

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1929

WHERE PROTECTION IS NEEDED

The past year has shown gratifying results in the operations of the steel plant at Sydney, N. S. It has also shown some of the handicaps against which this magnificent plant is operating. Figures recently issued show that the plant has been worked to 97.6 of its capacity; that ready sale was available for all the product as soon as it was ready for market, and that the operating expenses have been reduced, reflecting in some instances economies in production amounting to 20, 30 and even 35 per cent in the last two years. Yet, notwithstanding these gratifying revelations, not a dollar of dividend will be forthcoming from the year's operation,—not a dollar of interest to the real owners of the plant,—the shareholders whose millions have made the plant possible.

Evidently no fault can be found with the management. The plant has been operated to within 2 1-2 per cent of its capacity for the whole year, and there was no trouble in disposing of its product. What then was the trouble? The answer is easy. Products of similar concerns in the United States have been thrown into competition with those of the Sydney steel plant, with the result that the prices of the latter were forced down to a figure which leaves no margin of profit. The American product has been admitted into Canada at so low a tariff as to actually crowd the Canadian product out of the market, except at a price which will not afford a living wage or a cent of profit to the owners.

What is the remedy? Common business sense will, at once conclude that the remedy lies in excluding the American product, or at least placing it on an equal basis as to cost of production with the Canadian product. This matter has been threshed out for several years. The remedy has been pointed out, boards of trade and business men have shown the necessity of providing protection for the Canadian product; but the protection, for reasons best known to those who have control of the means of protection, has been withheld.

The fate of the steel works at Sydney is in the balance. The end of the whole industrial corporation is in sight, unless means are provided for keeping it alive. The people are becoming alive to the importance of protecting our local industries, and the remedy will in all probability be applied in the near future. Many other Canadian industries are in the same plight as the Sydney steel works, and for similar reasons. The remedy is protection; and unless there is a change at Ottawa that remedy will not be applied. It is time for a change at Ottawa.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The great need of today in the war against disease, it has been pointed out time and again, is public education. Added emphasis is given to this in a recent address before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, by Mr. Gerald S. Nolan, president of the Bankers Life Company, of Iowa, in which he pointed out that one-third of the present-day deaths in the United States are preventable. This condition exists not because of lack of scientific research, or of medical skill, or of availability of facilities required for the prevention and cure of disease, but wholly because through carelessness and ignorance on the part of the general public, the existing professional knowledge and skill have not been made fully effective.

Mr. Nolan points out that the foundation is laid during childhood for the physical and mental fitness required during the productive period of life, and that sustained physical impairments during childhood are therefore chargeable with a material part of the economic loss suffered later in life to reduced mental and physical power. He stressed specifically the importance of medical inspection of schools as a fertile field for constructive work. Any community which is now lacking in a sane, effective health programme for its schools, including a physical examination of every child upon entrance and re-examination at reasonable intervals is falling in a service fully as important as education.

In this connection the excellent work that is being done by the Red Cross Society in this Province may be commended, and the hope expressed that this campaign will be continued until every child in the Province is given a fair start on the road to health, happiness and usefulness.

DEMOCRACY

That the democratic form of government has not measured up to the ideals of those who fought for and obtained a measure of government of the people, by the people, will be frankly admitted. The fault, however, lies not with the form of government but with the democracy itself. Democratic government has had a long history, beginning with the small city-states of Greece and reaching its zenith in ancient times in the 5th Century, B. C., under Pericles. In the time of Aristotle, the democratic form of government had degenerated to what he called mob rule, and since that time it has waxed and waned. Since Aristotle's day the word has resumed its natural meaning, but democracy in modern times is a very different thing from what it was in its best days in Greece and Rome.

