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MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1927

Notes by the Way

UNDER Government Control in Ontario, after two months in operation, 47 stores are open for the sale of liquors. This is not a "grocery shop at every street corner" as some very imaginative people had predicted. The big province of Ontario has a resident population of 3,150,000 people and at this season there are many thousands of tourist visitors there also. None of them can lawfully buy any beer, wine or alcoholic liquor without a permit, which costs two dollars. So far the number of permits issued to residents and visitors has been 155,000, which comes far short of what had been generally expected. This record seems to establish the fact that the vast majority of them, to exercise the right of British-Canadian freedom without abusing it. That was a point in dispute before the control system was brought into operation. It is no longer in dispute in Ontario. The contrary has been proved. It is better to trust the people than to attempt to coerce them as was done in all prohibition countries.

There is no hypocrisy in buying a permit under the control system. But there has been a tremendous lot of deceit and hypocrisy as well as violation of the law, by persons who get liquor under prescriptions for "medicine" and use it as a common beverage. Under prohibition that was the only way it could be safely got or safely kept in a dwelling. If it had the vendor's stamp or mark on it there was safety, while if it were "bootleg" stuff it was liable to seizure, with further heavy penalties for the owners.

Under the prohibitory law as we have it here anybody could get it if the liquor he wanted, but he could not get it lawfully, or safely, except by medical prescription. Under such conditions the temptation to play the hypocrite, get something to drink and "play safe," all in one act, became irresistible to a host of other reputable citizens who are not otherwise hypocritical or dishonest. They got what they wanted by the prescription route, but would much prefer to get it lawfully and without hypocrisy under state control.

Now that the fiftieth anniversary of the election campaign is over, there is strong evidence that government control is rapidly gaining ground among the thinking people of this province. A host of Liberal electors voted against the Stewart Government and incidentally in favor of prohibition, in order to obtain a party victory although they do not believe in the existing law, and do believe that the control system would be preferable.

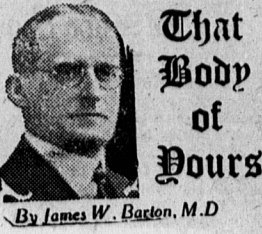
Premier Baldwin's visit to Canada and especially his stay in the Maritimes will be regrettably brief. He comes to get a short rest, and the benefit of a sea voyage. A multiplicity of weighty matters of state and international concern demand his presence at home. So great are "the cares that yoke with Empire" that one must wonder how he can leave England at all for three weeks at the present time.

Rain or showers almost every day during and since July 15 has been the record somewhere in Prince Edward Island to date. Believers in the Saint Swithen tradition are claiming that so far the good saint's wet memorial has been fairly well observed, and this is the 18th day of the forty. Through it all there has been a notable absence of rainbows that has caused some remark among weather observers. One beautiful specimen of the celestial arch appeared some ten days ago near sunset for a short time. Otherwise we have neither seen nor heard of a rainbow appearing for months past.

We regret to learn from his principal organ that Mr. Saunders is not enjoying his usual good health and has been compelled by the advice of his physician to take a needed rest. All will join in the hope that his wonted health and vigor may be speedily restored. The time is drawing very near when he is expected to assume the responsibility of the Premiership and he, and his followers along with all patriotic citizens are concerned about his unexpected illness.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I wouldn't want." Use "shouldn't" in the first person, "wouldn't" in the second and third persons. OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: finance. Pronounce it as in "it," and accent both noun and verb on last syllable. OFTEN MISSPELLED: emperor;



By James W. Basten, M.D.

That Body of Yours

FAT FOLKS You may be surprised when you read this about a fat man. "A fat man has not grown fat in a single night; he has achieved his rotundity by a steady activity of his masseter muscles, sustained with grim determination over a long period of time." Your idea of steady activity of muscle should mean loss of fat, but when you find out the masseter muscles are your eating or rather chewing muscles, then you realize that it means that the fat man has been eating too much "with grim determination over a long period of time."

And as a matter of fact, most fat folks have only themselves to blame for their excessive weight. However Dr. Leonard Williams, who made the above statement, reminds us that there are two kinds of overweight or obesity, one due to overeating, and the other to glandular disturbance. He tells us that obesity or overweight is the most consistent helpmate of all the deadly diseases, and the most uncompromising enemy to recovery or injury.

