

CHIROPRACTIC!

(DEFINITION.)
Chiropractic is a philosophy, science and art of things natural; a system of adjusting the articulations of the spinal column, by hand only, for the correction of the cause of disease. (This definition is inclusive and any and all other methods are hereby declared not to be Chiropractic.)

ALL ELSE BELONGS TO OTHER METHODS.
Chiropractors, who know Chiropractic as defined, confine their thoughts, actions and office work to it. By doing more than the above, they openly confess that they are ignorant of Chiropractic or are manifestly for money irrespective of the good they can do the sick.

DR. W. H. MacPHERSON,
Chiropractor, 11 Atlantic Avenue.

July 21 a.m. th.

The Prohibition Set-Back in Canada.

SOME CAUSES, EFFECTS, AND PROSPECTS.

(By a Special Correspondent)

"There have been set-backs, and there may be again," said Ben H. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, otherwise known as the Canadian "Pussyfoot." In an interview I had with him in Toronto three years ago, I spent some hours with him on three successive days, and in that time became fairly conversant with his views and with the aims of Prohibitionists in the Dominion. He made no pretence of concealing the ultimate purpose of the agitation; it was to destroy the traffic down to the last vestige, and to make and keep Canada absolutely "dry" for evermore.

The method of the Prohibitionists had been for many years what he called the "nibbling" process; a city here, a district there, then a Province; and, finally, the whole Dominion. As a matter of fact, that process was never completed, for Quebec did not adopt full Prohibition, and after a brief experiment British Columbia denounced the policy and set up a system of Government control, permits to consumers, and sale in sealed packages. Quebec also has Govt. control. Now, the change over in Manitoba has brought about a most interesting strategic position. Canada, hitherto with a "wet" province on either flank, will have another in the centre, and the maintenance of the prohibitory law in other provinces will be rendered more difficult than ever—it would seem, indeed, as if Prohibition were now in turn undergoing the "nibbling" process.

Mr. Spence, in his conversations with me, again and again emphasized the difficulties of enforcing the law when Canada was "dry" only in spots. The "dry" regions would not affect the "wet," but the "wet" seriously affected the "dry"; therefore, a complete national prohibitory system was necessary before the best results could be obtained.

Another point which Mr. Spence stressed—and it was contrary to common belief in this country—was that Canada had been converted to Prohibition, not by moral, but by economic considerations. He argued that while the moral principle involved gave an impulse to the movement, it was the proved economic benefits that gave Prohibition the votes. The old tradition was broken down by the acid test of experience that Prohibition pays. He may have been right, in his opinion that economics weighed the scales, but they appear now to have operated to the undoing of his own policy. Manitoba is suffering from lack of revenue. Her Budget last year showed a deficit of more than a million dollars, and her citizens have been disgruntled by the imposition of new taxes, while they saw

with envious eyes millions flowing into the Treasuries of Quebec and British Columbia from the sale of liquor.

This may have influenced many voters, but one may be safe in ascribing the change in Manitoba to the natural and inevitable reaction which follows upon a state of exaltation. Manitoba first adopted Prohibition in the excitement of the war. That was in 1916. That form of Prohibition was only partial. Importation of liquor was permitted, and therefore no one needed to do without. Four years later the Prohibitionists gave another turn to the screw, and succeeded in prohibiting importation. It was observed, however, that their majority had undergone serious diminution; already the forces of moderation were beginning to operate. The plain truth seems to be that Canadians are beginning to realize that absolute Prohibition cannot be made to work. The embarrassment into which the logic of Prohibition has plunged the United States Government must also have had a powerful effect upon Canadian opinion.

These signs of change are not confined to Manitoba. The Moderationists are making their influence felt also in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Government of Alberta has consented to a referendum this year, and though the Saskatchewan Government has refused to allow a vote on the question, it may alter its mind when it sees the result in Manitoba. The influence may spread even farther. As New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia were three years ago classed as one group in their prohibitory system it may be that the change will gradually permeate them all. British Columbia was the first to break away. Now comes Manitoba. Alberta and Saskatchewan are "withering"; that leaves only three of the seven starlets to account for. It is not likely that the Moderation League will be content with anything but a clean sweep.

Of only one thing may one be perfectly certain. Canada will not go back to old-time saloons. It was the notorious evils of that system which hastened Prohibition in Canada and the United States, and no one, not even the most convinced anti-Prohibitionists, would tolerate their re-appearance. The system to be instituted in Macedonia is similar to that which is now in use in Quebec and British Columbia—safe under Government control. The system may differ in many characters, for it will be noted that the Liquor Control Commission will have "complete control" of the detailed operation of the system. In this way the varying needs of town and country will be studied, and we may see interesting experiments which will be of much value to the Scottish people in solving their own licensing problems.

