

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1929

LIBERAL DIFFERENCES

Premier Saunders and his followers are not all agreed as to the reasons for abolishing the external audit. The Premier gives as his reason that the external audit tends to confuse, rather than elucidate. The Premier is evidently a single track mind and if by any chance extraneous questions arise, he loses his balance and confusion results.

This is the way in which he disposed of the external audit this year as reported in the Liberal organ on April 6th:

"As you doubtless know, Mr. Speaker, the External Auditor's report tends to confuse matters and this Government feeling the wisdom of dispensing with the necessity of an external audit have this year done away with it."

Mr. L. R. Allen, Liberal member for 5th Prince is chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, and in that capacity no doubt realized the necessity for an external audit, to make the Public Accounts intelligible said on April 11th:

"What does the External Audit bring out? It certainly would bring out a little more information, but it does not change the finances of the Province in any way. An external audit would give you the amount of uncollected and arrears in taxes and the amount of unpaid bills which is not supplied in the Public Accounts. There is no disadvantage in receiving that but it has no particular bearing on the financial standing because the Province is operating a book-keeping system which is worked out by receipts and expenditures."

The information Mr. Allen admits that an external audit would give, is just the information that the public are looking for at present, and without which the public accounts as they now stand, are incomplete and misleading. It is quite true, as Mr. Allen states, an external audit "has no particular bearing on the financial standing," that is, the province would not be any richer or poorer because of an external audit, but the people would be given some idea as to what the actual financial position of the province is, and this is what they want to know.

Few people in this province are content to close their eyes to the manner in which their revenues are being administered on the ground that they would be no better off if they did know. They want to know, and they should know, whether we are coming or going on the much-talked-of road to prosperity. Many questions are being asked as to the disposition of certain funds, the Prohibition Commission funds for instance, and others which might be mentioned, but without an external audit these questions cannot be answered.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

Recently there appeared in these columns a short account of the Canadian fisheries, which concluded by deploring the decrease in the personnel of our fishing fleets. There is abundant proof, as the Royal Commission investigating the Fisheries found, of a decline in boats, small vessels, equipment, and population. Young men are not entering the shore fishing industry in such numbers as they formerly did, and this not because of its hazardous character, but because of its lack of inducement as a calling. Though the perils of the sea must be faced, the employment offers independence in labor, and a lifetime yielded a large return for labor and capital invested as compared with farming, for instance. But as things are, it would seem that the fishing villages of the Maritimes will suffer further depopulation.

The problem seems to be: which is to go, the steam-trawler or the shore fisherman? The latter alleges that the steam trawler with its huge mass production has forced the markets down to a price with which he cannot compete and earn a livelihood.

Furthermore the trawlers which capture the minnow as well as the mature fish, are depleting the fishing grounds and making the future precarious, even to themselves. The owners of the steam trawlers of course point out that the trend of all industries is towards greater production, through mechanical means. They use the somewhat misleading analogy of what is happening on the farms. Farm machinery, it is true, takes the places of horses and men, but a farmer is entitled to any machinery which benefits him without injuring his neighbor or community: a farmer, who while benefitting himself, owned machinery the operation of which would drive his neighbours to another land would not be tolerated. The supreme test of any industry is not the amount produced, nor its value, nor its profits to the producer, but its effect, in general prosperity and contentment of the population it serves and especially of the workmen connected with it.

Steam-trawling falls under this test. It cannot absorb all the fishermen; it displaces them and then deprives them of the chance of making a livelihood. It is not easy for a fisherman to change to another vocation, he must stay by his nets, poor though the result may be. But the younger men go, and the fishing communities are dying out; and once destroyed it will be impossible to revive them.

Another class of objection is that some of the trawlers in use are 'foreign' trawlers, chartered abroad and should not be permitted to fish from Canadian ports as Canadian fishing vessels.

Many suggestions have been made to minimize the ills affecting the industry. Trawlers should not be allowed to operate during spawning season; they should be permitted to fish only in the winter months they should pay a license fee. A duty of one-half cent per pound should be imposed on trawler fish unless one-half interest in the trawler is owned in Canada. All trawler-caught fish should be under a tariff on entering Canada. The said fish should be identified in the market by some mark. Trawlers should report back to port each fourth day and the Northumberland Straits and certain other waters should be closed to trawling.

Such are the suggestions given before the Royal Commission; their value can only be gauged after much further research, but it is a happy augury that we are awakening to the importance of preserving the harvest of the sea.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is expected that the Legislature will close this week.

