

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1928

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

THOSE who have followed the activities of the Tariff Advisory Board have no doubt been interested in the persistent attendance at and the arguments set forth by what is known as The Consumers' League of Canada. The Calgary Herald throws some valuable light on this organization:—

The Herald has had, apparently, some sort of controversy on the subject with Mr. H. B. Adshad, member for East Calgary, who is represented as one of the League's defenders. The subject was discussed in a recent issue of the Calgary journal, reference being made to "the disclosure that no consumers' league of Canada has existed," and to the fact, as stated, that "instead, only a small group of politicians have been banded together calling themselves by a name which has conveyed a false impression to the public." Mr. Adshad is quoted as stating that the so-called League was not enlarged as it was first decided to secure incorporation. The association of members of Parliament, says The Herald, has been operating for many months, but has not yet been incorporated (up to December 21.) "These politicians have been masquerading all this time as a national organization of consumers, when, actually, no such organization is in existence." The situation thus disclosed is a very extraordinary one. The matter is one upon which the public have a right to be informed, since the general impression has been that the League speaks and acts in their name. It is possible, of course, that the facts, as set forth by the Calgary Herald, are known to the Tariff Advisory Board, in which event, perhaps, no very great harm has been done through the representations made directly to the Board. At the same time, it is quite obvious that the general impression created by these representations outside of Ottawa is one for which the great body of consumers in Canada are not responsible, and for which the great majority of them, in all probability, would not care to be responsible. The Herald states, quite correctly, that if the consumers who desire to present low tariff views to the Board were to organize for that purpose, no objection could be taken to their course, the Board having been formed for the purpose of hearing all such legitimate presentations. Nor could objection be taken if twenty or forty Liberal or Progressive members of Parliament were to band together for the purpose of giving their views to the Board "openly and honestly as presenting their own opinions." But, says the Herald, one may properly challenge action taken by a group of politicians "hiding under a general name of national significance," to which they have no right. "These men do not comprise a Consumers' League of Canada. This name contains a false suggestion of importance. The hollow claim of some members of Parliament to be regarded as a national organization of consumers has been admitted only under pressure of public criticism."

TO OUTLAW WAR.

WHETHER the other Powers will accept the joint invitation of France and the United States to form a treaty to outlaw war, and whether in the event of some of the Powers not accepting the invitation, the treaty will be abandoned, remains for the future to decide.

Nations scourged by the World War of 1914-18 are naturally anxious to avoid a similar occurrence in the future, if any means can be adopted to prevent it. This anxiety is increased by the almost certainty that the next war, if there should be one, will be an even greater horror than the last one, as, in all probability it would be a war of chemicals, not of guns and navies and the

enemy countries and cities would be the battle ground. No civilized nation today can seriously contemplate settlement of an international dispute by going to war. True, war may be thrust upon any nation and at present there are national rivalries and jealousies among the nations of Europe which make it improbable that there shall be a unanimous acceptance of the no doubt well-meant invitation of the United States and France. The Great Powers today are Britain, United States, France, Japan, Russia, China, and some lesser nations in Europe. If even the majority of these would form a treaty to resort to war only after all peaceful means had failed, it would be a long step towards permanent peace. Yet nations, like individuals, have their peculiarities and human nature is much the same today as it was in the days and years of our most sanguinary wars. Yet we are moving slowly towards civilization and it is possible that in the indefinite future we may beat our spears into pruning hooks and our swords into plough shares, but a glance at Europe today seems to indicate that the time is not yet.

WHITHER?

NATURALLY we measure the advance of civilization by the most progressive nations—possibly the standard is not the right one, but it is the customary way. The United States is the wealthiest country in the world, also probably the most progressive. Taking that country as an index of the advance of civilization what conclusion shall we arrive at? As a sample, in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin's "city of brotherly love," last year there were 158 murders and only 105 arrests of persons implicated. There were 198,827 arrests for various crimes, an increase of 51,000 over the previous year. There were 1,775 divorces, as against 1,656 the previous year. Whether this is progress in the direction of civilization, it will be admitted that it is "going some" in some direction. At one time Philadelphia was a model city, a city of brotherly love as it was called. It is only one of many cities in the wealthiest and most progressive country in the world and still a model city as compared with some of its sister cities.

