

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1927

THE NEW CABINET

It is pleasing to learn that Mr. A. C. Saunders, the Premier-elect, has sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to be able to visit West Point with a railway delegation in the interests of his constituents. In his enforced retirement the incoming Premier has not been left unmolested by politics, the office-seekers being persistent in their attempts to gain his ear and favour. The latest slate for the portfolios is as follows:

Premier and Attorney-General, Mr. A. C. Saunders. Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Peter Sinclair. Minister of Public Works, Mr. P. J. McIntyre.

The alternative for the agricultural portfolio is Mr. W. M. Lea, but it is felt Mr. Sinclair has the greater pull with the "cabinet maker." Mr. David Macdonald, who has strong claims for preference has been turned down for the Public Works office not on account of any lack of qualification but because of the desirability of having an office holder in each county.

The friends of Mr. George S. Innan regret exceedingly that the new Premier has not followed the example of Mr. Bell in dividing the portfolios of Premier and Attorney-General. It is felt by the rank and file of the Liberals that Mr. Innan is "the strong man" of the aggregation, and that his presence in the cabinet as Attorney-General would more than offset the influence of the Alliance with the new Premier.

S. A. PROTECTIVE POLICY.

THE right of every organized country to frame its tariff laws in such a way that the prosperity of the country may be promoted is universally recognized to be inalienable. Either for the raising of revenue or the protection of industry, or both, every Government, whether it be that of a Dominion, a nation or an Empire, may impose or reduce Customs and Excise duties to suit its own purposes according to the expressed desire of a majority of its own people.

Recently the Government of the Dominion of South Africa exercised this right by the imposition of protective duties in respect to many articles of production and commerce. Not long since the Finance Minister of South Africa delivered a speech in the Dutch language; and, according to the report of one who was present, he had a cheerful story to tell. The Government had realized in the past year a surplus of £1,250,000—more than five millions of dollars. In the meantime the industries of the country have received encouragement, the raw materials of the country immediately available have been utilized, and the money of the people has, in greater measure, been kept in the country for general circulation. Naturally South Africa's Finance Minister halts these results as evidences of the soundness of the Government's fiscal policy. The Finance Minister claimed credit for what he termed the "moderate protection introduced two years ago. He pointed out, too, that it is impossible to administer the public interest of a young, vigorous and expanding country without increasing the ordinary expenditure of the Government, and that, therefore, more revenue is needed and the Government may be excused for borrowing capital and increasing the public debt.

South Africa is evidently taking a leaf out of the financial book of the United States and Canada. Its Government is, in the interests of the country maintaining a Protective policy, and encouraging the development of home industries. Like Canada it gives a preference to some lines of British goods; but it is, at the same time, careful that these

goods shall be such as are not yet manufactured to any great extent in South Africa and are not produced from the raw materials available in the country.

For the products of South Africa, as for those of Canada, there are, however, needed outside, as well as at home, markets. The people of a country must sell as well as buy, or their trade cannot be profitable. To the extent that is possible the markets of the United States and all other foreign countries are closed against the products of Great Britain and all the British dominions. It is impossible for British producers to deal with the United States or any other foreign country in terms of equality. But for foreign countries the markets of Great Britain are, for the most part, as free and open as they are for the Dominions; and vice versa, the markets of the Dominion are, for the most part, as open to the products of foreign countries as they are to those of Great Britain. In Great Britain, Canada and South Africa, alike, have to compete with all foreign countries in terms of equality. As it is, Great Britain is compelled to sell most of her products in the Dominions and the Dominions are compelled to sell most of the products in the Mother Land. If Great Britain would but impose duties upon foreign products, and let those of the British Dominions come in free; and if the British Dominions were to give a more substantial preference in their markets to the products of the Mother Country—British trade, and the profits resulting from it would certainly be promoted; and, at the same time, the British export trade with foreign countries could not be prejudiced to a greater extent than it is.

It is to be hoped that, at all events, Canada, and all other British countries will not make any further trade concessions to commercially hostile foreign countries. Inter-Imperial Preferential Trade should be the aim and object of the world-wide British Empire.

