapprovingly of the Association adopting an antagonistic attitude towards the treaty with New Zealand and Australia, and argued that our farmers were opposed to further duties on farm implements and therefore could not logically ask for protection on their own products. As quoted by the local Liberal organ, Mr. Lea stated: "The farmers here should take the same broad view as the farmers of British Columbia, who refused to pass any resolution against the treaty."

This was the attitude of our Minister to Agriculture in March last, when the question was more or less in the academic stage. It has been the attitude persistently maintained by the Liberal press up to a few weeks ago. Some of its last utterances, in the Patriot of Nov. 20th last, are worth recalling in the light of the present situation:

"The fact remains that the butter production in 1927 was the second highest on record in quantity, and set a new record in value. Obviously then the New Zealand imports did not affect the price of the Canadian product. It was imported simply because the Canadian producers were not able to supply the home demand."

As pointed out by The Guardian, the Liberal organ omitted to publish the National Dairy Council's report, then available, of the falling off in butter production in 1928 and its assertion that this decline was due to New Zealand importations.

After quoting with approval a statement in the Farmers' Sun, that "there is no evidence that New Zealand butter affects prices in the Eastern Provinces" the Patriot of Nov. 29th last aptly pointed out our duty even in the event of being undersold by New Zealand competitors: "We are selling large quantities of goods to them, and necessarily we must buy their product. This is not a 'fiscal' fact, it is a plain fact of economics which no amount of 'buttery propaganda' can overcome."

From the attitude of our Liberal representatives and their organ it will be seen that unless there is a change in the political wind there is little hope for any immediate relief to the farmers of this Province. It will be seen, too, how much at variance are their views from those of the Provincial Dairymen's Association as expressed by the president, Mr. W. J. Gibson, at the annual meeting above referred to. We quote Mr. Gibson's words as reported in the Patriot at the time.

"If New Zealand butter continues coming into Canada nearly duty free it will eventually put dairying out of business in this Province, for it is impossible to compete, our conditions are so different; and if this happens it will take with it, to a great extent, the next great industry, the bacon hog."

Is it not time that we had a re-statement of the case from those who so recently sneered at the "buttery propaganda" which was designed to protect our farmers and merchants from the very situation that has arisen during the past week?

RADIUM CANCER CURE

A French physician at a recent meeting of medical men in Paris, gave a report of experiments in the treatment of cancer by radium, conducted by him during the past five or six years. The treatment, he declared, had been very successful. A percentage of some twenty-four of the number of cases treated had been completely cured, while the majority of the remainder were greatly benefited.

No doubt, cancer, like many other diseases, will ultimately be conquered by science. But perhaps a more significant statement than that regarding the cancer-cures was made by the doctor when he said that the amount of radium available in the world today was not sufficient to meet the demands, and that this was because the production was being held up for commercial reasons by corporations controlling the only districts now known to produce it.

The cost of producing radium is necessarily very great, making the price practically prohibitive. But when it is stated that the production is being deliberately curtailed in order to enhance the value, the situation is really alarming. It has been known for years that cancer is increasing. So far radium is the most successful treatment that has been attempted, and according to the statement above mentioned it has been successful in so many cases as to make it imperative in the interests of humanity that its use be made as general as possible.

Sufferers from this terrible disease will find little consolation in the fact that the only known remedy is being ruthlessly exploited. Legitimate commerce and industry must not be hampered by governmental action; but when the very necessities of life are being monopolized for profiteering purposes, then some preventative action should be possible.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Australian newspapers are complaining of the January heat. Dairy production seems however to be going on just the same.

"Severe weather, Sam," observed Mr. Pickwick. "Fine time for them as is well wrapped up, as the Polar Bear said to himself when he was practising at the skating," replied Mr. Weller.

A member of the staff of the Siamese Legation knocked down a man in London with his automobile, and a fuss is being made because the law cannot touch him. Washington was annoyed some time ago because the British Embassy there claimed exemption under similar circumstances.