To what conclusion are we driven? Only this, that neither in cities nor in countries nor in individuals is wealth the standard with which we should measure civilization or real worth. A man may have amassed his millions, may have climbed to the top of the ladder of so-called fame, and be a scoundrel. Possibly civilization would make more progress if we changed our standards of measurement.

WHERE WE FAIL.

DURING the twelve months ending 30th last, Canada imported from the United States metals to the value of over \$270,000,000. Yet Canada is very rich in metals of all kinds. The bulk of our metal imports, above referred to, was in iron, although in Northern Ontario and in other parts of Canada there is abundance of iron ore. There has been comparatively little development of our iron deposits, largely because of the low duty on iron, manufactured or in the raw state. This is where we sacrifice our industries and our population to the United States. We export raw material to be fabricated in the United States, largely by Canadians, and we import the goods manufactured from the raw material which we exported. This is true not of iron alone, but of our timber as well. Until our tariffs are so adjusted as to permit manufacturing the raw material which we have in abundance Canada can never become the great country it ought to be.

Notes by the Way

WITH regard to liquor control in Ontario, Mr. D. E. Hanna, chairman of the Control Board, has flatly denied a statement made by the Secretary of the High Park Prohibition Union as to the amount of liquor disposed of in the first five months of the new law's operation. Mr. Hanna stated that, including wines and beer, the total had not been half as great as had been stated by Mr. H. Gray, the prohibition secretary, nor was the law a failure, the amount sold could be cut in half, and cut in half again so far as hard liquor is concerned. He affirmed that there is less drunkenness now than there had been under the O.T.A. At Exhibition time, and at Christmas and New Year's, there were no great excesses, although the law was subjected to a severe test.

Hon. Attorney General Price, of Ontario, has intimated that there will be no fundamental changes in the Liquor Control Act in the coming Legislative session. There might be some minor changes, he said, slight amendments, such as are usually made in almost every new statute, but it is not likely that any radical changes will be made. The law appears to be working as well as its promoters had expected.

Intense competition bordering on a price war is said to be at hand in the selling of motor cars. It is admitted that the new cars turned out for this year's sales are better mechanically and somewhat lower in price than ever before. The manufacturers scout the idea of a price war, claiming that prices have reached the low limit, but admit that "competition" as they call it, in selling will be intense. In past years the tendency of prices has always been downward and of quality upward. Just now the manufacturers are "watching their step," and keeping a keen eye upon their closest competitors and that is not a new thing, although more tense than usual.

The King Government has a Mexican situation on its hands. It would not have arisen had not Sir Henry Thornton gone to Mexico on his railway mission. That led to Bishop Fallon's remonstrance, since followed by the Mexican Consul's rejoinder and now by the notice of motion that has been given by Hon. Charles Marcell, M.P., to be moved by him in Parliament. Mr. Marcell has held a seat in Parliament since 1900, was a former Speaker, and has long been recognized as an able and steadfast supporter of the Liberal party. His proposed motion "protests against the false and insulting statements of M. Barron, Mexican Consul at Toronto, demands his recall and the suspension of diplomatic relations between Canada and Mexico and expresses the regret of Parliament for the uncalculated trip of Sir Henry Thornton and members of his staff on an official mission to Mexico on the invitation of the Government of that country."

There is an under-current moving in Quebec Province, apart from Sir Henry Thornton and the Mexican entanglement, according to a Montreal despatch to The Mail and Empire. The people of that Province are taking a new interest in Hon. R. B. Bennett, the new Conservative leader and will be watching very carefully his line of action during the coming session of Parliament. Premier Ferguson and Premier Taschereau are in several matters in fairly close accord, and there seems to be a general feeling that Quebec is by no means so "solid" as it has hitherto been in support of the King Government.

