

OUR PRICES ARE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST —
WHETHER ADVERTISED OR NOT

**Foxmen
Attention**



"Fresh Supplies"

NEMA FOX CAPSULES	FFRENCH FOX CAPSULES	BURROUGHS WELLCOME CAPSULES
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"IN ALL STRENGTHS"
ALSO

The best in Insect Powder, Kresol Dip, Ear Mite Lotion, Castor Oil, etc., used about the ranch.

J. ERNEST H. WORTH
NYAL AND KODAK DRUGSTORE
142 Prince Street

Classified Advertisements

One insertion 10c per line of 5 words
Three insertions 25c per line of 5 words
Four insertions 35c per line of 5 words
Eight insertions 60c per line of 5 words

Miscellaneous

ALFRED MACDONALD, LAND SURVEYOR, Box 29, Hermanville, 2618-3-25-Imopd.

TAGS FOR THE SEASONS, shipments on short notice, Guardian Central Print.

FOX MARKINGS, X.K. Apply Everett Lund, Mt. Hermon, 3519

HAIRDRESSING, Miss McDonald, is now located at the G. W. V. A. Building, 27 Grafton St., above Red Cross Office, 3551-5-3-31

CHILD'S RIGHT HAND, gloves on the Hillsborough ridge April 27. Owner may have them by applying at this office and paying for ad.

SPRING CLEANING, you may have furniture, etc., requiring repairs, or cabinet work to do. I do it cheaply and expeditiously. Antonio Buddy, 139 Hillsborough Street.

YOUR NEEDS IN RUBBER, selling also rubber traces—ready to use. Per pair \$2.75. Material for traces per pair \$1.50. Goods guaranteed. Clinton Morrison, Fredrickton Station, P. E. I. 3378-4-29-51

For Sale

FOUR NINETY CHEVROLET Car in good running order. 46 St. George Street. 3518-5-3-31

2-YEAR-OLD BLOOD, pure, Todd. Apply Earl Cullen, Bedford. 3520-5-3-21

TWO MARES, ISLAND bred, 8 years old, broken, single and black, 1350 lbs. and 1100 lbs. 224 Richmond St. 3552-5-5

SEED OATS AND BARLEY, W. H. McDonald, Mermaid. 3452-5-1-31.

BUSHES SPALDING, potatoes, certified seconds. Apply Justin Larkin, Five Houses. 3504-5-3-61

FOR SALE SUITABLE FOR, Apply 30 Pleasant Street. 3484-5-2-31.

TO LET, BOARD AND COOK signs on hand at Guardian Office.

100 ACRES AT NEW, cheap for quick sale. Joe McFadyen. 3420-4-30-1week.

QUANTITY OF BUCKINGHAM, also four horse-power Massey engine. Joseph Duffy, Fort Augustus. 3507-5-3-31

HOUSE AND LOT, 278 Grafton St., dimensions 160 ft. by 42 ft. Apply Mrs. James Trainor, 274 Grafton St. or phone 1128-7 5-3-31

SAW TABLE, SUITABLE for carpenter shop/work, complete with two eight inch saws, also jig saw. Apply Wilfred Burke, 48 Longworth Street. 3509-5-3-21

MANITOBA MAPLES, seven ft. high, perfectly branched. Fifty-five cents each, delivered to your nearest depot. George Auld, Winaloe Road, P. E. I. 3413-4-30-51.

ON MAY 9TH, HOUSEHOLD furniture, consisting of three bedroom suites, dining-room, parlor and baseburner, ideal range, dishes, chest, light driving wagon, harness, tools. Sale positive. J. A. McDonald, Auctioneer. J. A. Davis, 20 Douglas St. 3521-5-3-31

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE, variety Senator Dunlap. Wintered in good shape. Price per 100 plants 50 cents when shipped by mail. 70 cents per 100 plants when sold at plantations. Apply to Angus C. McAlay, Tracadie Cross, Queens County, P.E.I. 3462-5-2-1week

Central Guardian Purely Election Budget Is The Opinion Heard On All Sides At Ottawa

PANTRY SALE, Friday afternoon, May 9th, at Frowse Bros. Ltd. 3556-5-5

TRYON—On Tuesday evening May 8 there will be service in the Presbyterian Church, Tryon. All are cordially invited.

MEETING OF THE GRADUATE Nurses Association at the Charlottetown Hospital, Monday, May 5th, at 8 p. m. 3553-5-5

SOCIAL GATHERING—On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. R. H. MacNeill of this city very graciously placed her charming home at the disposal of the Ladies' Aid of the Christian Church for one of their popular afternoon teas. Mrs. MacNeill was assisted by Mrs. W. L. Outhouse and Mrs. Cyril McGregor, president of the Aid in receiving the many guests.