DEEP SEA FISHING. AMONG the sports which are coming into favor in this province, deep sea fishing is at present, perhaps, the most attractive. Angling for brook or river trout, standing on a muddy or even a grassy bank, whipping the stream with one hand and shooting off mosquitoes with the other, is a form of enjoyment which can be taken anywhere, even in the Central and Prairie Provinces. The privilege of going out to sea, sending a baited hook down some twenty or thirty fathoms and hauling up a real fish, is one that belongs exclusively to the Maritimes, and is nowhere more enjoyable than off the shores of Prince Edward Island.

A lady visitor, from England by the way, heretofore a devoted disciple of Isaac Walton, who whipped many streams here and elsewhere, and was rewarded by many bites from fish and flies, was persuaded to try the more exhilarating deep sea fishing. Being a good sailor and correspondingly adventurous, she consented. Going out with a small party in a fisherman's gasoline launch, her first catch was an eighteen pound cod. She had never before caught anything bigger than a half-pound trout, and when after a long pull from the fathomless depths, this monster with open mouth and staring eyes, confronted her, she swallowed her fears and landed him. Her delight knew no bounds. She hopped around her victim with the joy of a conqueror. "No more little fish for me," she declared, "I'm going after the big ones."

Many others have experienced similar pleasure in landing large fish and the prospect of having a day out on the deep is appealing lines of British goods; but it is, at the same time, careful that these

What are we going to do now? The train don't go for another two hours, and we can't keep on having

Notes by the Way

DAVIS STRAITS, the only entrance to Hudson Bay, is just now giving a very doubtful reputation to the Bay route by being packed with ice in the month of August. But the expenditure of more millions of money to repair and extend the H. B. Railway and build and equip the costly terminal and grain elevators goes on. And nobody yet knows whether the terminal port will be Nelson or Churchill.

The excellent and modest blueberry plant, is well established in all the Maritime Provinces. We use the term "modest" advisedly, for the cerulean berry which has taken up the task of supplying to all the people in its season one of the bountiful fruits of the earth, has chosen as its habitat the barren lands where nothing else that is of value will grow. It was not planted by the hand of man and owes nothing to his skill or culture. It was there before the white man came and the Indians had during generations before partaken of its August fruitage with eager zest as did the ancient Hebrews of the manna in the wilderness.

It may seem strange that the blueberry has not been cultivated. Hereafter it will be. The Rhodes Government in Nova Scotia is now devoting some attention to it and other provincial governments may be expected to follow the example. The Yarmouth County Farmers' Association was the first to move in the matter, and already the Government has been gathering information and experimenting to test the practicability of greatly extending the blueberry industry.

The blueberry plains of Nova Scotia in their natural state yield a yearly crop, as we are told, valued at \$250,000. There are 20,000 acres of so-called "blueberry barrens" in Yarmouth County alone and 210,000 acres of barren and burnt land in Shelburne County, all suitable for growing blueberries. Blueberry fields need to be burned over at intervals, which should be done after the year's crop has been gathered. Under government care and supervision this can be done safely. Fire destroys insect pests and the ashes act as a fertilizer, so the fields yield abundantly for years after the burning.

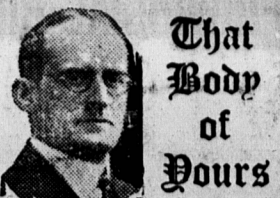
A little enterprise and skill applied to the development of the blueberry industry in our own province would increase the annual crop of this valuable and health-giving fruit manifold, give much seasonal employment and might yield rich results. There is always a ready market for blueberries, either in their natural state, or dried, or stewed and preserved. And there is no danger of the world market for this fruit ever being glutted by over-production.

The warm wet weather has brought the rust into some of the potato fields in this province and the Sackville Post reports the like unfavorable news from beyond the Straits. Maritime farmers, with their hay harvest only begun, and a larger acreage than ever before devoted to potato growing, must realize how greatly they are just now dependent upon weather conditions. These conditions are as yet and probably will long be beyond human control. For Sir Oliver Lodge's prediction of a great change in that respect can only be realized in the dim and distant future.

