

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"LEST WE FORGET"

In a period of turbulence spreading over more than 20 years and affecting practically the whole of Europe, one is apt to forget much about the personnel of the parties involved. Take Elutherios Venizelos, for instance, described as "the old fox" and "the mad ex-prime" in the Grecian revolution, who at the moment recalls the stirring part played in bringing Greece into the war on the side of the Allies? A native of Crete, capital of Crete, the seat of the present uprising, Venizelos is now seventy years of age. A lawyer by profession he was elected to the Cretan Assembly, then subject to Turkey, as far back as 1888, and in 1896 became President of the then newly created National Assembly. When Prince George of Greece became high commissioner of Crete conflict between him and Venizelos ensued in consequence of the Prince attempting to set up a despotism. Venizelos laid his lawyer's gown aside, donned military attire and led the insurrection of 1906 which forced the despot Prince to flee to Paris. Venizelos then returned to civil leadership, and four years later was called upon by the Prince's father, King George of Greece, to save Greece in the Balkan embroglio. He defeated Turkey and Bulgaria in succession, but owing to trickery on the part of King Constantine, who succeeded King George in 1913, he failed to get Bulgaria in line for the Balkan League. In 1914 Venizelos fought for Greece's entry into the World War on the side of the Allies, but King Constantine and his German Queen thwarted his efforts. Breaking with the King, finally, Venizelos set up a revolutionary government at Saloniki, returning in triumph to Athens in 1917. Britain and France thereupon compelled King Constantine and Prince George to abdicate, leaving the second son Alexander as King, and Greece joined the Allies. Venizelos was the chief Greek representative to the Peace Conference at Paris, where he advocated the liberation of Greek Asia Minor and the Aegean Islands from the rule of the Turk as well as a united Hellas. On the death of King Alexander, King Constantine was recalled, and Venizelos retired to his native Crete, but from time to time has resumed political activities when affairs at Athens became critical.

CHEAPER FARM LOANS

In piloting the amendments to the Canadian Farm Loan Act through the House of Commons last week, Honorable E. N. Rhodes indicated that the purpose of the measure is to loan the farmers money at interest rates below those which have prevailed for many years past—including the nine years of the Mackenzie King regime. Loans are to be made up to fifty per cent. of the value of land and buildings in all the provinces except Quebec, and up to sixty per cent. in that province, where, no chattel mortgages exist. Incidentally the Finance Minister said that in his opinion the greatest damage done to the farming population in any quarter of Canada's history resulted from the moratorium laws passed in the various provinces. These laws were put on the statute books with good intentions, but they dried up the sources of private money by frightening those financial institutions which have plenty of funds on hand. The Farm Loan Act will have to be administered in a manner that will help to correct this situation.

THANKSGIVING FIRST

There has been promulgated in the Canada Gazette a proclamation by His Majesty King George requesting special thanksgiving services in all Canadian churches on Sunday, May 5, and marking May 6, the jubilee anniversary of his accession to the Throne, as "a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing on the occasion of our silver jubilee." The special Sunday services will, says the proclamation, provide an opportunity for "appropriate expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the manifold bounties and great mercies which our loving subjects, the people of Canada, have enjoyed during our reign." Commenting on this proclamation, the Toronto Globe says it is characteristic of His Majesty that first place in the jubilee celebrations should be given to acknowledgment of Divine authority and recognition of all that a beneficent

Providence has done for the British people during the quarter-century of his reign. There will be in all parts of the Empire celebrations of a more mundane nature, the rejoicing over material success, but these will follow humble thanksgiving to the Almighty for "manifold bounties and great mercies."

Even without this Royal request there would be in the hearts of all people of the British breed a feeling of thankfulness that their Sovereign is what he is: a Christian gentleman, a wise and kindly ruler, endowed with the qualities of statesmanship; also a man whose delightful personality and whose happy domestic life appeal to all thoughtful people throughout the Empire and the world.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Between now and Easter many expectant politicians will have their anxious moments.