A BRITISH SCOT—At its quarterly meeting the North British Society of Halifax sent a resolution of sympathy to the Rev. Bruce Muir, one of its members who is laid aside by illness in Charlottetown. Dr. Muir has been long a faithful member of the Society, on more than one occasion coming to deliver the address on Burns night with his rich accent and with his wide knowledge of Scotland and things Scottish, proving always a very welcome speaker. He took much interest in historical matters and was one of the leading speakers at the celebration at Annapolis last year. He is widely known throughout the province having served as moderator of the Presbyterian synod. Much sympathy will be felt for him in his present illness.—Halifax Chronicle.

Mr. John Burnett, Linotype operator of the Halifax Chronicle, has arrived in the city on a visit to his mother who is seriously ill.

Conservative members also seem to favor an election this year, particularly after Hon. R. B. Bennett, their leader, practically challenged the administration to appeal to the country on its fiscal policy, before the Empire economic conference to be held in London late in September. This was delivered immediately after the close of the budget yesterday.

The debate on the budget will begin on Tuesday. In some quarters it is believed the debate will be short and that dissolution will be brought about in perhaps a month. One of the deciding factors in this will be the progress made on the remainder of the government's list of legislation. There are several measures on the list that are expected to be passed if an appeal is made this year and the progress with these quite apart from that of the budget debate, will be taken into consideration.

Massey's Successor

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Ont., May 4—Definite announcement that Hon. Vincent Massey will go to London as Canadian High Commissioner has aroused further conjecture with respect to Mr. Massey's successor at Washington. The name of Hon. Wilfred Laurier McDougald, member of the Senate, is now associated with the Washington vacancy. Mr. McDougald who resides in Montreal, is President of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, for Montreal.

In the 1929-30 budget Poland is following the pay-as-you-go method.

Despite the lowering of the infantry standard to five feet, two inches, only 627 men were recruited for the regular army in Northern Ireland in the last fiscal year.

BIRTHS

JENKINS—At Arlington, Mass., on May 4, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. Eric C. Jenkins, (nee Florence Calder), a son, Roger Calder.

MCPHEE—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital, May 4, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. James McPhee, a daughter.

DEATHS

KEENAN—At his residence, Kerpog, May 3, Thomas Keenan, aged 70 years. Funeral notice later.

KENNY—In this city, May 4, Arthur Kenny, aged 57 years. Funeral from his late residence, Sydney St., Tuesday morning at 8.50, to the Basilica, thence to R. C. Cemetery.

LIVINGSTONE—At 192 Grafton St., Friday, May 2, 1930, James Allison Livingstone, aged 13 months, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Livingstone. Funeral took place from his parents' residence Saturday afternoon, services starting at four o'clock. Interment in People's Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my dear mother, Mrs. Duncan McIntyre, West Royalty, who departed this life on May 4th, 1928.

No one knows how much I miss you, No one knows what bitter pain I have suffered since I lost you, Life can never be the same.

Inserted by her son,
P. H. MCINTYRE
3584-5-5

N. D. MacLean

UNDERTAKER
EMBALMER
Charlottetown & North Wilshire
Phone 148

largest Saturday since Oct. 19, 1929, when the total was 1,685,100 shares. At today's close the value of the U. S. Steel common stock outstanding showed a reduction of more than \$50,000,000 from last night's close and more than \$200,000,000 from the high of the year.

Real the Sprain with Minard's

sign. Why exhibit doubts or fears? They knew that if the Conservatives had won, Prohibition would have been dead altogether. "Better a live jackass than a dead lion?" These realized that the real fight for Prohibition was only just commencing.

Predicts Calamitous Finale

"Others, however, and those constituted the great majority—the so-called "Political Prohibitionists"—were content to rest upon their laurels. Have we not won the Prohibition fight? Why fight the Government? Trust Mr. Saunders, was the burden of their cry. They declined to fight, and have gone on trusting. Many of them in all probability will continue to trust, but unless the situation rapidly changes for the better—which the experience of the past three years has given little cause for hope—their position, and the position of Prohibition after the next election, will be like what was once said of the Assyrians, 'And when they arose early in the morning, behold they were all dead corpses.'

Reviews Unhappy Omens.

Reviewing the events immediately following the election of the Saunders Government the Bulletin says that one of the first requests of prohibitionists, an early session of the Legislature, was denied. The Premier "went into seclusion for more than two months after the election and could not be interviewed." His Government meanwhile "was being carried on under the leadership of a person who previous to the election had always been regarded as an advocate of the liquor interests. His influence upon the Premier was not that of a friend of Prohibition. Like the unjust steward, however, he made himself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, and not long afterwards received his reward. Another instance of the children of this world being wiser than the children of light."

Political Victory.