The war on dogs opened Friday with two casualties. There are more to follow.

Prince Edward Island is at present in cold storage, the North Shore being closely packed with ice and considerable quantities still remaining in most of the harbors and river mouths. The robins, crows and black birds reported to have been seen on the North Shore probably find by this time, that they have gone to the seaside too soon.

"We are paying more for the upkeep of our jails owing to the fact that there are many prisoners and the upkeep seems to be increasing every year. We are providing for the comfort of those offenders under the Prohibition Act and the country is paying for it, and yet the Premier does not wish to take one cent from the Prohibition Commission to defray that expenditure. The least the Commission should do is reimburse the Province for keeping their prisoners there and buying groceries and such things at the public expense."—Mr. A. P. Arsenault, in the Budget debate.

Notes By The Way

So we are going to get cheaper liquor and more of it from our "Prohibition" Government, at least 50c per bottle cheaper. How this can be reconciled with a Prohibition policy would beat a Philadelphia lawyer to find out, but then the ways of Mr. Saunders' Government have for long been past finding out. They have already increased the number of doctors certificates from 25 to 50—and double that if the doctor happens to be a member of the Government. All this in anticipation of a plebiscite is illuminating. What the sanctimonious Saunders Government say in effect to the electorate is: "Don't worry over voting for government control, just leave us alone and we will give you all the liquor you want and call it Prohibition. You can then be a drunken teetotaler and enjoy the label of being a Prohibitionist."

What the doctors are going to say in the matter remains to be seen. They are not going to issue scripts at half price merely to oblige Mr. Saunders, so we will more than probably find the Government increasing the numbers to be issued from 50 to 150 per month, a temptation for increased revenue which some doctors may fall for. Altogether, we are sorry for the sincere temperance people who have been so badly sold by Mr. Saunders' soothing words. We know that one ex-Liberal Minister said he had no objection being called a Tory but he did object to being made a damned fool of in the name of Liberal so-called Prohibition.

Then we have that fine type of family doctor and dispenser of booze, Dr. John MacNeill of Summerside. He boldly declared during the election that whiskey, rum and other drink should never be dispensed for medicinal purposes, that it was detrimental to health, and should be absolutely prohibited. Shortly after the election it was declared that the same Dr. MacNeill was issuing twice as many booze scripts as any other doctor in Summerside, and the excuse he gave was that he was issuing those of another doctor as well as his own.

It was the same high-professing principled Dr. MacNeill who signed the Temperance Alliance Secret pledge, making the proviso that the fact should not be disclosed before the election as it would play the devil with him among "the boys" and bring about his certain defeat. It is conducted such as this that has brought Prohibition into contempt with all right-minded people. There is a class like Dr. MacNeill serving their own ends by pretending to uphold prohibition and at the same time doing all in their power to successfully evade the effective carrying out of the policy. No one has any respect for such a class, as they are a menace to the best moral interests of any community.

In this connection it may be well to recall what Rev. A. A. McLeod, late Field Secretary of the Temperance Alliance said on this subject: "Throughout the election campaign it was made very clear that wherever opposition existed to the Prohibition Act, the chief cause lay in the manner in which the Act had been administered by permitting privileged persons to obtain liquor for beverage use under the guise of medical certificates.

"If the Act is ever to receive the support which was intended, an end must be made to this fraud and hypocrisy in its administration. When the Act clearly and specifically states that liquor shall not be sold or used for beverage purposes, even under doctors' certificates, when reputable medical men claim that not even as many as ten certificates per month are required for honest and bona fide medical purposes, why should an arbitrary rule be fixed by the Commission under which certificates may be issued to the number of fifty per month? When the Premier and the members of his Government stand pledged to an honest, effective and satisfactory enforcement of this law, when the Premier openly boasts about his sincerity in its enforcement, why should the Premier declare to the Alliance at its interview in October last that a reduction of certificates to the number of fifty per month was done, 'merely to embarrass the Government?' What 'embarrassment to the Government' could be caused by any honest administration of the Prohibition Act? When Premier Saunders declares in his speech in the Legislature that 'Many of our Liberal friends felt that it was too radical to cut down the doctors' scripts to twenty-five per month,' were the Premier and his friends 'sincere' in their obedience to the law, or were they seeking to leave a margin of accommodation for themselves and their friends? When the Premier declared a few days ago, 'It would cause too much disturbance among our friends, so loss?'"



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE FRUIT DIET

There is so much written about food these days that readers must wonder where all the ideas get started and by whom.

