

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1927

PUBLICITY.

NEVER in its history has Prince Edward Island received as much publicity as it has received and is still receiving this summer. And the publicity is of a tangible character, little, if any, hot air about it. Our actual products have been placed before the world, products of the farm, of the sea, of the home, and they have attracted much favorable attention.

At the World's Poultry Congress at Ottawa, with over forty of the world's principal countries represented, our poultry, our poultry products, our silver foxes, our dairy products, our fish and, in short, everything in which we specialize, has compared more than favorably with the best products of the world. Our handicrafts, the work of our women, have attracted the attention of Royalty, and some of our specimen creations now adorn the walls and the floors of the vice-regal residence in Ottawa, the home of the Canadian Minister at Washington and a rug made by a Prince Edward Island lady will adorn the office of the future King of Great Britain.

As a direct result of our part in the World's Poultry Congress, Prince Edward Island is now firmly painted on the map of the world; it will be sought as never before on the map as the home, a small one truly, of the most progressive of the world's greatest countries.

This is a consummation devoutly to be wished. We have demonstrated beyond peradventure that Prince Edward Island is a goodly land to live in, that for agricultural development and things accomplished it stands in the first row among the world's progressive countries.

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inevitably become hopeless drunkards, according to Prohibitionist logic! How much better it would be to let the bootlegger enjoy the fruits of his precarious calling! How degrading for a Government to sell liquor, to make up a revenue of blood-money which could be handled bloodlessly by the bootlegger.

Reports from Ontario that the bootlegger is being driven out of business by the Government Control system has incensed our Prohibitionists to such an extent as to throw all their sympathies with the down-trodden bootlegger.

Consistency is a jewel rarely worn on the brow of an extremist. The Ontario Government Control system set out in the first place to drive the bootlegger out of business, and it is succeeding beyond expectation. Prohibitionists contended that Government Control could not do it. Now that it is being done our Prohibitionists are disappointed.

Our Prohibitionist friends find some consolation in the prediction that the 47 vendor stores and the 155,000 permit holders will be greatly increased and that the predicted floodgates will be wide open. But this prediction is a father to the thought. Meanwhile the poor bootlegger and the blind piggy are being driven out of business in Ontario by a sane liquor law but, as our Prohibitionists tell us, this is only "transferring the trade from the private individual to the Government!"

Well, many very sane people think that the transfer is a very proper one, indeed, they think the bootlegger has no right to make money by the illicit sale of liquor. If we were a prohibitionist we would not waste too much sympathy on the bootlegger or the blind piggy.

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Notes by the Way

Sir Oliver Lodge has a vision of weather control as one of the desirable things that are in store for humanity in the future. "In the progress of mankind we shall take more and more things under our control," he said in speaking at a university celebration. "We shall be doing things which in the past would have been thought presumptuous. Sooner or later we shall be exercising control over the weather. I do not see why we should put up with bad weather if we do not want it. The future of mankind is a very long one. We have only just begun. Do not think that we are highly developed creatures. I do not think that we are. Comparatively speaking we only came into operation last week—about 50,000 years ago. Look at what was done in the last century and ask what humanity will have done a million years hence. We shall not know ourselves. I feel very sanguine about human nature. I look forward to the time, as Browning did when the average of the rest will rise to the level of the peaks. What the peaks will be who can say."

If a dozen persons were asked to name the five most beautiful things in the world probably not two of the answers would be the same. Mr. Gordon Selfridge, an English architect, has answered it in this way. "In naming the most beautiful things in the world I would put a beautiful woman as absolutely the most wonderful thing in creation. Secondly, I would put a beautiful child; thirdly, perhaps, a beautiful flower; fourthly a beautiful sunset, and fifthly a beautiful edifice."

Premier Stanley Baldwin's speeches are said to happily unite in simplicity, force and brevity. He is no way spectacular about his addresses. "But," says the Ottawa Journal, "if he is not a great orator or practical politician, Baldwin has shown that he is a great practical patriot. In the middle of the war he had a fortune of some three million dollars. He turned one quarter of this into cash and bought war bonds. Then he turned the war bonds back to the Government to be cancelled. Then he set down and wrote a short letter to the London Times telling what he had done in order that others might follow and he signed the note with anonymous initials. Nobody knew he had done it until the story leaked out of the treasury a couple of years later."