Just Folks.

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

DANGERS.

Away from the summer.
Away from the heat.
Away from the noise.
And the din of the street.
Away from the auto.
Which dash up and down
Away from the dangers
Which lurk in the town.

Out to the country.
Where life is secure.
(If only the water
And milk shall be pure)
Where nothing can happen—
Unless it should be
One of the children
Shall fall from a tree.

Away from the auto.
To watch them all day
At the edge of the lake
Where they venture to play.
Where there is no danger
Whatever they do—
Unless they stand up
In the neighbour's canoe.

Now, children and danger
Are partners I'll swear:
Wherever you take them,
Some hazard is there.
Away from the dangers
Which lurk in the town,
We fly to the fear
That our youngsters may drown.

Motoring in France.

The number of recent motoring accidents in France and Belgium has been much commented upon, writes a Paris correspondent. A group of children, standing on the pavement with their parents, were knocked down. One child was killed on the spot. The drunken chauffeur can only be sentenced to a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and a small fine for homicide by imprudence. In this land of one child families it is not considered that the punishment fits the crime. In France all drivers of cars must have a permit. In Belgium owner-drivers do not require a licence. They are responsible to guests invited to drive in their vehicles however and they will tend to make them go through their tests like ordinary chauffeurs.

Safeguarding the Pedestrian.

In this country there is some intention of making the examination more severe, and requiring proof of familiarity with cars as well as capacity for driving. Automobile experts are not alarmed at the number of accidents, which they say is due to a fine Easter. Cars stored for the winter are taken out for the first time. Their owners are out of practice, and trouble results. At Walsundie the number of accidents is normal, by autumn all amateurs have become expert drivers, with a consequent fall in fatalities, they say.

Turkey.

(Current History Magazine.)

Aside from the negotiations of the second Lausanne Conference, which are dealt with elsewhere in this number, the most important event of the month with reference to Turkey was the passing of control of the Anatolian Railway into British hands. The twenty-five year right for possession of this famous Berlin-to-Bagdad project was born by a British syndicate on May 15th, when it brought up the shares of the Banque des Chemins de Fer Orient (Eastern Railway Bank) of Zurich, which is the holding bank for the Anatolian Railway. The British group, comprising five leading banking institutions of London, is backed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., which has large holdings in Mosul. The deal was negotiated at Lausanne. British papers explained that the London syndicate had not acquired all the shares of the railway company, but only those of the Swiss bank, which, however, were sufficient to carry a controlling interest. Most of the remaining shares, it was understood, were held in Turkey, and it was intended to offer to Turkish group also a participation in the business. It was pointed out that the deal was a plain business one and involved no kind of Anglo-German agreement, such as had been suggested in some of the French newspapers.

The Anatolian Railway, like the others in Asiatic Turkey, has sustained considerable damage from the fact of it having been in the war.

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THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES.

faggots, made of the light brushwood left over after the large faggots have been made, and tied, have the curious old name of "pimps." These are fastened with one withe only, and are used by the maids for lighting the fires. The word is found in Defoe's "Tour of Great Britain," and is mentioned in the Century Dictionary. In Sussex these light faggots are also known as "puffs."

In the Far West the old term "hind" is still used to describe a farm labourer, but its special meaning is the headman in charge of a farm where the owner is absent.

Walked Into Lair and Met Lioness But Still Lives.

A good example of the trials which engineers engaged in the construction of railways in new countries are called upon to face is afforded by the following incident which occurred in Kenya Colony. An engineer, who had been surveying for the new Uasingatu line between Soy and Hoeyesbridge, was returning to the camp when he immediately walked into the camp when he inadvertently walked into a lair occupied by a lioness and her cubs.

The engineer, seeing that the lioness was about to spring and not having time to load his rifle, covered his face with his left arm. Almost immediately the lioness sprang at him, mauling him seriously and rendering him unconscious. When the engineer recovered consciousness he found that the lioness and cubs had disappeared and the two natives who were accompanying him had fled. With difficulty, however, he managed to walk to the camp. He is now in hospital, and it is possible that the injured arm will have to be amputated.

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A great many people run behind trying to keep up in front.

Summers.

Summers that seem to last all day—summers that linger on all—summers that alter our entire—summers that never vary—summers that begin in late August—summers that end in early July—summers that can never be forgotten—summers that completely slip—summers that can never be repeated—summers spent in boating, in foxhunting, in golf, in drinking, in dining out, in love, in idle summers—happiest summers—dreamy summers, wasted summers—summers in a bathing suit—summers in a suburban—summers in the heart of a great city.

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