This is very strong language, but unfortunately it is true, as our insurance companies have no difficulty in proving from their records. If you have always been fat, and your folks also, it may be due to some glandular condition, and the use of thyroid extract or other gland substance, may be used by your physician to gradually reduce your weight to safe limits. However with most folks the reduction in their liquids (tea, coffee, vegetable sugar and bread) would bring them down gradually to a proper weight if they used the same "grim determination over a long period of time."

Fat doesn't come on overnight, it takes weeks, months, even years to acquire. Why not get away from the idea of trying to get it all off in two or three months? The sudden reduction is too much of a shock in many cases, and permanent harm is done. Cutting down 10 to 20 per cent on food intake, and a brisk walk every day will reduce your weight, as it increases your strength of heart, lungs, and general musculature. Remember that overweight is a "helpmate" to illness, and an "enemy" to recovery or injury.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Monday, August 1st. Lammis (Gule of August); offerings of new wheat bread. The mark of the man of the world is absence of pretension. He does not make a speech; he takes a low business tone, avoids all brag, is nobody, dresses plainly, promises not at all, performs much, speaks in monosyllables, hugs his fat. He calls his employment by its lowest name, and so takes from evil tongues their sharpest weapon.—Emerson.

FROM "HONORS EASY" It was the thing that had struck Colin most in all his war travels across Northern France between the coast and our front—how, as he went east, the ribbons on passing men's breasts seemed always to die down and wither just as the corn and the roses did, by the road, till on the wastes of thistle and poppies where the shell-fire began you would seldom see a decorated man. He thought of that Brigade H. Q. where he had slept for a resonant fortnight—the nearest point of approach to the firing line. That three-wounded major there had not had a ribbon at all. None of the officers and men who had come in to that place from the actual front had had any. Colour had only begun to break forth again where, on Colin's way back to the sea, he had passed a Divisional H. Q. five miles farther west—"first streaks of aurore rose breaking out," Colin said, "only—not in the east. No stars in the east; precious little day-spring to visit it."

"In front the sun climbs slow, low slowly, But westward, look, the land is bright!" "And then it was only at Corps headquarters, twenty miles farther away from the fight, that the real noon came, all the flora of valour well out, the 'high midsummer pump' and so forth, fully on. The Army H. Q. when I got there seemed like the average of the number of ribbons a British officer gets in this war varies in direct proportion to the square of his distance from the front. It's a 'law,' like the laws about heat and the conservation of energy."—C. E. Montague.

SYNONYMS: collegiate, academic, scholarly, scholastic, pedantic, learned, lettered. 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: INAPPLICABLE; incapable of being applied. "Your suggestions are inapplicable to this emergency."

China Joins the Protectionists

(By W. L. Cotton)

In despatches from Shanghai it is stated that the Chinese Government—the Nanking National Government—has adopted a Customs tariff of which the duties imposed upon imports range from 15 to 60 per cent. That is to say the Chinese have followed to some extent the example of the United States which as a result of the encouragement given domestic industries by means of a highly protective tariff has become the greater industrial nation in the world, and the richest people! This action of the Chinese has, it appears, aroused the indignation of importers in China of foreign made goods,—especially those of the United States. The dose of their own medicine is not relished by the Americans. No doubt that would protest in like manner if Great Britain and the British Dominions were to adopt materially protective tariffs imposing the same duties as those of the United States. Yet the adoption of such a course on the part of the British Empire would be justifiable in the light of results in the Great Republic, and on the principle that regardless of others, each nation is entitled to protect and promoting the interests of its own people.