Notes By The Way

According to the latest reports, neither the Stanley nor the Montcalm will be immediately available for the relief of the car ferry, and no further announcement has been made with respect to accommodation in drydock in Halifax, or elsewhere. Providence has been exceedingly good to us so far, having "tempered the wind to the shorn lamb." The policy, however, of waiting supinely for providential aid has never been esteemed a wise one on the part of statesmen. It is proverbial that Providence helps those who help themselves. Cromwell's motto: "Trust in God, but keep your powder dry," however questionable theologically, would seem to fit the present emergency. We remember what happened the Foolish Virgins, whose lamps went out. A similar mishap might overtake others than virgins.

The nations of the world have been inventing schemes for the prevention of war, and those of them which were foremost in this propaganda for peace are today busily engaged in adding to their navies. The prospects of peace in the circumstances are somewhat clouded. The United States led the way, both in the tactics for peace and in the enlargement of its navy. The others, while subscribing to the peace proposals, are following in the naval competition. Italy is the last to add greatly to its naval strength, and her newspapers justify the measure on the ground that others are doing it and that Italy, if true to herself, cannot lag behind. How will it end?

In an allegorical novel entitled, "The Legends of Smokeover," an English writer describes modern conditions as making inevitably for war, despite the appearance of industrial pre-occupation exhibited in the large manufacturing and commercial centres of which "Smokeover" is an example. The economic system, the trade, the manufactures, the business, the wage-earning and profit-making that go on from day to day, all look peaceable enough; but we are asked to observe things with a closer eye. We find that "wealth in Smokeover is so distributed that it can be easiest got at when wanted to furnish the commissariat of war," and "the distribution of wealth in time of peace is the basis for the distribution of power in time of war." We are referred to the statistics of rich and poor. "Lo and behold, they roughly display the proportion of officers and privates contributed by the city to the recent war. Is that an accident? What a war-making civilization demands is a relatively small class of the rich and well-to-do to furnish the money and the officers, and a relatively large class of the poor to fill the ranks and clean up the mess. Exactly what you will find in Smokeover."

Under the writer's analysis, our peace-time industrialism takes on a sinister attitude. "In the foreground of the picture are the slums and the suburbs, the chimneys and the tennis lawns, the factories and the mansions, the churches and the taverns, the throng in the street and the crowd at the football match; in the background are marching hosts and bloody battles; and between the two run links of meaning and purpose, which so connect them that foreground and background combine together into one consistent whole. The transition from peace to war in our city is not violent, as some think, but natural and easy. In a war-making world Smokeover stands ready for use at the shortest notice, and with the least possible breach with existing habits of mind. One may compare the inhabitants to a mighty shoal of fishes imprisoned in a far-flung and invisible net, which encloses so vast an area of the ocean that the fishes may swim and disport themselves for hundreds of miles, and reproduce their kind generation after generation, without once discovering that they are in a cruel trap. When war needs, the fishes the net is drawn in." Surely a sombre picture; but one on which we might do well to ponder occasionally.

The British House of Commons is still the theatre of some classic debates, though the days of Gladstone and Disraeli are over. Recently, in reply to criticism levelled at the term "charity" in connection with the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of distressed miners, Premier Baldwin said:—"To hon. Members who dislike the use of the word 'charity,' I would make one observation: Charity is the word that is used in the Authorised Version; the Revised Version uses the word 'love.' I would commend that to them." To which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald replied:—"The Prime Minister finished by giving a Biblical definition of the word 'charity.' May I give the House the Persian definition of 'charity'? 'Charity is a virtue that is required to overtake neglect and indolence,' and that is a definition that is quite appropriate to the present situation."

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

TELL YOUR DOCTOR EVERYTHING

Perhaps you feel ill at times with headache, pain in the stomach, heart rapid and no inclination for food. You consult your family doctor, and after an examination, as he can find no reason for your symptoms, you leave his office with the feeling that he thinks you are imagining or at least exaggerating your symptoms. And yet you know how you are feeling and know that you are not really well. You have confidence in your physician's ability and decide that it is useless to see anyone else, as he would likely tell you about the same thing as did your own physician.