President Coolidge has announced that he does not choose to run for President in 1928. It seems probable that this decision is final as hitherto he has been a man of his word. Many had hoped that he would be again in the running, but the traditional prejudice against a "second term" is still strong, and the large farming class in the Republican party had become alienated from the President. It would appear that a new candidate might have better chances of carrying the party standard to victory than Mr. Coolidge and he has no doubt taken the path of prudence in retiring.

The King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada has just now received two notable accessions by the appointment thereto of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain. These appointments constitute a distinct innovation. They have no political significance. The King's Privy Council for Canada include something over fifty members, the surviving members of past and present Canadian Governments. Among them Sir George E. Foster, who was appointed in 1885 is the senior member.

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That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE PATIENT IS HUMAN

Some one has been pointing out the fact that only about ten per cent of the cases seen by the general practitioner are of a "public health nature," that is communicable or infectious ailments. And yet there are matters connected about the other nine tenths that have a real community interest.

What kind of a home does the patient come from? What about the sanitation, the ventilation of that home? What kind of water is being supplied to that home? What kind of meals, how cooked, amount of heat units, vitamins, and so forth?

What about his clothing during cold, wet, hot weather? What about his recreation, his exercises? What about the use of his eyes? The medical colleges of today are turning out highly educated men, well versed in the science of the profession, and with a knowledge of disease and the diagnosis of disease, far beyond the graduates of former years.

Unfortunately however, the personal touch that professors formerly gave to their work is now becoming gradually less, as the machine like methods of the laboratory, and new diagnostic instruments gain headway. Now we need these new instruments, and every possible aid from the laboratory, but the danger, as has been pointed out by thoughtful men, is that the patient loses his identity as a man, or woman, and becomes to some extent just another "machine" that needs investigating and repairing.

This is most unwise because man is a thinking animal, he has emotions, and these must be taken into consideration in diagnosis and treatment.

What is now necessary? That in addition to the scientific medical training in knowledge of disease, there must be added a thorough knowledge of personal and public hygiene, and to that again a training of the student in a knowledge of human nature, and his conduct towards the patient.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK By ROBERTA LEE

Pie Making Oil Or Grease On Marble

Snails If salt is sprinkled around the haunts of snails, they will soon disappear.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I am going to." End the infinitive, as "to see him," "to attend," "to buy it," etc.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: mechanic. Pronounce mek-a-nist, e as in "let," a as in "ask," accent on first syllable.

OFTEN MISPELLED: asphyxiate; phyx. SYNONYMS: refuge, retreat, shelter, fastness, sanctuary, seclusion, hiding-place.

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

GILLIOM-INDIANA'S YOUNG APOSTLE OF TOLERANCE

This is the final article by a staff correspondent of the Evening Post, who has been in Indiana investigating the significance of a medicinal whisky controversy that promises to be a leading political factor in the coming elections.

(By Norman Klein) INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 4.—Edward S. Shumaker, who is proud he has been a dry worker since he was in knee pants and is now Indiana superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, with a very considerable State-wide influence, looks upon Arthur L. Gilliom, Attorney-General of Indiana, as the most dangerous foe of the dry following in America.

Mr. Gilliom has brought the wrath of the prohibitionists upon his head by suddenly espousing a revision of the State bone-dry law so that doctors may prescribe medicinal whisky. His friends see in him a new crusader against intolerance—a possible Presidential candidate.

What appalled Mr. Shumaker, who has been speaking unkindly of the Attorney General since he took office two years ago, was Mr. Gilliom's public admission that he went out and obtained a pint of whisky for his three sons when they were critically ill and a noted physician prescribed the stimulant.

"It was just grand-standing on Gilliom's part," derided Superintendent Shumaker today. "This effort of Gilliom's to legalize whisky prescriptions is just an attempt, more or less covert, to make the drug stores into barrooms and destroy the healthy influence of prohibition."

"Ambition" Explained. Prescriptions "A Blind" "What about Mr. Gilliom's letter to Governor Jackson, reminding the Governor that he, too, bought a pint of whisky when the first lady of Indiana was very sick?"

"Oh, Gilliom, he has his eyes on the Governorship," said the Anti-Saloon League head. Mr. Shumaker was reminded he had previously told the reporter that "an outstanding majority of Indiana is dry in politics and dry by choice."