It is interesting to note that while the home market of the United States is supplied to the utmost extent by home products, the export trade of the United States is still increasing by leaps and bounds, to the great loss of British industry and trade. According to the statements quoted by Americans the average exports of the United States in the twenty-four years from 1876 to 1900, inclusive, was approximately \$85,000,000 per year; and in the past six years, 1921 to 1926 inclusive, the average exports of the United States was approximately \$4,465,000,000 an increase of about 5,000,000,000 or 525 per cent. Yet it is pointed out that "the United States is not essentially an exporting nation. Its domestic market takes 90 per cent of 94 per cent of all that its people produce. Notwithstanding this fact, and notwithstanding the Fordney tariff of the United States and Canada has increased substantially. In the five years before the war the United States exported to Canada valued at \$315,000,000 and Canada's exports to the United States averaged \$117,000,000. In the year 1926, the value of the United States exports to Canada amounted to approximately \$738,000,000 while the value of the exports from Canada to the United States amounted to \$45,000,000. These figures show that while the balance of trade is largely in favor of the United States, Canada exported a relatively greater amount. But it is to be remembered that Canada's exports to the United States were, for the most part, those of raw materials to be manufactured in the States, while the exports of the United States to Canada were largely those of manufactured articles. Apart from this fact, the United States has in trade the better of Canada to the extent, in the average of \$228,000,000 a year—which goes from Canada into the United States, every year, in cash!

In view of these facts set forth by American writers and speakers there is room for thought leading us to act on the display of protection to the people of the British Empire at large. Already it has been proposed that Europe shall become an economic unit with free trade within its borders and a high wall of Protection to European trade and industry around it. Already it is reported that China has adopted a highly protective tariff to the exclusion of United States and British products. Already every nation in the world, except Great Britain, is subject to the protective system and Great Britain has been constrained to give protection against foreign competition to certain of its industries. Several of the industries of the Mother Country are even now hard pressed by foreign competition, and these include that of Agriculture. From the point of view of Great Britain. From the point of view of each of the British Dominions throughout the world, the question of Inter-Imperial Preferential Trade is now more pressing than ever before.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers August 1, 1927

A GREAT HEART:—I will praise Thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart; and I will glorify Thy name for evermore. Psalm 86:12.

PRAYER:—May we ever be able, our God, to praise Thee, out of the abundance of our hearts.

VACATION Two weeks to play the dremmer, The youth, the millionaire, To shun the sordid schemer And turn my back on care. To be at ease at all pleasure! How swiftly they will run Along with all my treasure! But that's the way with fun.

Old Duty drives for fifty, And cracks his whip at me, Industrious and thrifty, And punctual I must be. Then I must rise to labor And envy those who play, But now there is no neighbor Whose place I want to-day.

These weeks mean calm vacation From toil will set me free, The greatest in the nation No happier can be. I'll revel deep in beauty, I'll fish and golf and swim

FEMININE TRAITS IN WILD THINGS

Condensed from The Virginia Quarterly Review (April, '27)

Archibald Rutledge.

It was in late May, in the wild and fragrant heart of the Santee Country. I was riding down a little wood-path bordering a swamp, and once, as I drew rein to listen, I heard a sound of something stealthily walking in the shallow water. I was bold with green bays; and presently there stole with elfin grace, palpitant and beetle-winged, a mother doe behind her a tiny fawn. The keen awareness of the doe was extraordinary to watch. One ear was turned back toward the swamp, the other toward the open pinelands. The fawn was inclined to frisk. Several times he made cunning little starts and jumps. To these the mother made no objection until my horse happened to stamp his foot. We were hidden, but the doe heard the sound and knew that danger might be near. What followed I have always loved to recall.

At a faint bleat from the mother, the fawn came and stood ahead of her, on the right, facing ahead. I have no doubt that she told him where to stand. Had she been alone, she probably would have stolen off; but she had a charge to keep. The fawn didn't enjoy standing still. He began to fidget. My horse stamped his foot softly. At that the doe raised her right forefoot gracefully, set the hoof on the fawn's back, at the withers, and gently pressed down. Into the dewy covert of the brooms-edge the tiny creature sank, deftly hidden by his mother, while she never for a moment relaxed her vigil of love. Surely, the genuine Mother Heart in these wild things—wondrous affection, watchful devotion, tireless sacrifice!

In wild life the bringing into the world and caring for the young is a consideration that appears to be left almost wholly to the mothers. It is therefore perfectly normal for them to develop traits peculiar to their sex. The buck has nothing to do with the care of the young. Some naturalists believe that by Nature's provision the stag carries soft tender antlers while the fawn is young lest he might attack his own young. The great things that concern him in life are his own welfare, his own physical supremacy, his own safety. But the meek, wise doe is absorbed with birth and mothering; concerned with the art of shielding others. A buck looks out for himself, but a doe mothers the Race. In much the same way, it appears to me, despite man's superb assumptions and thrilling achievements, upon the meek almighty shoulders of woman rests the burden of the world.