Ideal democracy today, if we had such, would mean the selection by the people of their best men or their best women, for the purpose of governing and making the laws of the country. Unfortunately we have departed from this ideal method, if in fact it ever existed. The tendency is to select for office, not the man who is best fitted for that position, but the best vote catcher. Cultivation, experience, honor and intellectual superiority are too often unessential qualifications in a candidate. They neither help nor hinder him in his political struggle. What he needs above all is popularity, self-appreciation, audacity, and fluency of speech. As popularity is usually only won by those who promote or appear to promote the public welfare, he begins to work for the interests of the public or pretends to do so. He must not be modest. He must be ready to dissemble, for he is obliged to assume friendly interest in certain men who, if not repugnant to him, are certainly indifferent. He must make hundreds of promises that he knows beforehand he will not be able to fulfill. He must learn how to assume and play upon the lower passions and aspirations and upon the prejudices of the public. Such a figure in a novel would never arouse the sympathetic affection of the reader. But in real life the same reader casts his vote for him every time.

Notwithstanding its many faults, democracy has produced real statesmen; but until it purges itself of its obvious faults popular government will continue to fall far short of the ideal. The solution, of course, lies in the education of the people. We must learn to do our own thinking. Otherwise we shall continue to be at the mercy of those whose first concern is their own interests, and who have come to regard politics not as a public duty, but as a private snap.

Notes by the Way

THE differences which have developed in the High Council of the Salvation Army and the consequences they may portend have aroused keen interest on both sides of the Atlantic. There seems little doubt that the Council, at its sessions in London this week, will favor large administrative reforms in the direction of democratic methods, even if these changes involve the deposition of the present executive head, General Branwell Booth, which may be effected by a three-fourths' vote. The questions at issue, it is pointed out, relate entirely to administration, and not in any sense to doctrine, method or field work.

An exchange points out that re-organization in the Army may be carried too far. By its genuine zeal, its good works, its fraternal attitude toward all religious denominations, its noble ministrations to the weakest and most needy of the race, the Salvation Army has won the respect and admiration of the whole world. The danger is that this well-merited prestige may suggest ambitious plans to the reformers for whom Miss Evangeline Booth speaks, and may prompt them to lay the basis of a newly-organized Church,—dignified, proper, orderly and ineffective. The late William Booth, founder of the organization, left the Wesleyan Church because it refused to countenance his field preaching; and it is believed that the Army cannot give up the work it has been doing in this direction without seriously impairing its usefulness as a world factor in social and spiritual regeneration.

An analysis of the death rate in the United States for 1928, from figures compiled by the Life Presidents Association through the co-operation of fifty-two leading life insurance companies, shows a net increase over the 1927 death rate of 36.1 per 100,000. Decreases were noted in deaths from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, Bright's disease, diarrhoea and enteritis, whooping cough, diphtheria, puerperal state, homicides and scarlet fever. There were increases in deaths from pneumonia, organic diseases of the heart, influenza, cerebral hemorrhage, cancer, measles, meningitis, suicide and automobile accidents.


The favorable trend in the death rate from tuberculosis (75.5 per 100,000 in 1928 as against 77.8 per 100,000 in 1927) indicates that medical science is conquering this dread disease, and we are told, that the death rate from this cause can still be materially reduced within a very few years, and perhaps finally eliminated as one of the important causes of death. With more universal application of modern methods, Bright's disease, (which shows a decrease of 1.1 per 100,000), should be subject to better control as time goes on. It is noted that while there has been an increase of .1 per 100,000 in automobile fatalities, this figure really represents a considerable improvement in the proportion of deaths to the number of opportunities for accidents incident to the rapid increase in the number of cars on the road.

The unfavorable results for pneumonia, influenza, and the majority of other causes showing an increased death toll over 1927 must be taken as temporary fluctuations and not as indicating a general unfavorable trend. However, heart disease and cancer have been showing consistent increasing contributions to the death rate over a period of years. Heart disease takes its toll mainly after middle life. Roughly speaking, of each 100 dying during the year from heart disease 25 will be under 55 years of age and 75 will be age 55 or older. It may be contracted however, early in life. In fact, "organic heart disease is so completely interwoven with all other causes of physical degeneracy that its inroads can be checked only through careful, persistent, intelligent physical care of each individual beginning at the moment of birth and extending throughout life."