He was asked why, then, should Mr. Gilliom seek to further his political fortunes by antagonizing this majority. "You see," explained Mr. Shumaker, "he's playing for the support of the newspapers in Indiana. The editors have been subsidized by big advertisers who sympathize with the wets."

Mr. Shumaker then added that the group of leading doctors in Indianapolis who met recently to endorse Mr. Gilliom's plan were not moved by their belief in whisky as a medicine but as a beverage. "They want to drink it themselves," he said.

More, he added, that if medicinal whisky were by a stroke of wizardry to become legal in Indiana, it would permit a very profitable income at \$3 per prescription to the doctors. "As a matter of fact," he added, "I don't think whisky is any good as a medicine."

Once Tasted Whisky. Then, "Yes, I admit, I've tasted whisky. It was because I had a severe cold. I was a student at DePauw University. It was years ago. A fellow student, now a Methodist minister," advised it. I said to him, "Bring on the nasty stuff. I hate it, but I will take a little to see if it does any good."

"He gave me a small quantity. Oh, about a tablespoonful." Mr. Shumaker wrinkled his nose at the memory. "The liquor did me no good. I have four boys and they have never touched liquor. My boys are very bitter against liquor and cigarettes. They have no vices."

Mr. Shumaker turned his attention to the medicinal whisky dispute. "Last year physicians in Ohio issued 94,963 more prescriptions for medicinal whisky than in the year preceding. The total number issued was 515,654," said Mr. Shumaker. "In New York State 3,125,184 liquor prescriptions were issued; in Pennsylvania, 1,194,755; in Illinois, 2,188,941."

"What a joke! What a dreadful amount of sickness there must be in New York City, in Chicago, in Philadelphia, in Cleveland! Practically ninety-nine per cent of these prescriptions were written not for hospital patients, but for 'out patients.'"

Fight in Courts. The fight between the sixty-year-old Shumaker, who has campaigned

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or twenty-four years under the Anti-Saloon League flag, a dry since 1875, and the forty-year-old Gilliom, who now emerges as a gifted, unyielding, courageous exponent of intolerance in our laws and our daily life," is expected to stir Indiana's citizens as those debate-loving firebrands have seldom been stirred before.

Their fight has been carried by Gilliom to the State Supreme Court in the contempt of court proceedings instituted against Shumaker. A decision is expected any day. It was precipitated thus: In Mr. Shumaker's annual report to the Indiana Anti-Saloon League he declared:

"A majority of that (the Supreme) court is at least liberal in its sentiments. One of its members, Mr. Wiloughby, is said to be bitterly hostile to prohibition, and, if he had in his power, would wipe all prohibition laws from the statutes. It is this judge who . . . still holds to his office on the bare technicality of a mistake in the original returns to the Secretary of State's office . . ."

"Frequent failure in our courts to properly administer the law is seen, for example, in Marion County . . . Is it any wonder, then, that criminals are flocking to the City of Indianapolis and that hold-ups, robberies, murders and other crimes are being so frequently committed? . . ."

"We trust that the next election will give us a Supreme Court that will be dry and not wet." These statements, Attorney General Gilliom contended, constitute contempt of the Supreme Court justices. The dries say he is using his office to fight their chief spokesman. Gilliom replies that he has never protested against the reams of denunciation that Superintendent Shumaker has written about him.

Calls Law Tyranny "The dries attribute an insincere motive on my part, but I assure you I am not trying to break down prohibition," he said, when visited at his summer place at Sound Beach on the Lake Michigan shore.

"I do not contend for any more than the principles of those who fought the Revolutionary War and who wrote the Constitution. Such laws as the denial of medicinal liquor is a manifestation of the tyranny of a self-governed people. Tyranny is as obvious from within as without."

"We've gone to an extreme in Indiana in a number of things. The Klan, for instance. But the Klan is a past issue now; its power has faded. The pendulum that swings hard one way will surely go back just as hard."

He smoked thoughtfully. His eyes, blue as the lake out across the sand dunes, gleamed with warmth, as the lake gleamed with the hot July sun. "Indians," said he, "are an emotional people. It is their emotional nature that made us succumb to irrational politicians of the Ku Klux Klan type, to fanatical dry leaders."

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