THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. $4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

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Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.
Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, S. O.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1927

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY

THE address delivered by Premier Baxter, of New Brunswick, before the Conservative Club of Montreal, a brief report of which appeared in our despatches yesterday; reveals a rather startling condition of affairs in Canada. It would appear that we have two governments, one the national parliament, the other the Canadian National Railways, and the latter is the dominant one. At the last session of parliament a bill was passed reducing the railway freight rates in the Maritime Provinces by twenty per cent, so that these provinces should be on a parity with the rest of Canada in the matter of railway transportation. The Railway management refused to make the reduction and, in order to delay matters, have appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada where judgment is now pending.

Is the King Government using the National Railway as a club with which to prevent the carrying out of the Duncan recommendations or is the Canadian National Railway using the King Government for the same purpose? Anyway, it would appear that the Government has handed the reins over to the Railway and is now powerless to act, and the Railway is carrying out its own sweet will.

It has always been supposed that the National Railway is under the control of the Government. This, it now transpires, is not so, the Government is under the control of the National Railway. The National Railway is a law unto itself. It sets its own freight rates, sets the salaries of its employees. If the Government dares to interfere with the demands of the railway a strike is threatened and the Government is compelled to yield. And the worst feature of the situation is that the dictating headquarters of the dictators is in the United States, and the whole railway system of the United States is tied up with the Canadian National.

This is a serious state of affairs. Whether the Canadian National with its foreign headquarters is as good a government as that which the people of Canada has elected is or ought to be a question for the people of Canada to decide. As it is the people have no say in the matter except to pay the salaries demanded, pay what freight rates are demanded and look as pleasant as they can.

Some day, probably, the people will demand a show-down and try to find out who is who. This might mean a general tie-up of the railway, but even that might be less serious that other possibilities that might arise. But it is not the part of wisdom, either on the part of the railway, the government or the people to let matters go too far beyond the limit of safety.

FACE THE FACTS.

FACTS are stubborn things, and no amount of arguing or denying can transform them into anything but facts. This, once recognized, argument and denial and evasion should cease. It is usual, in putting something over, to try to conceal any facts that might militate against the success of the undertaking. In a shady transaction, be it commercial, industrial, political, social or otherwise, concealing in any way the unfavorable facts is dishonesty of the meanest kind.

It is the method the gold-brick man uses by which to victimize the public, the method by which the promoter of a doubtful undertaking secures the easy money of gullible people, the methods by which the dishonest, self-seeking politician secures his election.

The world is full of the victims of deliberately concealed facts. It is generally supposed that only a fool can be deceived a second time by the same trick. This is not so, for there are so many different ways of playing the same trick. The gold-brick man who deceived you yesterday with a two hundred per cent. dividend proposition, will come to you tomorrow with a proposition which he declares will pay 400 per cent. dividend, and so compensate for the loss on the previous transaction. Similarly the politician who broke his promise regarding the office he had promised or the reform he had declared his policy would effect if he should be returned to power, will promise a better job or persist in declaring the reform he had promised has really come about. And so on through the whole gamut of facts.

It is the business of the gold-brick man and of the oily politician to conceal the facts which, if made known, would upset their calculations. It is, or ought to be, the business of the public to ascertain all the facts. Honest men and women may get caught once, it will be their own fault if they are caught the second time by the same crook, whether with the same trick played in another way or with a brand new one. The crook needs a lot of watching but, generally speaking, once a crook always a crook, and this knowledge of him should be a fairly safe guide in doing business, political or speculative, with one who has once played false.

BLUEBERRY TEA.