It is said that the "word" "No more by-elections in Quebec," has been passed down from Ottawa, meaning that no more vacancies shall be created in Federal seats by the appointment of Quebec M.P.'s to office. Reduced majorities, or possibly a defeat or two, might give too palpable evidence of reaction. The feeling grows that Quebec has been too long too solid for the maintenance of healthful political conditions. Even in the Laurier days, Quebec was by no means so solidly Liberal as it has been under King. In Sir Wilfrid Laurier's last election (in 1911) Quebec divided 37 Liberals, 27 Conservatives. The present overwhelming majority for King is seen by both parties to be abnormal.

From the Bay of Fundy westward to the Pacific Coast on opposite sides of the international boundary line, two opposite methods of dealing with the liquor traffic are being tried out. And on the prohibition side there is a heavy preponderance of drunkenness, vice and crime. In Chicago alone there are more murders than in the entire Dominion of Canada. And in the entire Republic of the United States more murders, lynchings, bank robberies and other serious crimes than in any other civilized country. These facts are giving serious thought to intelligent, thoughtful people. They are asking themselves, "Is prohibition the best and only way of dealing with this liquor traffic?" And more and more of them are coming to the conclusion that it is not the best way.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

COMMON SENSE REDUCING.

While it is encouraging to see our fat folks cutting down on their food intake in an endeavour to decrease their weight, nevertheless, there is one point that seems to be overlooked not only by these overweight folks, but by others who are reducing their weight. I refer to this matter of complete fasting, doing without food entirely for different periods of time. And that is that if a certain amount of flesh is taken off, that this weight is not all fat. That if say twenty pounds is taken off, that while the largest percentage will be fat, a certain percentage of other tissues of the body will be lost also, namely muscle, blood, glands, bones, and so forth. In other words while reducing the fat the loss of these other tissues cannot but mean harm to the strength and structure of the body.

How often you have seen these folks who have reduced their weight by many pounds, become sallow and haggard in appearance, due to the general weakness of the body, and to the absorption of poisons which accompanies prolonged fasts. However, the point I want to make is not that these overweight folks should cut down in their food intake, because that is a sensible thing to do, but unfortunately they omit to do that which is just as important, and that is to replace their fat with healthy muscle.

If they would put on a couple of heavy sweaters, cover the rest of the body in woollens also, and take regular exercise, gradually increasing same as their strength increased, they would receive a higher rate of interest for their time and energy expended than anything else could possibly give.

Why? Because not only is their fat removed, but muscle tissue is developed, and with it, increased strength of heart and lungs. Now when you compare what cutting down on food and taking regular exercise will do for that body of yours, to what a prolonged fast will do, believe you will see the wisdom of attaining strength in this common sense manner. As mentioned before short fasts occasionally are good for the majority of folks, but prolonged fasts are dangerous.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Insurance in Canada.

Q. What is the growth of insurance in Canada? A. The recent growth of the volume of life insurance in Canada offers a good example of the increasing wealth of the country. Between 1920 and 1926, the amount of life insurance in force in Canada rose from \$2,580,000,000 to \$4,610,000,000—an increase of 75 per cent. This two billion dollar increment includes only ordinary life and industrial policies. Between 1919 and the end of 1926, the amount of group insurance in force in Canada rose from \$1,510,000 to more than \$200,000,000. Reserve wealth in the form of life insurance should constitute a major factor in stabilizing the country's economic and social life. An increase of 75 per cent in six years is a good indication of the trend in this line of business. There has also been a two billion dollar increase in the volume of fire insurance in force since 1920, bringing the total amount in force at the end of 1926 to \$8,045,000,000. A 35 per cent increase within six years.

SAVING THE ANTELOPE.

The history of Nemiskam national park, Alberta, Canada, is an interesting chapter in the story of wild life conservation. Overcoming what appeared to be insurmountable difficulties, forty-two antelope were enclosed in a fenced-in area in southeastern Alberta in 1915, and, in contrast to previous experiments, continued to thrive in captivity. Their welfare and propagation, which at first was a matter of speculation, now seem to be definitely assured, as officials of the Department of the Interior report that the herd now totals 500. This indicates a natural increase of 468 since the original herd was enclosed in the present park in 1915.