Without the maternal instinct, which is essentially sacrificial, no species could survive. Largely seen to his mother, display traits of daring, affection, of sacrifice, that I have never seen in members of the opposite sex. Not long ago, for example, as I was walking, suddenly a dove fell at my very feet, with much commotion and with strange cries of distress. It struck the ground with sickening force; then it began to beat its wings and utter, at the same time, retreating. Poor pitiful fugitive! What but mother-love could make her so valiantly, so perfectly feign distress? Glancing upward I saw her two young, side by side on a low limb. The retreating mother led me more than a hundred yards—attracting to herself the danger that menaced her babies. I have yet to see a male dove display such intelligence of courage. He will flite proudly in the mating season, but free of his nature has been left that mystic love which finds its joy in giving, not in receiving; in sacrificing, not in glorifying, self.

That, in natural life, females are more thoughtful and wise than males there can be little doubt. Males spend much of their time in sleeping, fighting, and in the more modest, retiring, industrious, infamously occupied with some essential task. I recall watching the behavior of two black-ducks that had nested in the lush grass beside a brook. When I found the nest, the hen stealthily slipped away, desiring to prevent my detecting the treasure. The old drake pushes his head in, as a hundred yards away. . . . Two weeks later, near the same place, I came on the mother and her elfin babies, in a little hay. The drake was nowhere in sight. When I made myself known, the mother, uttering

lamentable cries flapped her way toward me—then off to one side desperately, devotedly trying to "draw my fire." The tiny ducklings meant to be left, or innocently in plain sight. One elf, diving water, bobbed up close to me and, not seeing me, snatched a morsel of the mother's warning. Gallant infant! In wild life the guardian does not need to call "Wolf" more than once.

I retreated, but hid. Soon the lamenting mother swam toward her scattered family, calling them softly and reassuringly; and ere long, reunited, they moved silently into the deeper marsh. I mean while, the father was nowhere to be seen. As far as he was concerned, the whole brood might have perished.

It has seemed to me, in years of watching wild life, that females are not only a little keener in alertness, and valiant for others than the males, but they appear more satisfied with life than are the restless, roaming males. They have a deeper patience, and a calmer acceptance of life than have their mates. I remember with what curious interest I watched the contrasting behavior of two wild turkeys, male and female. It was in early May, and the sexes had separated, the male in lonely self-interest, the female to nest among a thousand imminent dangers.

The gopher that I came upon was raking leisurely thoughtfully under a wild grape vine; all alone, hunting food to satisfy his own hunger. I suppose he had no thought for any other living thing, a regal, superb creature, an iridescent sheen on neck and shoulders. I found the turkey hen perhaps a mile away, stealing along the pine-bordered edges of an old upland pasture, silent as an apparition. About her was an air of dread secrecy, as if she were the bearer of great and mortal tidings. Wild Mother, with the wary palpitant heart and the mighty urge of love! The whole process of motherhood apparently has a transfiguring effect upon the soul; and it is only the feminine spirit that has the privilege so to be glorified. By following her at a great distance, I at last discovered her nest. Later, when the brood came out, I watched them. I used to see her walking ahead of her querulously piping brood, always alert, always anxious; her head now very high, watching; now very low, clicking and calling softly to her little ones. More than likely the gopher had left the neighborhood!

The mere fact that a work of utter sacrifice and unselfishness devolves upon the wild mother accounts, it seems to me, for the development of her spiritual superiority; we develop physically, I take it, by acquiring for ourselves; but spiritually we develop by giving to others. Feminine nature in wild life appears to have a delicacy, a celestial felicity, that is, in its sphere, identical with the spirit-



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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.

OUR PRINCE AND PROHIBITION Sir,—There appears on Friday last in your Public Forum column a letter that seems to reflect on the public character of our future sovereign king, and almost suggesting he might ignore the laws and habits of the people in this far-flung part of his sire's empire when he soon visits us. His action at a very recent Guildhall banquet, where King Fuad of Egypt was the guest, amply illustrates what is the correct procedure and local custom. I am, Sir, etc., J. WALTER JONES

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