THE humble scrub-land blueberry plant, found in such abundance in some parts of the country may yet play an important part in the cure or relief of one of the most insidious of diseases. The country's backwoods are full of herbal remedies—boneset tea, tansy tea, camomile, and scores more. In some communities, says an exchange, "blueberry tea," made from the leaves of the scrub-land blueberry, is used as a remedy for diabetes—as it is, and has been for generations, in parts of the Alps. A Viennese doctor set to work testing the efficacy of this remedy three years ago. The first results were somewhat ambiguous; further experiment showed that blueberry leaves contained two antagonistic ingredients, one tending to raise the blood sugar, the other to lower it. The latter ingredient has been isolated and a series of experiments conducted by Dr. Frederick M. Allen, of New Jersey, first on dogs and then with human patients, reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association, led Dr. Allen to the conclusion that better results may be obtained from the use of what he calls "myrtillin" than from any other method yet used for the cure of diabetes. The cautious council on pharmacy and chemistry of the American Medical Association feels that further research is needed, but accepts the "possible usefulness" of blueberry extract. And thus the old wives seem on the road to scoring another victory over the young doctors.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The path of prudence is to be "as good as good can be," "jes' 'fore Christmas."

Splendid sleighing on country roads, fairly good automobiling and good sleighing on city streets.

Before Christmas the wise boy, and, before an election, the wise politician, is each on his best behaviour.

The moon was full yesterday at one o'clock, and got away with it notwithstanding the fact that she did so on her last quarter. Others who became full the night before were fined five or ten dollars each in the police court—and there you are!

Notes by the Way

IN October, 1925, the Trade agreement between Canada and Australia went into effect. Previous to that date the Canadian duty on Australian and New Zealand butter was four cents per pound. Under the treaty the tariff was reduced to one cent per pound, and similar privileges were extended to New Zealand. Since then Canadians have been consuming the product of Australian and New Zealand dairies in largely increasing quantities. That is not the whole case, but far from it. The butter producers of Australia enjoy a bonus of six cents per pound on all the butter that they export. This means that Australian butter can be exported to Canada and sold here at prices with which Canadian dairymen cannot compete. In fact, it can be and is being sold in Vancouver for less than Australian butter can be sold at home in Melbourne or Sydney.

What wonder is there that Western or other Canadian farmers are vigorously protesting against such conditions? The National Dairy Council of Canada and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries have spoken their strong condemnation of the Treaty. They respectfully ask that the Treaty be terminated within six months and that in the meantime the "dumping clause" of the Canadian Customs tariff, which had been suspended since 1925 so far as Australia and New Zealand are concerned, shall be again put in operation.

It has been made known to the Government that because of the inflow of Australian and New Zealand butter, Canadian dairymen have become discouraged and are disposing of their herds, selling them for what they can get for them in the United States. For the six months ended with September, 1926, Canada exported to the States 24,000 cattle over one year old. For the corresponding period this year the number was 53,000. While some of these were beeves or stockers, many were from choice dairy herds. In the meantime Canada's export of live cattle to Great Britain has almost ceased.

Hon. Mr. Robb, the Finance Minister, "sympathizes with the farmers," and tells what he has done for them. He has reduced the duty on milking machines and butter-fat testers, lopped off a third of the duty on milk cans and cut the duty on milk bottles. "He must consider the consumers," all the excellent Liberal journals say. It is so much better for Canadian consumers that the butter they eat shall be made at the Antipodes and their milk cans, bottles and what not shall be supplied from across the border rather than from our own Canadian factories. For one thing, it expands the Dominion's foreign trade, pleases Uncle Sam and contributes to that grand and glorious feeling of good fellowship at Washington.

Evidently Mr. Robb's sympathies are broad, and they are not confined to the Canadian farmer or the Canadian consumers. His loving regard and sympathy extend in liberal measure also to the Australian farmer the New Zealand butter maker, the Yankee manufacturer, and his employees. Like the man who loved not one woman only, but all of them, he may sing—

The circle's outward bound are they,
Whose centre is my heart;
My ready love the equal ray
That flows to every part.

President Coolidge is now entirely out of the running as a Presidential candidate. He has made it clear that he had not only "does not choose" to run, but that he refuses to run, and also that his refusal shall be respected. In holding to his attitude he retains his self-respect and a greater measure of the nation's regard than would have been possible had he weakly yielded to party pressure at the last moment, against his better judgement.

The brain power of the Maritimes has impressed the Calgary Herald. With R. B. Bennet succeeding Thompson, Tupper and Borden as Conservative leaders in the past, and so many judges of the Supreme and other courts, bank presidents, and university presidents in other provinces supplied by the Maritimes, The Herald feels compelled to suggest a close season in order that those born elsewhere "may have a chance." A pretty compliment this, to the people down by the sea.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Cutting Wood

Wood that is to be used for fishing rods, or any such purposes, should be cut during December or January, when the sap is entirely out of the wood. This insures its elasticity.