Lent provides an opportunity for quiet study and preparation without much social interruption, as Dr. and Mrs. Moorhead Legate's Shakespearean class realize in their rehearsals of "The Merchant of Venice."

Another airplane suicide has to be recorded, a young fellow in Toronto jumping to his doom. Down in New Hampshire they are up against the drunken airplane excursionist—a man "under the influence" having had to be put under restraint en route by seven other passengers. On arrival at Concord he was given in charge and detained in prison for trial.

The State of Victoria, Australia, has just had an election and re-elected the government, preferring the National Ministry's moderate reform policy to the Labour Party's inflationary plans. The Government of Sir Stanley Argyle won 45 out of the 65 seats. The Government consists of a combination of the United Australia and Country parties, similar to the Commonwealth government.

Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the U.S.A. Foreign Policy Association of Chicago, may not be a professional alarmist, but he certainly made his hearers "fish creep" on Saturday when he told a meeting that "war is not inevitable, but war is closer to the United States today than at any time since 1917." And he blames Roosevelt's policy of unlimited naval and aerial expansion for it, as he says, it can only be interpreted as a challenge to Japan.

Col. Beer gives, in a letter in today's Forum, the circumstances under which he was gazetted to the command of the 105th Regiment. There undoubtedly was a great deal of local wire-pulling in the matter, and ultimately Colonel Campbell, against his own better judgment, was persuaded to accept command, only to revert to second as soon as he found it convenient. The local organizers wanted a Highland Regiment, and this Sir Sam refused to grant.

Germany is at her old game of professing pacifism and at the same time setting the opposing powers at loggerheads. She has raised suspicions of Britain's bonafides in France's mind, made Soviet Russia anxious and strongly resentful of the alleged attitude of Britain toward the Eastern European pact; and in Germany, by her treatment of the British Saar Commissioner, created the impression that Britain—not France—is the Hun's real foe. Hence the undesirability of Sir John Simon making a diplomatic visit to Hitler at present.

Superstition is as prevalent today as ever it was, if we are to judge by an extraordinary incident catalogued from London. A London business man was motoring to Hull when he gave a lift to a Gypsy woman. In return she told him "there will be a dead man in your car by evening as sure as Hitler will be dead before the month is out." Sure enough, on his return journey the motorist picked up the victim of a motor accident who died before he reached London. Remembering the Gypsy's prophecy, the business man immediately went to Lloyd's and took out a short term insurance on Hitler's life. The story spread, with the result that Lloyd's had a run on Hitler short term insurance at the rate of \$50,000 to \$25,000.

Two public addresses on the poli-

Notes By The Way

Whether it stirs you to laughter, tears or acute boredom, Huey Long's recent clash with the "Square Dealers" of Baton Rouge was an excellent small-scale model of the typical European blood feud. About all that it lacked was blood. Of that, luckily, there was only a trace. One citizen was badly mauled by citizens who suspected him of being a spy. The rest suffered injuries to nothing but their sensibilities. But the affair was a sign and a portent, nevertheless. Senator Long seems to be the American model of the twentieth century dictator, and this shindig was the sort of thing that happens when dictatorships flourish. By surrendering his liberties to gain relief from a bad situation, a people is apt to get a great deal more than it bargains for. It is easier to set up a dictatorship than it is to knock one down. The Baton Rouge flurry is a disturbing sign to people who believe that liberty is their most priceless possession.—Guelph Mercury.

