

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1927

TARIFFS.

ACCORDING to our despatches yesterday some slight betterment has been secured in the matter of the Cuban Tariff which, as originally promulgated, practically shut our potatoes out of that market. The United States, however, still enjoys a considerable preference over the Canadian shipper and, so far as Canada is concerned, the Cuban market has lost its attractiveness. The betterment secured by the new arrangement was obtained through a compromise by which Cuban products, chiefly tobacco and sugar, are admitted into Canada on a lower tariff rate. This will be of more injury than benefit to Canada. We are growing tobacco and can get along without importing any, as the quality of the Canadian product is equal to that grown in the tropics. We can get all the sugar we require from our British colonial possessions.

In any case the lowering of tariffs to encourage foreign competition in our own market from a highly protected country is a policy that will get us nowhere. It was no doubt the United States that inspired the recent raise in the Cuban tariff, for the benefit of American farmers.

A Washington despatch, also in yesterday's Guardian, tells us that a demand is being made to induce the United States Tariff Committee to raise the duty still higher on Canadian products. The United States already has the highest tariff wall in the world and there are those who want it high enough to practically prohibit foreign importation. A few days ago we quoted from a New York newspaper an editorial commenting boastfully on the growth of United States trade with Canada and asserting that Canada was their greatest customer.

Last year we imported more from the United States than ever before, much more than we imported from Great Britain and very much more than we had sold to the United States. This is because of our low tariff against the most highly protected country in the world.

If, instead of compromising and conciliating the United States, and lowering our tariff when they threaten to raise theirs, we put up our brick for brick with theirs, we would undoubtedly be able to secure better trade relations with them.

The Conservative policy is first of all to protect Canadian products against unequal foreign competition, by making the same tariff regulations with foreign countries that they make with us. And this is the only business-like tariff policy there is.

MAKING TIME.

SOME men take time by the forelock, others take it by the back of the neck. This latter is one of the peculiar specialties of the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. It has taken him out of several holes, saved him from others and will probably end in leaving him in one.

It will be remembered that to choke off the "murmurings in the Maritimes" he had a Royal Commission appointed to ascertain whether or not there was any cause for the murmurings as he himself could not see any. The Commission after taking some time, which Mr. King did not care to take himself just then, found, probably to Mr. King's surprise, that there was cause and a big one, and suggested plans for its removal. The enquiry gave Mr. King the time he needed.

Some time ago the government of Alberta and the federal government came to an agreement respecting some claims of the province. After concluding the agreement, the Alberta government failed to carry out the agreement, and Mr. King did

not care to press matters, so he handed the case over to the Supreme Court. The Court gave a decision which left Mr. King free to act but he didn't want to act. The submission of the case to the Supreme Court gave him some time. Now he wants more time and to get it he has appealed to the Privy Council. How long that august body will take to consider Mr. King's appeal against a decision in his own favor we cannot at the moment predict, but it doesn't matter, it gives Mr. King the time he wants—for the present at least—and the present is all that matters to Mr. King. Some day, probably in the not distant future, some one will call Mr. King to time, and there will be no time to take time.

WORLD GOING MAD?

AN American magazine writer declares that one out of every twelve Americans is either insane or on the verge of insanity. This he attributed to the modern rush after business or pleasure. Well, he may be right; anyway it would be useless to question his statement as he is probably as competent to judge as anyone else. But, with all due deference to his opinion, he has fallen into the very common modern habit of diagnosing the case by one symptom. This no qualified physician would do. A symptom may be one of many, may even be a symptom of something other than the disease from which one is suffering.

There are many nervous breakdowns, it is true. There are many sudden deaths. Are there more such in the present than there have been in the past? We too hastily conclude, when we see or hear of one or two sudden deaths that this way of shuffling off the mortal coil has become a habit, and that there must be a cause, and, of course, there can be but one cause, that is our habits of life. We are eating or drinking or doing something we ought not to and that is the modern life.

Let us not forget that every age in the world's long history was, in its day, modern and as different from the age that preceded it as our day is different from that of our forefathers who, in their time were modern also. The world is not going mad. It is saner than it was half a century ago, saner than it was many centuries ago. Let us not rely too much on one symptom.