During and since the war much has been said and written about the high cost of living. Now a New York paper tells that the vice-president of a surety company has declared that young men are driven to crime by the high cost of courting. "It was once possible," he said to have a good time during an evening for \$5. Now if a man does not spend \$50 or \$100 on an evening's entertainment he is considered cheap." But courting goes on much the same as before. Young men of today like those of former years like to appear well in the eyes of their sweethearts. Extravagant habits have led many young men to get into financial straits. A man who gets money with which to make a show of wealth in dress or entertainment.

What were considered as luxuries and only enjoyed by the wealthy in past generations are now rated as necessary to "respectable living among a host of people who are far from wealthy. The old maxim that gain may be temporary and uncertain but expense never fails," is doubly true in this luxurious and extravagant age in which we live.

The Dominion in its jubilee year is something more important in the eyes of the world than it was three score years ago. When the B. N. A. Act was before the House of Lords, Lord Carnarvon did intimate that the united provinces might grow to be a great state, but among many in England the confederation was welcomed as a means of getting rid of a troublesome colony rather than as something of value to the Empire. Sir John Macdonald said there was no enthusiasm in Parliament over the passage of the Act and it created no more stir than a measure uniting two or three English parishes. It is all very different now.

The traditions of the road demand that drivers or autoists seeing another driver in trouble shall stand by to render such assistance as is possible. This applies only to gentlemen and to their credit the rule is

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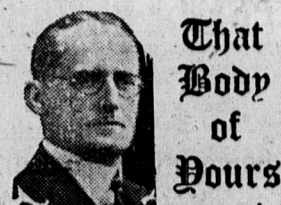
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By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

Scientists are now classifying insects according to the same types as those used to classify men. For instance grasshoppers, mosquitoes, and dragon flies are the asthenic or "lean" type; the chunky pygmy type are beetles, bugs, and moths, whilst insects that are neither lean nor chunky are the athletic type. And humans as you will remember, come into these three classes. There is the slender type with the long legs and the short body, the stout individual with the long body and short legs, and then the intermediate type with the medium length of body and the medium length of legs.

In Boston and latterly in Montreal, research men have been studying these types and their relations to certain ailments. They find that the individual with the wide long body has a wide chest, wide abdomen, good circulation, good digestion, good assimilation, and swings merrily along into middle life before anything serious strikes him. And then his good health often becomes his undoing because of his excesses at the table. He usually puts on extra weight, and this extra flesh puts too much work upon the heart, bloodvessels and kidneys. Thus your healthy man with wide long body, is frequently a victim of ailments of the heart, bloodvessels and kidneys.

And the thin type? The narrowness of chest, the smallness of the lungs puts some extra work on the heart in trying to pump enough blood into them. This causes extra pressure in the vessel that takes blood to the lungs. The distension of this vessel presses on the little lymph glands in the neighborhood, and interferes with the lymphatic circulation. This poor circulation means that this type is prone to tuberculosis or consumption.

Also the narrowness of abdomen gives less room for stomach, and it hangs a little lower, making the emptying into intestine harder. Thus indigestion or stomach troubles are more frequent in this type also. Does this mean that individuals with wide long bodies are likely to die of heart, kidney, and blood vessel ailments, and the narrow ones of lung and digestive disturbances? No. It simply means that these are the types that are more likely to suffer with these ailments.

With the above facts in mind you can govern your life habits in accordance with them.

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GILLIOM-INDIANA'S YOUNG APOSTLE OF TOLERANCE

(By Norman Klein) Staff Correspondent of Evening Post.

This is the second of three articles on the fight being waged by Attorney General Gilliom of Indiana to legalize medicinal whiskey.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—A typical New Yorker reading in yesterday's article how Arthur L. Gilliom Attorney General of Indiana, is waging a one-man crusade to legalize in his State the prescribing and sale of medicinal whiskey might reasonably look up in surprise.

"Why go to all that bother?" the Manhattanite might ask. "If somebody's sick and the doctor prescribes a tablespoon of Scotch—why, that's easy. Just phone the nearest bootlegger!"

And that, please, is just the point of Mr. Gilliom's argument—an argument that has Indiana today in divided camps and that threatens to become a bitter political issue in next year's State and national elections, with the Republicans counting on Indiana and the Democrats distraught.