One man will advise fasting for a number of days and then going on a fruit juice diet for another week or more.

Individuals following this advice will show different reactions.

In one, this doing without food for days and then going on a fruit juice diet, will be of great physical benefit. He will feel brighter, clearer headed, and the loss of a few surplus pounds make him feel much better, and naturally so. This was the right diet for him for that period of time.

Others following this same system of diet have bitterly repented it, as it has so lowered their vitality that weeks in bed have been necessary to get back even a semblance of health. Others have suffered a complete collapse from which they did not recover. Now there is no question but that a fruit diet, intelligently used, can be of help to practically everybody.

In those who are overweight it can be particularly helpful because the use of fruits, two or even three days a week for a few weeks will "ensure a gradual and pleasant reduction of weight in a harmless way." In those with high blood pressure, heart and kidney ailments, a fruit diet a couple of days a week will be of great benefit.

In constipation this fruit diet is, generally speaking, excellent treatment, but there are quite a number of cases where the fruit diet causes spasms or cramps, and the distension from gas is most distressing.

Just as some folks abstain from meat once a week with benefit to their health, so likewise one day a week, with fruit as the only article of diet, would help everyone of us. It can be consumed raw, stewed or cooked. Unfortunately, fruit is not rich enough in the proteids or building substances to make it a complete food. Therefore, if you work hard physically, and attempt to live on fruits alone, you are not only going to lose fat or surplus tissue, but will lose good solid muscular tissue. And that body of yours needs that kind of tissue.

If you want to stick to fruits and vegetables eat one or two eggs daily, if you wish to avoid meat.

THE LAND WE LOVE

BY FRANK YEIGH

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Q. What are the latest figures regarding the Canadian National Railways?

A. The latest report of the Canadian National Railways for 1928, showed substantial increases, making new records. The gross earnings in 1928 were \$276,631,921 compared with 1927 of \$248,716,374. The increase in 1928 of \$27,915,546 or 11.22 per cent. The working expenses were \$218,248,343 in 1928 as compared with \$201,315,624 in 1927. The net earnings in 1928 were \$58,383,577 as compared with \$45,400,690 in 1927, showing an increase of \$12,982,887 or 28.60 per cent.

The matter was ended on the very first discussion by some of my own followers," was he seeking to preserve the special privileges of his "friends" or did he declare to his friends that the law permitted no liquor to be given out for beverage use and that none would be given for such use, even under the cloak of a medical certificate? When we find Premier Saunders himself declaring that "Sufficient revenue would have to be obtained from the sale of liquor" to pay the expenses of magistrates, inspectors, etc., and that, "The administration of the Act would have to be self-sustaining," was he declaring that the law which stated that liquor should not be sold for beverage purposes should be strictly and impartially enforced, or was he in effect announcing that under his administration the law would be violated to such an extent as would permit a sufficient revenue to pay all such salaries and expenses? The Premier was elected to office, as he claims, on the "sincerity," and on his record as a total abstainer. Did he mean that in the administration of this law by his Government, while he himself should abstain from the use of intoxicants, other persons should be made drunkards, their appetites for strong drink gratified and that all the consequent evils of indulgence in liquor should be permitted merely for the purpose of producing revenue for his Government, and so that the Act might not be administered at a disturbance among our friends, so loss?"

That Body of Ours

Our Invisible Masters

(Condensed from the Forum—Everett Dean Martin)

Men have always communicated their ideas to their neighbors; have sought to convince them and to influence them for causes which seem desirable. The right of self-expression and the desirability of the widest dissemination of truth are so important that we have determined to secure them in this country by constitutional law. To the extent that present methods of propaganda operate to increase general knowledge and to keep open in public life an arena in which truth may have a fair deal in its endless contest with falsehood, no reasonable mind could object to it. I am convinced, however, that propaganda does not often serve these ends.

Propaganda is not the same as public instruction. It is never disinterested information. The propagandist has an ulterior purpose. He is not disinterested party in the pursuit or spread of knowledge.

It is admitted by defenders of propaganda that the methods used are so effective that the average person is entirely at the mercy of those now in command of the forces by which he is manipulated. Who, then, decides whether the ulterior end to which the public is led or driven, with or without its assent, is good? Decision in this all important matter is left to a few people—the very ones who have something to gain by manipulating the public. Furthermore, the identity of these people is seldom disclosed and they are responsible to no one. M. Edward L. Bernays is an eminent champion of propaganda. Let me quote a few passages from his charmingly written book on the subject:

"For the masses promised to become king. Today, however, a reaction has set in. The minority has discovered a powerful help in influencing majorities. It has been found possible to mould the mind of the masses that they will throw their strength in the desired direction.