Kitchen Sink

The kitchen sink can be protected from scratches if a rubber mat is placed in it before using the dishpan.

Castor Oil Stains

The stains of castor oil on washable goods can be removed by dipping the goods in alcohol before washing.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE VALUE OF MEAT

Practically every writer on health advises against the use of too much meat. In fact some writers advise that meat be not eaten at all.

Now as frequently pointed out, there is no question but that indoor office workers can get along with very little meat, but it is a mistake for those who do hard physical work, indoors or outdoors, to abstain from meat and eggs.

Unfortunately also there are many individuals, below par physically, underweight, and with low blood pressure, who consider it very unwise to eat any meat.

The National Antituberculosis Congress tells us that a tuberculous subject, fed on cereals and starchy foods, may fatten, without offering any resistance to tuberculosis, while a patient who absorbs and well supports a diet rich in albumin—especially a meat diet—although he does not fatten much will develop a greater resistance and recover more easily.

Now it is known that practically everybody has tuberculosis at some time in his life, but is able to overcome it by natural resistance, therefore a little meat might be good for all of us.

However fat in meat, or fat in the form of cod liver oil, is perhaps the most important food for building up resistance to tuberculosis.

Ordinary meats and vegetables as digested, have to go through the liver before they reach the circulation proper, whereas fats are absorbed by those other vessels, the lymphatics, and go directly to the right side of the heart, and then directly to the lungs.

Thus a diet rich in fat reaches the lungs that much sooner. Therefore oils, particularly cod liver oil, a desertspoonful before each meal, is good treatment in tuberculosis, and in most "run down" or underweight conditions.

My point then is that for the normal individual of average weight and height, the use of much meat and fat may not be necessary.

Vegetables, fruits, eggs, and meat occasionally will take care of his needs.

But undernourished individuals, even if not tuberculous, should, in addition to the cod liver oil, eat meat, beef and liver particularly, at least once every day.

The New Idea Of Cancer

Many Cases Can be Cured if Reported Promptly.

BULLETIN No. 13—NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

American Society for Control of Cancer 25 West 43rd Street, New York City

X-RAYS AND RADIUM IN CANCER.

Radium and X-rays have two principal uses in the treatment of cancer. They are employed to effect a cure and they are used to relieve the suffering and extend the lives of incurable patients. Often they are employed to give help when it is too late for surgery. Sometimes surgery and X-rays or radium are employed together.

There is no great difference between the effects produced by radium and X-rays. In either case the object is the destruction of the cancer. The healthy parts surrounding the cancer are to be left unaffected.

In a well-equipped hospital choice between X-rays and radium depends upon the peculiarities of the case to be treated. Among these is the accessibility of the cancer. In cancer of the tongue, for example, radium is more conveniently used than X-rays.

X-rays and radium are to be regarded as tools and are like the surgeon's tools and other instruments and procedures employed in medicine. They have no magical properties which physicians, of good standing recognize unscrupulous persons who are willing to trade upon the credulity of cancer victims sometimes make absurd pretensions for radium. These lead to disastrous results. Both radium and X-rays can, when carelessly and ignorantly handled, aggravate and even cause cancer, as has unfortunately too often been found out by scientific men. The story of Bergonie, who did so much to cure cancer in others, only to succumb himself to cancer induced by X-ray burns, is tragic.

THE TIME TO CURE A CANCER IS WHEN IT IS BEGINNING.

If you think you have any of the symptoms described in these articles you should be examined by your doctor or at a hospital at once.

To-morrow's Article —"The Warfare Against Cancel."

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.

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

Sir—It has been remarked that P.E. Islanders are "a slow-going people." Yet they occasionally make some very quick and wonderful changes.