Ontario Lambs Fetch High Price

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 9. — It is of interest to note that the champion carload of lambs at the Chicago International market, bred, fed and exhibited by Col. McEwen and Sons, of London, Ontario, realized 37 1/2 cents per pound, live weight. C. J. Brodie of Stouffville, Ontario had the second and third prize carloads in the same competition and they sold for 35 cents and 32 cents respectively.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "it was a pretty close race." Say "very close." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: dual; u as in "unit," not as oo in "tool." OFTEN MISFEELLED: effervescence; note the two f's and the sc. SYNONYMS: abbreviation, abridgement, compendium, condensation, contraction, summary. 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: HOLOCAUST; a sacrifice wholly consumed by fire. The holocaust claimed over fifty lives."

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK By ROBERTA LEE

Hiccoughs An excellent remedy for hiccoughs is to put a few drops of vinegar on a lump of sugar and suck it. The hiccoughs will stop very quickly.

Rusty Knives A rusty knife can be cleaned very satisfactorily by dipping a damp cloth in ashes and rubbing the blade thoroughly until the rust disappears.

Chocolate Milk Shake Measure two tablespoonfuls of chocolate syrup into a glass. Add a scant glass of milk and shake until blended and frothy. Have all of the ingredients very cold.

Modern Etiquette By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Must the engagement ring have a diamond? A. It is customary, but not obligatory. Q. Is the sharp edge of the knife turned towards or away from the plate? A. Towards the plate. Q. When are flat contradictions permissible? A. Never.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

January 11, 1928.

GOD'S PECULIAR KNOWLEDGE—O Lord, thou hast searched me, and known me. Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising; thou understandest my thought afar off.—Psalm 139:1,2.

PRAYER—We thank Thee, O our Lord, that there is not a thought in our mind but Thou knowest.

WHAT BEAUTY IS. What constitutes beauty? It isn't the face. That would to an artist seem perfect with grace. Or might to a poet be truly divine; It isn't the form for which sculptors may pine. It isn't a Venus, no matter how fair; 'Tis not an Adonis, no matter how rare, That makes us see beauty—the kind that imparts Forever a joy to our minds and our hearts.

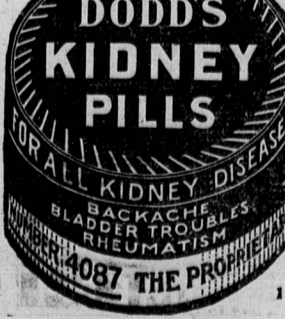
What, then, maketh beauty? A face may be plain Or even be ugly, yet it may contain A something that makes us, without knowing how, See beauty entrancing and unto it bow.

What is it makes beauty? The eyes do that shine, With love or affection or friendship divine, The lips do that smile from a gladness inside, The look that shows manly or womanly pride.

What constitutes beauty? The grasp of the hand That tells you are welcome wherever you stand; The ears that listen with sympathy true, The words that give comfort, that courage renew.

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What constitutes beauty? Good actions do all. The hands that will help you to rise if you fall. The voice that is honest and cheery and sweet— These only make beauty—forever—complete.

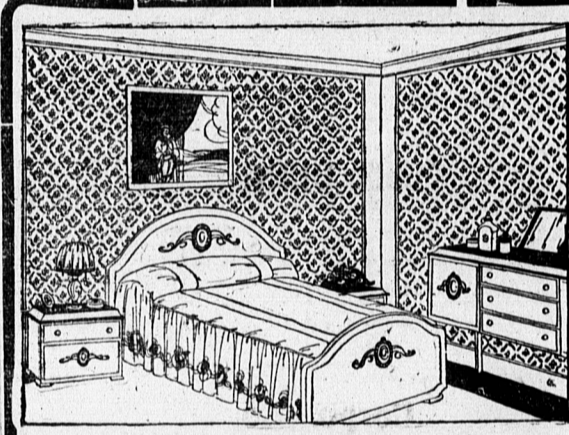
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