"There are invisible rulers who control the destiny of millions. It is not generally realized to what extent the words and actions of our most influential public men are dictated by shrewd persons operating behind the scenes."

What are the qualifications of our invisible rulers? In what virtue or wisdom are they eminent? If there is to be any order in society, those who rule must at least be known and something required of them.

One effect of propagandist methods is greatly to increase the susceptibility of the public to slogans, catchwords, half truths. Every real educator and philosopher in history has noted the dangers of this popular tendency, Mr. Bernays says:

"It was, of course, the astounding success of propaganda during the war that showed us the possibilities of regimenting the public mind. The manipulators of patriotic opinion made use of the mental clichés and emotional habits of the public to produce mass reaction against alleged atrocities. After the war intelligent persons asked themselves whether a similar technique could not be applied to the problems of peace."

Precisely! The propagandist has learned to apply wartime psychology to the accomplishment of any ends whatever! He proceeds by utilizing, for ulterior ends, the prejudices and passions of the mob.

Education suffers grievously from propaganda. It makes all the differences in the world whether men seek truth in order to make a plausible case for their existing interests and profits and the preconceived ideas they are determined to believe, or whether they seek it for light on all sides of a question. The first makes the ignorant more opinionated; the second leads slowly to one's becoming an educated and civilized individual. One of the serious results of propaganda is that it has caused the public to think that education and propaganda are the same thing, and thus to make an ignorant multitude believe it is being educated when it is only being manipulated. Education aims at independence of judgment. Propaganda offers ready-made opinions for the unthinking herd. Education and propaganda are directly opposed both in aim and method.

The education aims at the slow process of development; the propagandist, at quick results. The educator tries to tell people how to think; the propagandist, what to think. The educator strives to develop individual responsibility; the propagandist, mass effects. The educator wants thinking; the propagandist, action. The educator fails unless he achieves an open mind; the propagandist, unless he achieves a closed mind.

RULES FOR SHOPPING

"I always come home cross as can be from a day's shopping," exclaimed an exasperated woman, and her actions verified her statement. Her complaints were those of many women, and most of them were just the result of not following the rules in shopping.

You did not know there are rules in shopping? My dear reader, there are rules for manners wherever we come in contact with another person. It is surprising how women who are the acme of politeness in society will apparently forget there is such a thing as etiquette or manners while shopping.

Nothing will excuse the woman who demands the attention of a saleswoman who is serving another patron. It is decidedly rude to take precedence over waiting customers. If you happen to be one of the latter, it is your right to call the attention of the saleslady to the fact that you are entitled to service prior to the obstructive lady. An efficient saleswoman will know and observe the order in which customers approach the counter.

Lesson in English

By W. B. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say, "The child needs to be reprimanded badly." Say, "The child badly needs," or, "very much needs."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: peril. Pronounce the e as in "pet" (not as in "her"), the i as in "ill" (not as in "pull").

OFTEN MISPELLED: wharf; observe the h. SYNONYMS: inconvenient, unsuitable, inopportune, unseasonable, incommodious.

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: CONCEDE; to yield; acknowledge; admit to be true. "It was conceded from a sense of justice."

ing majorities. It has been found possible to mould the mind of the masses that they will throw their strength in the desired direction.

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JOHNSTON'S RIVER SCHOOL

The following is the standing of Johnston's River School for the month of March.

- Grade X-1, Ruth Trainor. Grade IX-1, Hilda Halloran. Grade VII-1, John Trainor; 2, Brendan Halloran; 3, Mary Power. Grade VI-1, Dorothy Halloran and Raymond Trainor, equal; 2, Gerald Power; 3, Willie Currie. Grade V-1, Liguori Slaven. Grade III-1, Peter Cumiskey; 2, Ernest Currie; 3, Emmet Power. Grade II-1, Melvina Brazel; 2, Melvin Cumiskey; 3, Mary Sinnott; 4, Basil Slaven. Grade I (a)-1, Clair Slaven. Grade I (b)-1, Richard Currie; 2, Lawrence Brazel.