"The Legislatures are grinding out so many laws contrary to human nature that lawbreaking is becoming a matter of habit," declares Mr. Gilliom.

"The time may come when police officers, burdened by this ever-growing mass of legislation, may be forced to choose the laws they feel are most urgently needed for enforcement of the public good and ignore others."

"We do not realize the tyranny of some of these laws until we're affected personally. When three of my sons were at death's door and our physician prescribed a pint of medicinal whiskey I did what any father would do: I broke the law; I went out and obtained the liquor."

"Governor Ed Jackson did the same thing when his wife was dangerously ill. Now I have invited his aid in obtaining from the next Legislature a change in Indiana's bone-dry law, so that doctors may prescribe whiskey for the bedside and druggists may sell it on prescription."

"The suggestion I make would not injure the prohibition law, but would make enforcement easy, because it would win support for the law from people who now are opposed to it because of the bar against the use of whiskey as a medicine in cases of great need."

"The general scheme of prohibition is aimed at preventing the abuse of liquor as a beverage. It was not intended to do away with its legitimate use to save human lives. I have received hundreds of letters praising my stand, these letters coming from the best people in Indiana and the rest of the country."

"Some of these letters are self-revelatory. A Dr. L. C. Lindinger of Cleveland boasted that he broke the Indiana bone-dry law while traveling from Chicago to his home on a New York Central train. 'A gentleman traveling with his wife and daughter to Boston was taken seriously ill with an acute heart attack,' wrote Dr. Lindinger. 'I responded to the call for a doctor. Seeing the dangerous condition of the patient, I administered one ounce of whiskey' in two doses. This happened while the train was passing through Indiana."

"I carry whiskey with me wherever I travel, regardless of State laws, and welcome a test trial. D. W. Owen, Elkhart, Ind., justice of the peace, heard of the doctor's boasted act on the train and issued a warrant for his arrest. It has not been served. Edward E. Elkenbary of Wabash, Ind., then spoke up. 'Whisky, procured unlawfully, saved my life while I was critically ill of pneumonia at the Robert W. Long Hospital during the last session of the Legislature,' he said. 'My physician prescribed the whisky as a last resort.'"

"Then the Sisters of Charity in charge of St. Vincent's Hospital came to Mr. Gilliom's aid. They said the lack of medicinal whiskey has resulted fatally in many cases and urged its legalization. 'My life was saved by the administration of whiskey,' declared Ronald Foster, widely known Indiana business man, member of the firm of Foster & Messick. 'I was critically ill of pneumonia. The physician said my chances of recovery would be increased if whiskey could be given. My business partner obtained the whisky.'"

Dr. Thomas B. Noble, a noted Indianapolis surgeon, is active to-day enlisting medical support for Mr. Gilliom. George K. Kessler, nationally famous landscape architect and designer, both Attorney General

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Dry's Alarmed

Mr. Gilliom's fight for medicinal whiskey is just the opening attack on what he calls a widespread tyranny exercised by apostles of intolerance and bigotry.

The dries out here in Indiana put fingers in their ears, refuse to listen to his charges of "intolerant dictatorship" by "politician-churchmen."

"Gilliom is trying to turn the drugstores into saloons," says the dries, who are politically very strong. They add:

"If medicinal whiskey is legalized, every drinking man and woman in Indiana will suddenly develop strange ailments. The doctors who are backing Gilliom we admit are the leading practitioners of the State. But they favor his plan because they want whisky for beverage purposes."

Mr. Gilliom, who is a man of serious mind and not given to shouting—when you meet him you find the dries are inaccurate in labelling him a "side-show circus politician"—replies doggedly:

"I do not urge or say that drug stores should be turned into bars or bootleg establishments, but simply urge that the use of whisky be made legal for medicinal purposes when prescribed by an attending physician. That will create respect for law. We destroy respect for law when we pass statutes that are against the public welfare."

Cities' Narcotic Liberty

"There is no difference between such a case and a case of physicians prescribing narcotics in emergency cases. No one wishes to do away with the antinarcotics law. No one feels that that law is not being enforced just because some unscrupulous physician is brought in once in a long time for abusing the discretion of prescribing narcotics."

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