Promises had been made to prohibitionist allies that their own nominees would be appointed to enforce the Act. "Again, says the Bulletin, "their requests were denied. The position was taken that, the election having been won, it was a Liberal victory, and not a victory for Prohibition. Liberal appointments therefore should be made, and not Prohibition appointments. In the very midst of the campaign, when temperance workers, some of them even the Premier's opponents in politics, were straining every nerve to save Prohibition, the Premier himself, false to his promises even while making them, had been promising otherwise what he would do when it came to appointing the members of the Prohibition Commission."

Prostituting the Alliance.

The Bulletin charges that "even meetings of the Temperance Alliance were not free from political interference. Partisans were sent to its meetings who went so far as to introduce resolutions of a grossly partisan character, and sought by political speeches to inflame party feeling. Their purpose was only too well achieved. The Alliance itself became openly heralded by the Premier as backing and supporting the Government. Could the hope of Prohibition survive in such an atmosphere?"

Responsibility on Government.

The claim of the Saunders Government that it has no control of the Prohibition Commission's administration of the Act is thus disposed of:

"Three years will have elapsed in June since there were elected twenty-four men, every one of whom had expressly and unequivocally pledged himself to the enforcement of the Prohibition Act. During three sessions these twenty-four men have met in deliberation. They had at their command the plenary and absolute power of the Legislature, a power as great, within the limits of the constitution, as any which had ever been exercised by an absolute monarch. With their overwhelming majority they were able to control the exercise of executive authority, to add to, or take away from, the power of the Government or of any Department of the Government, or of any Commission, and to subject the exercise of executive power, whether by the Government itself or by its Commission, to such manner of action and to such conditions as to these legislators might seem proper."

Choosing the Jackass.

The Bulletin bemoans the result, from a prohibition standpoint, of the plebiscite taken on July 18, 1929. The votes cast for prohibition in the provincial election of 1927 amounted to 19,888. Two years later, after the "real test" of Prohibition promised by the leader of the Liberal party had been given, the number of votes cast for Prohibition amounted to 11,471, or a loss to Prohibition of 8,417 votes within the two years. "Well may the friends of Prohibition declare, with Pyrrhus, after the 'victory' of the plebiscite, 'Another such victory will ruin Prohibition.'"

A Pyrrhic Victory.

"On that question also," the Prime Minister, I would like to reserve any expression at the present time."

In sponsoring the measure Premier King recalled that in 1922 a commission composed of members of the House had investigated fisheries on the Pacific Coast. In 1926 the Duncan Royal Commission had investigated Maritime claims including the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces. In 1928 he proceeded, a Royal Commission had inquired into fisheries on the Atlantic Coast.

Among the recommendations of the Duncan Commission, the Prime Minister said, was one for the appointment of a deputy minister of Marine and Fisheries. The 1928 commission he proceeded had recommended a separate Minister of Fisheries. With regard to the comparison made between the number of Cabinet Ministers in Canada and the United States, the Prime Minister remarked that the Dominion might get along with fewer ministers if the Ministers did not have to spend so much time in Parliament.

Unemployment Among Coal Miners

Unemployment conditions among coal miners at Fernie, B. C., were taken up by W. K. Esling, (Conservative, Kootenay West). Four hundred miners were now out of work at Fernie and the remainder were only working on part time, he said. Mr. Esling wanted to know if the Minister of National Health and Pensions (Hon. J. H. King) would "reconsider his opposition to the long haul freight cost." Dr. King denied he had indicated such opposition.

House and Galleries Had Deserved Appearance

The House at the opening of proceedings this afternoon, presented a marked contrast to budget day. The packed galleries of yesterday gave way to an atmosphere close to desolation. The attendance of members was noticeably small.

Law to others must keep it himself.

The Bulletin regrets that since its last publication "some of the things which have been written under the cloak of temperance have been a display of lack of knowledge, pusillanimity and even of moral obliquity."

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BEHIND THE SCENES

The most important work we do goes on "behind the scenes" — in our prescription room. When your prescription is compounded by us you may rest assured that you are getting exactly what the physician specifies. And each prescription is checked and double-checked to insure absolute accuracy.

When sickness comes, we want you to feel that you can confidently depend upon us to fill the prescription right.

ROSS-DRUG-UNITED

SUCCESSORS TO
MacKINNON DRUG COMPANY
THE *Rexall* STORE
PRESCRIPTION SPECIALISTS

the appointment of an instructor for ernment liquor."

Since then, that is, since April 19th, 1929, if a purchaser of bootleg liquor drinks it, his fine need only be \$10; (ten dollars minimum and thirty dollars maximum).