Now what is the best thing to do under such circumstances? We must be some reason for your feeling so miserable, we try and think the matter over quietly, and ask yourself about the food you are eating, the regularity of the meals, your hours of sleep, whether "everything is all right at home with all the family," whether it is some loss or some other condition preying on your mind, that is causing your symptoms. If you are honest with yourself and able to put your finger on the reason for your mental depression, you have made a long stride forward in the successful treatment of the trouble.

Because your doctor will tell you that these distressing emotions are of no account, digestion, sleep, heart action, and practically all the processes of the body. The thought then is that if your physician thoroughly overhauls you and finds no organic reason for your symptoms, and thinks your symptoms are all in your mind; the cure rests with you. It means the removal of the depressing emotions, or replacing them with the opposite kind. Your best plan is really to tell "all your troubles" to the doctor at the first visit, because he is meeting the same or similar ones in patients every day, and is in the best possible position to help you. So don't go around imagining you have some real serious type of illness because you feel miserable.

Daily Lessons in English

By W. L. GORDON

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say, "I have no hopes of her recovery." Say "hope."
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Mar-die-gras. Pronounce mar-de-gra, both a's as in "far," e as in "me," accent first syllable.
OFTEN MISPELLED: isinglass; only one g, three s's.
SYNONYMS mark, characteristic, impression, sign, stamp, symbol, token.
WORD STUDY "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: ENTREAT; to ask earnestly. "Let me entreat you to speak truthfully."

The Land We Love

By FRANK YEIGH

THE 1775 ATTACK ON QUEBEC
Q. What was the 1775 attack on Quebec?
A. The attack on Quebec, on New Year's eve, 1775, was the attempt of an American force under General Montgomery, to capture the city which was held by a small force under Sir Guy Carleton. The assault was successfully resisted, resulting in the death of Montgomery at a barricade on Champlain Street. A label in the face of the rock wall marks the spot where he fell. His grave is in St. Paul's Church, New York. Benedict Arnold was wounded in the same engagement, and several Americans were killed. It was the last attempt by the United States to capture Canadian centers and had evacuated all the points they had gained in Canada.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. At what hour should one go to a reception?
A. At any time between the hours named on the cards issued.
Q. What is included in the home supper?
A. Relishes of all kinds, celery, nuts and candies.
Q. What kind of gowns should the short woman wear?
A. Long-waisted effects are the most becoming to a short woman.

The Poet's Corner

TO LUCASTA, ON GOING TO THE WARS
Tell me not Sweet, I am unkind
That, from the nursery
Of the daisies and the primrose
To war and arms I fly.

True, a new mistress now I chase,
The first love in the field;
And with a stronger faith embrace
A sword, a horse, a shield.

The Channel Tunnel

(The Saturday Review, London)

The advocates of the Channel tunnel are again active and all the arguments which have for so long been sitting dressed up with howlers to go are promised another airing. They need it, for on both sides for and against the tunnel, they seem to have grown a little sentimental and old-maidish. The decisive argument against the tunnel in the past has always been that it would make invasion of this country easier, and to this view many distinguished soldiers from Lord Wolsey downwards have subscribed. There is still something in it. The trouble is not that it will be easier to land men on our shores if they can come by train. It has never been difficult to land men here—the same fleet, for example, that bombarded Harlepool in the war might have landed a thousand men just as easily. The difficulty is not in getting the men across but in maintaining them here and still more in getting them back. Sea-power operates not by erecting an uncrossable parapet of naval fire but by cutting (or maintaining) communications across the sea.

No naval man will guarantee immunity from invasion by a small force which is prepared to commit suicide, but nearly all will promise that the invasion shall be on so small a scale that no enemy in his senses will attempt it until he has secured command of the sea. If the enemy has command of an alternative route under the sea, obviously he is, for so long as he remains open to the independence of sea-power. What that independence is worth depends on circumstances. It is true that a tunnel can easily be destroyed, that a hole in the ground is an impossible place to debouch from in the face of opposition. But one has to think of the psychological effect that the existence of this hole would have on the mind of our people. Undoubtedly they would insist on having powerful batteries commanding the exits from the tunnel and a fairly strong force in the immediate neighborhood. If these precautions were not to add to the cost of the army they would subtract from its strength elsewhere, and that is a loss which the advocates of invasion—probably at the root of the military objection. It is not formidable but it is appreciable, and it adds to the burden of the case which the advocates have to make out for construction.