There are those who when reading the symptoms of the disease—which a patent medicine is supposed to cure, find they have all the symptoms described, and they at once send for the cure-all medicine. We are all sane, we and the other eleven.

SUCCESS.

It was Stanley, the great explorer who was sent into Central Africa to "find Livingstone," who said "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has looked for the best in others and has given the best he had; whose life has been an inspiration and whose memory a benediction."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tonight we'll tak' a bit o' haggis as a deoch an doris, afore we gang awa'.

November winds up tonight at 12 o'clock. It has been a favorable month for shipping perishable products and altogether there is little fault to be found with it. December will probably be less favorable.

Notes by the Way

THAT it was not those usually engaged in farming who were responsible for the overproduction of potatoes, is the contention made by one of their number. And he is largely right, we may say, although his letter was not intended for publication. Potato growing had proved profitable for a year or two until it became speculative, not only here, but throughout the Maritimes and the adjoining States. The result has been over-production for the time, and production will no doubt be kept within narrower limits next year. Meanwhile the extensive use of fertilizer this season will be of utility for the future in producing other valuable crops. Our farmers have demonstrated that they can produce about the best potato in the world, either for seed or for the table and this reputation will be of value also in future years.

Among the reasons for Maritime Union put forward is this from the Halifax Herald:

"Maritime Union would kill forever the sporadic and mischievous movement for the separation of Nova Scotia from federated Canada."

If the proposed union would kill the secession movement in Nova Scotia, and if it cannot be killed otherwise, that might be a reason which would appeal strongly to loyal Nova Scotians. But we fail to see that it could create any desire in New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island to unite with the peninsula Province. Secession as a movement had its birth in Nova Scotia at the time of the Union of 1867. It never had any recognised existence in the other Maritimes.

The secession movement in Nova Scotia was kept alive for many years by different provincial governments and Legislatures. If it still remains a menace, as The Herald appears to think, is it not the business of the Government and people of Nova Scotia to kill it? New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have troubles of their own. Why should they be called in to assist in killing secession in Nova Scotia? It would seem that a close union with a Province so infected might be more likely to spread the infection than to cure it.

Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, defends himself, rather feebly against the charge of "trying to keep British people out of Canada." When before was ever such a charge laid against a Canadian Minister? Mr. Forke should give thought to that question. He pointed out to the women of Toronto, the other day that "a little mixing of British and European blood might be an improvement." And with whom are we to mix? He told the Toronto ladies why he wanted to bring in people from southern Europe—"the class who would do the rough work that neither Britons nor Canadians would do." A strange mixture he would make. When the rush of the rough element becomes "too great" he kindly promises to "shut it off."

There is and always has been a lot of "rough work" to be done in every Province of Canada, but it is rough or smooth there have been always workers to do it. It is and always has been true of Canadians that they are workers and ready to share in both the smooth and the rough. Farming, fishing, lumbering, mining, trucking, are not "white collar jobs" but they are honest, respectable callings. Do we want to import a lot of aliens into Prince Edward Island, who cannot speak the English language and know nothing of our Institutions, laws and customs?—to displace our own workers and drive them into exile?

It is the class whom Mr. Forke would bring in and "mix" with our own people—the dregs of which form the slums of every large Canadian city. Premier King has some admittedly able men in his Cabinet, but the impression grows from day to day that his Minister of Immigration is a misfit and ought to be superseded.

Hon. Mr. Dunning says he does not believe that Sir Henry Thornton will resign, although the rumor persists that he will do so. The Mexican Government wants a practical and able railway man to recognize and put its extensive railway system in better shape. Sir Henry was invited to Mexico and he went and is there still working on the job. Canada, under the official supervision of Mr. Dunning, who is Minister of Railways, has been a recurring rumor during the year past that the Minister and the able that inducements have been offered him that are quite equal to what he has been receiving in Canada and that Sir Henry would be given a freer hand with less political interference if placed in charge of the Mexican railways than if he retained his present position in Canada, under the official supervision of Mr. Dunning, who is Minister of Railways. There have been some rumors during the year past that the Minister and the able that inducements have been offered him that are quite equal to what he has been receiving in Canada and that Sir Henry would be given a freer hand with less political interference if placed in charge of the Mexican railways than if he retained his present position in Canada, under the official supervision of Mr. Dunning, who is Minister of Railways.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

STRENGTHENING THE HEART

When you think of heart disease you naturally expect the patient to remain quietly in bed, with regular doses of digitalis, strychnine, or other heart regulators as a stimulant, taken every few hours. As a matter of fact this is the first treatment in severe heart cases, but a heart is never going to get strong if this treatment is kept up indefinitely. As the number of heart cases is rapidly increasing, whole days are now spent at medical conventions in discussing the different types of heart ailments, their causes and treatment.