Thus by drinking the liquor, instead of leaving it in its container, the offender against the Prohibition Act, as amended by the Saunders Government, saves \$190 on the minimum fine, or \$470 on the maximum, the fine for mere possession without drinking being \$200 to \$500, and the fine for drinking \$10 to \$30.

Enormous Liquor Revenue.

The Government's method of liquor selling is thus dealt with:

"Does the Premier mean to claim that the \$128,307.52 worth of liquor sold by the Government last year was used as the Act requires, for 'strictly medicinal purposes and not as a beverage'? If he does not, how many prosecutions can he point to as having been brought in respect of the illegal or beverage consumption of that great quantity of liquor?"

"This sum of \$128,000, at say \$4 a bottle, would represent 32,000 purchases. If the question were asked, what proportion of such purchases was used as a beverage, the answers would vary. Some have claimed as high as 99 per cent. A too modest estimate might place the proportion at 50 per cent. On that basis the number of purchases of Government liquor which was used as a beverage would be 16,000. How many of those 16,000 violators were prosecuted by the Government's vigilant Commission or its 18 vigilant inspectors? Not one! Why were they not prosecuted, one may ask. The answer is easy. The Government itself was making its profits upon those 16,000 or more violations."

Exploiting the Ballot.

The legislation enacted in the session of 1929 regarding the holding of the Plebiscite, says the Bulletin, imposed a condition that no vote should be cast for Prohibition, unless the voter also declared his approval of the Premier's Prohibition amendments. The form of the question regarding Prohibition which the Premier's much-talked-of Platform of 1927 had announced would be placed upon the ballot was: "Are you in favour of retaining the Prohibition Act?" An affirmative answer to that simple question was not sufficient to Mr. Saunders. The solemn obligation of his political platform was no restraint. The question was changed to make it read:—"Are you in favour of the Prohibition Act AS NOW THE LAW in this Province?"

"The only reason for the change was the Premier's desire that an approval be given to his Prohibition Amendments of 1928 and 1929 in every ballot cast for Prohibition. . .

"As previous to the election the holding of a Plebiscite was a condition imposed at the time his Prohibition platform was adopted by the Premier, so now at the Plebiscite itself, an approval of every legislative enactment he had passed since the election was made a condition precedent before any vote might be marked for Prohibition.

"Under the dead weight of such an incubus," concludes the leading article in the Temperance Bulletin, "the wonder is, not that Prohibition received so few votes, but that it received so many. If the Saunders Government has deliberately set out to wreck Prohibition, its actions since the election have been most apt to the purpose."

Missing Word Puzzle.

The Government did succeed in getting some of its curiosities embalmed in the statute book. Section 140, for instance, of the Prohibition Act is declared to be amended by inserting certain words after the word "Act" in the 22nd line of Section 140. The 22nd line of section 140 reads as follows: "Answering any such questions upon the ground that any." The member of the Government or of the Alliance who can succeed in locating the word "Act" in this line so as to find a place for the amendment may well qualify as successor to the Government's missealing \$1400 theft. The dove sent out of the ark could find no rest for the sole of her foot, but it could return to the ark. The Premier's amendment is without either resting place or ark. The importance to Prohibition of this particular amendment may be judged from the fact that, although two sessions of the Legislature have since passed, the mistake has not yet been discovered.

Premium for Drinking.

"One who buys liquor for strictly medicinal use under a doctor's certificate," says the Bulletin, "is permitted under the Act to keep the liquor in his possession until used as a medicine. But if the purchaser should use the liquor as a beverage he became, under the Act, liable to pay a fine of \$500. (maximum). The purchase of liquor from the bootlegger who drank the liquor became, under Mr. Saunders' legislation of 1923, liable to a fine of only \$400. (maximum). Under this strange piece of legislation, therefore, the consumer of liquor for beverage purposes became liable to a fine which was \$100 smaller if he drank bootlegger's liquor than if he drank Gov-

ernment liquor."

Prison Term a Lien on Property.

"One of the sagacious methods of preventing the subsequent sale of liquor on rented premises after the tenant had been convicted, was to have the penalty for any subsequent offence made a lien or charge upon the property of the landlord. Under the Prohibition Act the penalty for such subsequent offence could only be imprisonment of the offender, and not a fine or money payment. The unique spectacle was thus proposed to be presented to the public of seeing a term of imprisonment made a lien upon land. The attention of the Alliance was directed to the ridiculous nonsense in time to have it eliminated.

Apathy of Alliance.

At its general meeting held after the election on the 16th of September 1927, the Alliance had not only requested a special session, but had specially recommended a number of amendments to the Prohibition Act. These included an extension of the right of search. It also asked that the maximum monthly number of doctors' certificates be reduced. One of its principal demands was that a special instructor be appointed to give instruction in the public schools regarding the effect of alcohol. These matters were stressed and urged upon the Government in October, 1927. The request regarding