An Easier Way

The military objections have been further weakened by air-power, which has opened an easier way into this country than through a tunnel. But the aeroplane has also weakened the argument that the tunnel would save time for travellers. Those who are in such a dreadful hurry can now take an aeroplane. As for the argument that crossing the Channel makes many people sea-sick, we refuse to take it seriously. There is always Mothersill, which is cheaper than a tunnel and is guaranteed free from strategic or political complications. Moreover, there are worse things even than sea-sickness, and the atmosphere of a tunnel twenty-one miles long might be one of them. A more solid argument for the construction of a tunnel is one that is rarely mentioned. It is that it would diminish the danger of a blockade. The conditions of blockade are at present heavily biased against an island as compared with a continental Power. For the continental Power blockaded at sea may have neutral neighbours from which she can continue to import by railway, whereas an island Power has no railway communications with neutral Powers unless there is a tunnel. Due weight should be given to this argument. But, after all, the amount that we could import by a single line of railway would make precious little difference, and if we made not one but a dozen tunnels with double pairs of lines in each so that they became a more adequate guarantee against the dangers of blockade, we should merely increase our dependence on France. And at all costs if we were in danger of war, we should have a strong naval power we should have to keep France neutral and her price might be high. A much easier way of insuring against the risks of blockade would be to establish a genuine naval understanding with America, which might keep the Atlantic routes at any rate open to trade between the two countries in war time.

Arguments Examined

The longer we examine the arguments for and against the tunnel the clearer is our conviction that the real issue is political and strategical, not commercial. We doubt very much whether intercourse between England and France is greatly impeded by the sea-passage, or whether there really are people who refuse to cross because the Channel might be too fresh, but would be delighted to come by tunnel. Anyone who honestly examines his heart will agree that by far the most important deterrent

Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

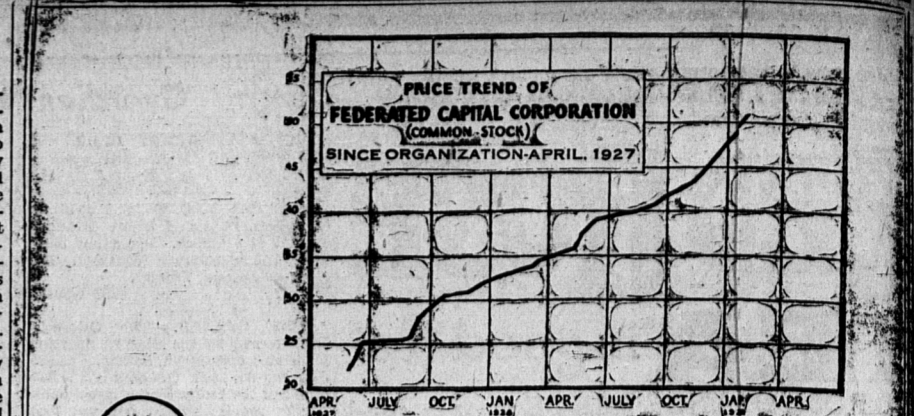
Mess Bags
To clean mess bags, wash with a small brush in soapsuds containing ammonia. Dry by shaking in box-wood sawdust.

Stewed Cranberries
Half a teaspoonful of baking soda added to stewed cranberries or sour fruits, when nearly done, will lessen the quantity of sugar required to sweeten them.

The Teeth
To whiten the teeth, apply peroxide of hydrogen diluted with one-half water.

Yet this inconstancy is such
As you, too, shall adore;
I could not love thee, Dear, so much
Loved I not Honor more.

—Colonel Lovelace (1618-1658).



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