For instance, there is the auto, only a few years ago tabooed and prohibited; now running pell mell over our roads by hundreds and thousands. Only a few years ago farmers would have nothing to do with them, and horses shied at, or ran away, scared, if an occasional one happened to be seen in the distance. Now the liveliest horses let them go by, and never move a hair or require an extra tightening of the reins. Now farmers vie with townsmen in owning and driving them and are keen to be in the lead and out of the dust on the way to church, market or a tea-party. Now merchants and officials drive autos daily to their stores and offices, and "park" them on the market square and in long lines on the sides of the streets. Now dozens of garages are required for the storage and repair of autos that have stopped their career; and pedestrians and the drivers of carriages have to be on the **que vive** to avoid collision with autos that are carelessly managed and heedlessly driven. The gallons of gasoline now purchased for the consumption of autos are away beyond computation and the time and money expended on autos are limitless.

Certainly P.E. Islanders have not been slow in respect to means of travel. And the time saved on long journeys is quite as remarkable as the money spent in the purchase of automobiles and auto-trucks. Now a journey to Tignish or Souris, formerly occupying days is accomplished in a few hours. Now great loads of potatoes and turnips, oats and other produce are brought to market every past-harvest market day in auto-trucks that cover the ground quickly, and much horse flesh is saved the labor of truckage. Certainly the horses, hundreds of them, have reason to be thankful. Whether or not the men and women who use autos will be recouped the cash expended upon them is another matter. One of the wisest of Englishmen—Lord Bacon—remarked that "true dispatch is a rich thing; for time is the measure of business, as money is of words, and business is bought at a dear hand when there is small dispatch." Certainly the dealer whose business requires journeys into the country may (economically) afford to use an automobile, and the farmer who can make use of an auto-truck for hauling loads about the farm and taking his products to market, as well as for carrying his wife and family to church on a Sunday may save the cost of keeping several horses and much time, and so obtain full value for the money expended thereon. But for the man about town who needs the exercise of walking and does not make great profits; the wisdom of keeping an auto seems to be doubtful. If he has an income apart from his business it is, of course, a matter only for his own consideration and decision; but if his creditors, his customers and the public at large are liable to lose money on his account—then it is another matter.

I am, Sir, etc.,

A BYSTANDER

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. What is the minimum number of courses permitted at an informal dinner?

A. Four.

Q. Is it correct for a man to sit with one leg crossed over the other?

A. No.

Q. Who chooses the style of engagement ring?

A. The bride-to-be.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Comparative Time

Q. What are some of the comparative times between Canada and other points throughout the world?

A. As to comparative times between Canada and other parts of the world, when it is noon in Montreal or Toronto it is 6 p. m. in Great Britain or Paris, 9 a. m. in British Columbia or San Francisco; 10 a. m. in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and 11 a. m. in Winnipeg and Chicago.

SPAN OF LIFE COULD BE 100 YEARS

LONDON, Dec. 7. — The attainment of a hundred years as the normal span of life was foreshadowed by Dr. S. Henning Belfrage, in a lecture to the New Health Society.

"If an enthusiasm for health were really established throughout the country," he said, "an unbelievable improvement in the national health and physique could be brought about in the next century. The span of life would almost certainly be extended to 100 years as a normal event, and might conceivably be stretched still further.

"Nor need these added years be years of dotage or failing senses or of repining for the days that are gone. The hale and hearty man or woman of sixty years would then be the man or woman of ninety or a hundred, while forty or fifty would be the heyday of youth and vigor."

Your Child in School

By Dr. Frank W. Ballou

(Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.)

No. 15: The Junior High School

The Junior High School is an accepted institution in school organization in the United States. It has passed the experimental stage. Like every other innovation, its proposed introduction prompted careful scrutiny, searching examination, and sometimes acrimonious discussion. At the present time, there is no longer any serious debate among educators, or among public school patrons who understand the Junior High School, as to its educational advantages.

The increase in the number of Junior High Schools from year to year has been nothing short of phenomenal. Educational authorities assert that the first Junior High School was established in 1909, only eighteen years ago. According to the United States Bureau of Education 484 different cities now report having 990 Junior High Schools.