Winard's Treatment for the Grippe and Its

London Hub Of The Empire

On the River Thames there is a grey old city that has a power to move men's hearts. Mention London in any gathering and watch the instant response among those who have been there, especially if they saw London in war time. Even those who have not had the privilege are always looking forward to the Some Day when they will have the time and money to cross the sea and revel in explorations in the great heart of British life. As with all fascinating people and places, London is many things to many men. The student remembers the Museum and the art galleries and schools; the frivolous talk of theatres and dancing places and famous restaurants; the conceited denizens of the new world are amazed to find how up-to-date an ancient city can be and the imaginative find people and city an endless joy.

We in Canada are so far away from the hub of our Empire that there is hours difference in our time, but then we are accustomed to distance and variations in clock time. London is very near to us in many ways, especially to the Canadians who began life in the Old Country, and we are keen to know of life and development there. Sometimes we hear that the ancient glory is departing, that London no longer calls the tune, that the rod of empire is slipping from a grasp too old to hold it longer. Then someone comes along and restores our faith in the city of our dreams. For instance, this little screed on London Past and Present, published by Julian Hall in an English paper.

At a recent meeting in the city, Lord Melchett spoke of London's long sustained beauty and importance. No great town has of late received fewer tributes, and none is more deserving; for, as Lord Melchett pointed out, it combines an international importance with a long national tradition of its own.

Contemporary writers have had little to say of London. Mayfair certainly has been Mr. Arlen's happy hunting-ground; but even with him you are apt to find yourself at Cannes or in the Place Vendôme before you can say "Iris Storm." Mr. Bennett, once the poet of Bursley counting-houses and King's Cross bookshops, now looks for inspiration to the continental train de luxe and the millionaire's yacht on the Mediterranean. Mr. Well's fancy prefers either to conjure up an island as imaginary as Crusoe's, or else to deal with the whole world in terms of history and economics. Mr. Maughan has eyes only for China and Malaya and islands in the Pacific where the rain seems eternal and which the missionary, if he is wise, will leave unvisited. Even the Forsyte Saga—that chronicle of a family which could never have been happy outside London—has reached its last chapter; and who knows what new country Mr. Calsworth may now explore?

Lord Melchett has recently been exploring Wall Street; but the trip served only to convince him that London is still "the pulse and centre of the entire world." The record of London is indeed unique. It is the only one of the great towns of mediaeval and Renaissance Europe which has developed into a centre of modern world enterprise. Consider the fate which has befallen the other centres of mediaeval commerce and culture. Florence, Venice, Nuremberg, Prague, the Hanse towns—what are they now but the sum total of their monuments and picture galleries? Such economic importance as they retain is an importance merely provincial. Such is their charm and such is their misfortune.

How different is the record of London, and how fascinating to trace its development since it superseded Winchester as the capital! We see it as the turbulent mediaeval town extracting its charter from the King and regulating its guilds and "mysteries"; as the London of the 16th and 17th centuries—the London of Shakespeare and the "Mermaid Tavern," the supporter of Henry VII and Elizabeth against the Pope and of Parliament against their successors, London of the Plague and the Fire, of the Civil War and the Glorious Revolution; again we see it as London of the 18th century—the coffee-house London of Dr. Johnson and Sheridan and the Pitts, father and son; as London of the Reform Bill and of the People's Charter, of Charles Dickens and of the Queen's Jubilees; and now as post-war London, the capital of the workshop of the Empire, the centre of international commerce and of imperial industry. What a pageant, and how many and what a destiny before us!

The suggestion was made that, if you can not afford gifts, you should lend your sick friend something he has admired, so that he can look at it till he gets better. Your plus-fours or instance.

SUGGESTION

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The Social Centre



POPE MAY VISIT PASSION PLAY

OBER-AMMERGOU, Bavaria, April 13.—Persistent rumours are wide spread that Pope Pius XI, an excellent German scholar, will visit the passion play here in 1930. The community is to defray the 2,000,000 marks cost of enlarging the theatre, but the prices of admission will probably be doubled. It was announced that Anton Lang would not again appear in the role of Christ but that kinsman Aloysius Lang, or the local blacksmith Rutz, would take that part.

YOUTH

Father—I don't like to see that daughter of ours lighting cigarettes. Modern Mother—Don't be old-fashioned, John. Father—It isn't that. She's too young to be playing with matches.

CAUTION FOX OWNERS AND RANCHERS

Now that litters of young are arriving daily, what precaution are you taking for the treatment of Worms? A great many of the leading Veterinarians strongly recommend either—

BURROUGHS WELLCOME CO. (London, Eng.) WORM CAPSULES, —OR— NEMA WORM CAPSULES put up by

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