It is perhaps a hopeful sign for a reciprocity pact between Canada and the United States that President Roosevelt has just cancelled a new trade treaty with Brazil. Brazil has undertaken to continue in full all payments on governmental and commercial debts owing to the United States. The United States therefore would receive a large number of commodities Brazil has to sell, and to put 12 others, including coffee, on the free list. In return, Brazil will reduce duties on 28 items and put 13 others on the free list. The implication behind this treaty is that the United States serves notice that trading privileges will be granted those nations which preserve their credit as against those which have not. Canada, fortunately, is in good standing in the United States, so that the outlook for the pending reciprocity pact is rosy.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The Manitoba Association of Blacksmiths, Horseshoers and Repairmen has been holding its annual convention at Winnipeg, and the speakers declared that 1934 was a good year. They also explained that horseshoeing is only a small part of the business these days, as the blacksmith's chief task is keeping in repair the tractors, trucks and tractors of the mechanically-minded farmer and repairing gadgets around the house and farm. As there is said to be some \$352,000,000 worth of farm machinery in Western Canada, it is evident that the ancient trade is not dying out. The smith, accordingly, may still be a mighty man, "the muscles of whose brawny arms are strong as iron bands."

In the atmosphere of Boston culture and amid the delicate aroma of Boston beans, "Babe" Ruth, baseball's hero, will try to get along on a paltry \$25,000 a year. The "Babe" will be an assistant manager and a Vice-President of the Boston National League ball team, and may occasionally try his hand at a home run. A good deal of fun has been poked at the "Babe" but evidently he knows how to prepare against the encroachments of age.

The feature of fascist government which most seriously disquiets open-minded students is the apparent necessity under which all dictatorships lie to employ brutal force—even murder—to keep themselves in power. When dictators or their champions puff for us in glowing colors the great advantage of their concentrated and ordered rule, they frequently make out a very good case. They do seem to do better than the loose democracies which they suspended or with which they compete. But why do they have to shoot the people nearest to these advantages to convince them of their blessings?—Ex.

Sir Herbert Maxwell who has just passed his 90th birthday, has probably written a greater variety of books than any living author, although writing is only his hobby. He has published 41, including works on fishing, history, topography, archaeology, horticulture, general biographies, books of essays, reminiscences, and novels. Sir Herbert was M.P. for Wigtownshire from 1880 to 1906 and was a Lord of the Treasury from 1886 to 1892.—News of the World.

The India Bill, which has received its second reading in the British House of Commons, is a historic document—as historic in proportions as the Magna Carta. It is, in fact, says an exchange, the biggest bill ever to be introduced at Westminster. It is a volume of 350 pages, containing 451 clauses and 15 schedules. And it is equally big with promise for the future of the Indian peoples.

Where, when, how do things begin? If we came from the same ancestor as the ape why is it that the present ape has no discernible mental or moral attributes of

tical situation were given in Montreal on Sunday from diametrically opposite standpoints—and yet reached a point of agreement, Mr. William Irvine, M.P., G.C.F. told the People's Forum audience that capitalism had been so successful during the past 150 years that it had over-reached itself; and that if civilization is to survive men must build a system which shall be in harmony with the present-day fact of economic abundance. Alderman Schubert, addressing the Southwestern Y.M.C.A. Forum declared we had been meeting present day problems with the same ideas as 150 years ago, and did not realize that the present economic conception should be changed from one of production for profit to one of production for need.

That Body of Deeds

By James W. Deane, M.A.

A SIMPLE WAY OF FINDING OUT IF THE LIVER IS AFFECTED

Did you ever realize why the liver is considered the most important organ in the body from the health standpoint? You are apt to think of the heart, the stomach, the lungs or the kidneys as being more important than the liver because you hear more about them. The liver is called the "king of the organs" with good cause as it does more kinds of important work than any other organ. It holds one-quarter of all your blood within it all the time. The liver cleans out the poisons or other harmful substances that may be in the blood, just as the lungs take out the carbon dioxide and put the oxygen into the blood. This keeps us free of urine sickness owing to the great amount of blood that is getting cleaned all the time.

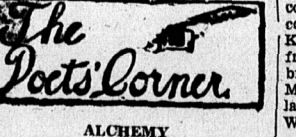
So important is this cleaning or filtering of the blood that the physicians use it as a test of the ability of the liver to do all its other jobs—store sugar, manufacture bile, manufacture coloring matter and other materials for the blood.