Cancer presents perhaps the most disturbing situation, because of the persistent increase in the death rate from this cause. It is predicted that if the present trend continues, cancer will soon be responsible for more deaths than tuberculosis. Like heart disease, it finds its highest effectiveness in fatalities among the members of the population over forty-five years of age, showing a rapid increase from that point. Investigation has shown that the chance of cure decreases 16 per cent with each month of delay before operation and that early adequate treatment of all cancer would increase the cure 200 per cent. It has been found further that there is an average interval in cancer cases of eight months before the first symptoms are

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.



CALMING A VIOLENT PATIENT

A man, over six feet tall and powerfully built, was brought to a mental hospital tied hand and foot. He showed every evidence of a struggle, and the four young men who brought him felt very much relieved when he was handed over to the care of the institution. They were pretty well battered up themselves. The superintendent told the young men that they could see the patient in a few days and that he would be able to return to his home in a short time, that is within the time sufficient to build him up physically.

In three days the young men returned and saw this powerful and hitherto violent man walk quietly into the room accompanied by a nurse about five feet in height. The superintendent advised the young men that in future they were not to irritate the patient, and to be kind but firm in their everyday contact with him and they were not likely to have further trouble with him.

What had the superintendent done to accomplish this apparent miracle? Simply long continuous baths of three hours each day. Now what is the effect of heat upon the nervous system? Dr. J. H. Kelloz tells us that very short hot applications excite the brain, nerves, and nerve centres through impressions made on the skin, whereas prolonged central hot applications give rise to exhaustion of brain and spinal cord. Warm and hot applications lessen general nervous sensibility to a remarkable degree.

This will explain why there seem to be a few individuals to whom the hot bath at night acts as a stimulant and they find themselves unable to sleep; they are very bright and alert after the bath.

So if you have not found that the hot bath at night helps you to get off to sleep, try remaining in the bath a little longer, and that feeling of languor and tiredness will likely steal over you.

Remember then that after a tremendous day of mental or physical effort instead of using a quieting drug, try the "prolonged hot bath."

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

THE FIDDLER OF DOONEY
When I play on my fiddle in Dooney,
Folk dance like a wave of the sea;
My cousin is priest in Kilvarnet,
My brother in Moharabulee.

I passed my brother and cousin
They read in their books of prayer;
I read in my book of songs
I bought at the Sligo fair.

When we come to the end of time,
To Peter sitting in state,
He will smile on the three old spirits,
But call me first through the gate;

For the good are always the merry,
Save by any evil chance,
And the merry love the fiddle
And the merry love to dance.

And when the fold there spy me,
They will all come up to me,
With "Here is the fiddler of Dooney!"
And dance like a wave of the sea.
—W. B. Yeats.

noted by the patient and the first consultation with the physician. Because of the painless, insidious character of cancer in its incipient stage and the imperative need for prompt treatment, proper control of the disease makes of vital importance a universal knowledge of its character so that any person suspecting cancer will seek professional advice without delay.

Help Check The Influenza

Take time by the forelock and start protective treatment AT ONCE. Right now while FLU is prevalent every precaution should be taken, therefore procure immediately a Box of

Mac's Cold Tablets
AND
A Bottle of Mac's Syrup of Tar
AND
Cod Liver Oil

In the past they have given guaranteed satisfaction in the prevention of FLU and have likewise proved an excellent system builder after mild or severe cases.

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The 2 Macs
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and your wants will be given prompt attention.
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Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

To Set Dishes On Ice

A rubber ring from a preserve jar placed under the edge of a dish that one wishes to chill by setting directly on the ice, will prevent accidents due to slipping.

Whooping Cough

Use one ounce of sweet oil, one ounce oil of cloves, one-half ounce oil of amber. Mix well and rub across the base of the brain and the loins, as called for by severe coughing.

Dyeing

When dyeing different articles let them have a chance to air while drying and the results will be more satisfying.