For instance the drug treatment is deservedly important because there are times when only the strongest stimulant will carry the patient over an attack of heart weakness.

However it is the prevention of these attacks that should interest us, and so when one of the addresses is on the treatment of heart disease other than by drugs, it is worth while to think about it.

Now although rest is the first thought, the treatment that really strengthens the heart is exercise. And the best form of exercise, the kind that can be regulated by the patient himself, is that of walking. After the rest period in bed, the patient sits up in his bedroom for a few days, then gets down stairs and about the house for still another few days. This is then followed by a walk of a block outdoors, in a few days two blocks, then three blocks, and so on up to a number of miles at a slow pace daily.

If you find that you can increase the distance, and also gradually quicken your pace without getting out of breath or having a heart pain, you are not only keeping within safe limits, but you are of course gradually strengthening the heart, which as you know is entirely made up of muscle tissue. It increases in strength by exercise, just as do the other muscles in the body.

Our research men are pointing out the methods of preventing heart ailments. They include removal of bad tonsils and infected teeth, the prevention or careful treatment of measles, scarlet fever, and rheumatism. When the damage is done however, and middle age is approaching, cutting down on your food, and particularly drink intake, is of great help in the prevention of symptoms. And exercise, walking, is the best method of getting the heart strengthened again.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

November 30, 1927

THE BLESSED:—Blessed are the undefiled in the Lord, who walk in the law of the Lord. Psalm 119:1.

PRAYER: O God, in Christ, Thou canst make the unclean clean; do Thou cleanse us.

SIXTY YEARS OF FARMING Sixty years of farming! It's a long, long way.

But the sun rose every morning and his setting closed the day. And I could see the stars at night through Heaven's wide open door.

And day and night some dreams would come, no one had dreamed before.

Sixty years of farming—"Twas the scythe when I began, The sickle had barely gone to rest, and the sower was a man; But now where the log-built homestead stood are brick and concrete walls.

And we milk our cows and toast our bread by the grace of the Chaudiere Falls.

Sixty years of farming—What brave horses have gone in, Many a wheel has worn right out and many a plough share thin;

Many a cow has come to grief and many a milkman, too, But every spring the grass grew green and we started in anew.

Sixty years of farming—There's some life in that I say— There were singing schools to go to, there were times we met to pray;

There were picnics in the summer and tea meetings in the fall, And pumpkin pies were plentiful— Oh, it wasn't bad at all!

Your Child in School

By Dr. Frank W. Ballou (Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.)

No. 7: How To Study

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance to educational success of proper methods of study. They are vital in the whole scheme of education and, without them, the process of mind and character training becomes virtually an ineffective routine that may have glittering aspirations with no assurance of accomplishment.

The content of the body of knowledge presented in the classroom is of minor consequence compared with the influence which it has upon the child and the extent of retention on the pupil's part. Many a man has sighed vainly for deeper knowledge on many subjects, often without realizing that the absence of it went back directly to his lack of some definite and workable study plan in his earlier years.

There is, obviously, greater need for organized and systematized study at the child advances along the educational road. At first, the small boy or girl who attends the kindergarten must be given the rudiments of human knowledge and conduct by methods which are well adapted to the mind and body that are progressing through early stages of development. The child must be encouraged to expect in the way of a rigid study plan, but the foundation for it must be laid early if it is to be laid well.

It does not pay to wait for moods in study. System imperatively is necessary, whether it be the boy or girl who aims to master a difficult geography lesson, the high school student intent upon a subject more advanced, or the college man or woman. No one should trust to a haphazard inclination.