Because the Junior High School is of such recent origin it has probably not as yet found its ultimate place in our system of education, either administratively or educationally. Most school systems are introducing the Junior High School gradually and, as a result, school systems are to be found in various stages of transition. On the other hand, in some cities the Junior High School has been so completely established that all elementary schools consist of the kindergarten and six grades; the Junior High Schools accommodate all pupils in grades seven, eight and nine, and the Senior High Schools consist of only three years, covering the tenth, eleventh and twelfth years.

In some cities the Junior High School consists of grades seven and eight; in other cities, grades six, seven, and eight, and in still other cities, grades seven, eight, and nine. In Washington the Junior High School is a seperate school organized on the departmental plan, which receives pupils when they are expected to have completed the sixth year of elementary school and when they are about to enter the adolescent stage; which provides three years of work covering grades seven and eight of the present elementary school and the first year of the present secondary school; and which offers differentiated courses of study for pupils appropriate to their interests, capacities, and probable future educational careers.

The Junior High School is important from an administrative point of view, because it brings together larger numbers of pupils of the same age and grade, thereby increasing the possibilities of providing appropriate differentiated instruction for such pupils. For example, their athletic and play interests can be taken care of better than they can be in the traditional elementary school, where they are associated with children as young as the kindergarten age.

The Junior High School has been established primarily because of its educational advantages. In a Junior High School it is possibl eto organize a better educational program, one which recognizes individual differences among children in their capacity for instruction, their educational interests, and their probable future educational careers. The Junior High School provides integrating courses as well as differentiated courses. Integrating courses are those which make for good citizenship, common ideals, and patriotic solidarity. Differentiated courses are those which provide an opportunity for a pupil to explore the various subjects and school activities to test his individual capacity in order to promote individual efficiency.

In Washington the establishment of the Junior High School has been based on the following principles:

That the fundamental purpose of the Junior High School is to provide better instruction than the traditional grades VII and VIII and the first year of high school have heretofore provided.

That the program and procedure of the Junior High School must be adapted to the pupils rather than the pupils being fitted into the school.

That the Junior High School must be neither a glorified elementary school nor a young high school, but a distinctive institution to meet its peculiar educational problems.

That the courses of study must be especially prepared for the Junior High School; they can not be appropriated from the grades nor from the high school.

That teachers must be as specifically prepared for the Junior High Schools as they traditionally are for the kindergarten, for the elementary school or for the high school.

That Junior High Schools should be established no faster than qualified teachers and other prerequisites can be provided.

POPULARITY OF SKI-ING

Ski-ing has made tremendous strides in Canada during the past few years. This great outdoor sport has swept the country from coast to coast, enlisting armies of recruits, and is fast becoming one of the most popular of our winter pastimes. No outdoor activity repays its devotees with a more abounding measure of health and strength; none provides greater delight or a keener sense of freedom. Under a velvety mantle of snow, the bush trail, the lakes, the swamps, obstacles during a summer jaunt, become easy to traverse. Like the snowshoe the ski provides the key to the wilderness.

Keep Minard's Liniment near at hand.

Our December Market Letter

In addition to other interesting material, this issue contains detailed analyses of conditions influencing the securities in the milling, beverage, chain store, newsprint and banking fields.
We shall be glad to send you a copy of our Market Letter on request. Merely fill in the coupon.

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E. A. FOSTER CENTRAL DRUGSTORE SUNNYSIDE

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

December 9, 1927.

THE ETERNAL WORD:— For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. Thy faithfulness is unto all generations; thou hast established the earth, and it abideth. Psalm 119: 89, 90.

PRAYER: We believe that in the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

"WHAT OF THAT?"

"Tired! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose leaves scatter'd by the breeze?
Come, rouse thee! work while it is called today?
Coward, arise! go forth upon thy way!

"Lonely! And what of that?
Some must be lonely! 'tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall,
To blend another life into its own.
Work may be done in loneliness. Work on.

"Dark! Well, and what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet!
Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight;
Thy steps will guided be and guided right.

"Hard! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life one Summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn, and naught but play?
Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die!
It must be learned! Learn it then, patiently.

"No help! Nay, 'tis not so:
Though human help be far, the God is night,
Who feeds the ravens, hears His children's cry,
He's near thee, wheresoe'er thy footsteps roam,
And He will guide thee, light thee help thee home."

For a Man's Gift

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