The Land We Love

By FRANK YEICH

BANK MERGERS

Q.—How many bank mergers has Canada had?
A.—Canada has had no less than thirteen bank mergers since the beginning of the century. Eleven years ago there were 23; today, 0; including the most recent one of the amalgamation of the Standard Bank and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. There were eighteen banks at Confederation, which increased to over 30. The last merger has created a widespread discussion throughout the country, as to its wisdom, but the Government has sanctioned it.

Daily Lessons in English

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say, "Will I be late for dinner?" Say, "Shall I."
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Gila monster. Gila is pronounced he-la, first syllable "he," a as in "ask."
OFTEN MISSPELLED: install; two's.

SYNONYMS make, construct, compose, produce, create, fashion, effect.

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: CANDID; sincere; frank; fair; impartial. I shall appreciate your candid opinion."

Bulgaria has imported from Brazil

a quantity of silkworm eggs adapted for breeding in the autumn with a view to producing two crops of silkworms each year.

Intended to be permanently installed in lawns flush with their surfaces, new sprinklers are raised to do their work by the pressure when water is turned on.

A periscope that operates horizontally instead of vertically has been invented in France to enable automobile drivers to see around obstacles ahead of them.

Good for stiffness—Minard's.


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Investment Recommendations

	Rate	Maturity	Price	Approx. Yield
Dominion of Canada Guaranteeing Canadian National Railways	4 1/2	Dec 1, 1968	96	4.72
Province of Alberta	4 1/2	Oct. 1, 1958	96	4.75
Asbestos Corporation, Limited	6	Jan. 1, 1941	Mkt.	5.77
Burns & Company, Limited	5 1/2	Jan. 1, 1948	97	5.75
Canadian Paperboard Co., Limited	7	April 1, 1937	102	6.65
Drummond St. Realty Corporation	6 1/2	Feb. 1, 1942	100	6.50
(With common stock bonus)				
General Steel Ware, Limited	6	Nov. 1, 1952	102	5.84
Harris Abattoir Co., Limited	6	July 1, 1947	103	5.75
Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Cons.	5	Oct. 1, 1951	Mkt.	4.85
Montreal Tramways Company	5	July 1, 1941	Mkt.	5.00
Melchers Distilleries, Ltd. Class "A" Stock			35	5.71
International Proprietaries, Limited, Class "A" Stock (Eno's "Fruit Salt" Limited)				38 6.85
United States Electric Light & Power Shares, Inc. Trust Certificates, Series "A"			Mkt.	5.70

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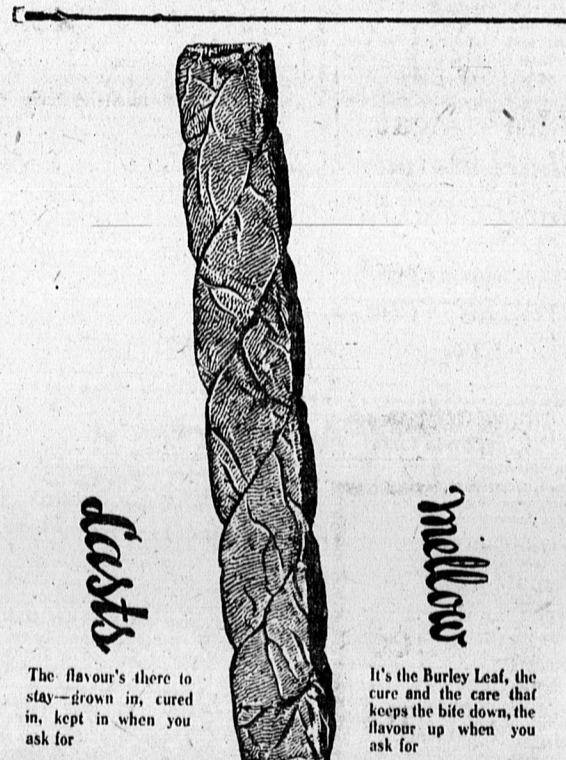
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HICKEY & NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING

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It's the Burley Leaf, the cure and the care that keeps the bite down, the flavour up when you ask for