If a study plan is so essential, what are its chief characteristics? Fortunately these characteristics may be catalogued rather definitely, because of our present day knowledge of the way in which children learn.

First and foremost, a genuine and active interest on the part of the student is essential. Without this attitude of mind there can be little progress. It would be as foolish for a man to attempt to sail the sea without a guiding compass, as for a student to expect to explore the fields of science, literature, history and the many divisions of knowledge unless guided by real interest and a desire to learn.

Not only must one have a genuine interest in what he is doing, but he must apply himself with vigor if he is to profit most from his study. One may not loiter over his work if he wishes to succeed in it. If one has an hour's work to do, he should plan to do it within the hour. He should work at a suitable rate of speed.

An effective plan of study should make provision for utilizing as many of the senses as possible. He should use the eyes to read, the ears to hear, the tongue to speak, the nose to smell, and the muscles to act. Through all of these, we acquire a knowledge of our surroundings. When we study we deal with impressions that have been made on the mind through these various tools of education. Some information comes to us more satisfactorily through one sense rather than another. The greater the number of senses used the stronger is the impression.

One must think diligently about what he is trying to master. A real student does not undertake to master a difficult lesson and at the same time allow his mind to travel in other directions.

where nothing more can harm.

Sixty years of farming—Oh, it's easier said than done, But all you've got to do each day is keep step with the sun, And after all those sixty years I'm neither deaf nor dumb, And I hope to do a trifle yet in the sixty years to come!

—By J. E. Caldwell

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "Remember" means to retain in the memory, "recollect" to recall to the mind.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: meliorate. Pronounce mel-yo-rate, e as in "me," or unstress, accent first syllable.

OFTEN MISPELLED: monotonously, to; SYNONYMS: praise, laud, commend, eulogize, exalt.

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: VISUALIZE; to construct an image of in the mind. "Let us visualize what will happen in ten years from now."

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HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Treatment for Rugs

If the rugs are swept occasionally with a broom dipped in water, to which a little turpentine has been added, they will not only keep bright and clean, but moths will not infest them.

Olives

If the olive bottle is still half filled after the meal, put a small pinch of salt in the bottle and then pour in a teaspoonful of olive oil, replace the cork, and the olives will keep nice and fresh.

Sewing Machine Needle

When the sewing machine needle has become blunt at the point, stitch an inch or two through a piece of sandpaper, and the point will be sharp again.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is the exchange of visiting cards with strangers proper?

A. It is considered bad form unless under unusual circumstances.

Q. How long before luncheon should the guests assemble?

A. From five to ten minutes before the hour.

Q. To whom are wedding presents sent?

A. To the bride.

After one has acquired some information he should undertake to use it as soon as possible. This may be done by taking notes as one reads, it is most commonly done in the recitation in the classroom as a result of questions asked by the teacher.

The student also can do a great deal in the utilization of knowledge by calling upon that knowledge to answer questions which may be raised in his mind, not only in school, but outside of school. To learn a thing merely to be able to recite in class is not in itself worthwhile. Such learning is very readily and promptly forgotten. To learn in that manner is not only a discouraging but a profitless task.

To study successfully is contingent upon one's having a systematic procedure in his study. A student should have a regular place at home for study. If his lessons take two hours, it is desirable that he break up that period of study into two or three periods interspersed with entire relaxation from mental work. Parents would do well to observe this requirement. A pupil cannot learn to study sitting around a table in the home where some are reading the newspaper, others may be playing games, or the piano. Listening to the radio and solving problems in mathematics simultaneously are plainly incompatible activities.

The adoption by the student of a systematic program of study at home will soon be recognized, not only by the members of the family, but by one's friends. In the beginning of such a program, interruptions are inevitable, but as time goes on, if the boy or girl systematically carries on his study program, the interruptions will be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely eliminated.

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DEATH CALLS INDIAN WOMAN, 106, IN TORONTO. OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 28.—At the age of 106 years, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Indian woman, is dead at the home of her niece at French Bay, near the Sauble Reservation this week. She was one of the most widely known characters in the region. Mrs. Thompson was born and lived almost all her life on the Indian reserve, leaving it only when she suffered a stroke last September. Her husband died about 25 years ago.

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