Three Japanese research workers, Drs. S. Nakagawa, S. Imuro and S. Suzuki describe what is called a bile acid tolerance test. On the empty stomach about six ounces of bread and three ounces of milk are taken and thirty minutes afterwards a sample of urine is taken and tested. Then one-third of a teaspoonful—about 20 drops—of a ten per cent solution of bile acid is slowly injected into the exact armpit. After this injection the urine is examined every 30 minutes until the second hour. Fifteen drops of urine are put into a tube and one drop of acetic acid is added. If the liver is not filtering out the bile acid from the blood the urine will show it—a white cloudiness—thus proving that the liver is not doing this part of its work properly.

Now while this test does not prove the liver is not doing its other jobs properly—storing sugar, making bile, helping to form blood—nevertheless as this cleaning or filtering job is the one that is first affected in liver ailments in the largest number of cases, the test will generally show whether there is any defect in the way the liver does its other jobs.

These physicians point out that the test may not tell the exact ailment affecting the liver but it does show definitely that the liver is affected.

men? We cannot create life apart from previous existence. Yet life had a starting point. Who inspired that first life? Sir Ambrose Fleming, renowned scientist, inquires these answers of those who "rationalize" the Creation. He shows that if two people mated at the time of the Flood their descendants might be as numerous as the present population of the world. If Man existed untold thousands of years before that, where are the great host of descendants? Science, says Sir Ambrose, shifts perpetually. Faith is a rock.—London Express.



ALCHEMY This that was you, by craft celestial that wrought Of carver's hand, the petals of the rose, And warm rose-petal flesh, is come to naught, Dust unto dust, by the wind's fingers strown; So down still overthrows The pride of kings, the perfume of the rose.

You give your body to the blossoming mould, You drink the dew, To all the lovely world you loved of old, And these, life's broken beauty still renew, Change upon mystic change, In twilight caverns of enchantment strange.

And all your loved and vanished loveliness, So subtly wrought, Still drinks the sun, still feels the wind's caress, In jewelled jewel or glowing petal caught; Its crystal atoms glide Into the stream of life's exultant tide.

And you, the secret dweller of the shrine, Who made its silent loveliness divine, You who were thought and action, joy and skill, Since yet endures the shell, Shall not its many-splendored pearl as well?

Dissolved to earth and lucid air once more, And roaring foam, Your flesh is one with sea and sky and shore, As in old time, ere to its alien home From far horizons came Your valiant spirit like a singing flame.

Spirit of Life! His golden alchemy Transmutates anew To his own essence, whence it came to be, The laughing soul that was the light of you, Unchanging to abide When winds are still, and silent is the tide.

(First Prize in C.A.A. Competition)

Old Parr

(Exchange)

Thomas Parr, better known as Old Parr, was born at Winton, Shropshire, in the year 1483. At least, there is his own word for it. This year will mark the tercentenary of the most important event in his career. That outstanding and certainly notable event was his life's ending. Because of his reputed years, one hundred and fifty-two no less, he was buried in Westminster Abbey. Because of his reputed years, a post mortem was undertaken by one of the most famous doctors of all time, William Harvey, the discoverer of the true theory of the circulation of the blood in the body. Unlike the more recent case of the ancient Turk, which caused the doctors at the autopsy to wonder how he had lived so long, Harvey reported that old Parr's organs were still young and his bones unossified in spite of the fact that Parr was undoubtedly very old. With all respect to the great English pioneer physician, probably modern doctors are more discerning.

Whether or not there was any truth in Old Parr's statement is perhaps beyond all settling now. The ready acceptance of his story by the people of his day, and by the publishers of books of reference since, might suggest a little credulity. A careful search of the local diocesan records shows no entry of his birth.

What a marvelous record he had, if he told the truth! He claimed to have lived under ten kings and queens. As a boy of nine, he would have heard of the strange voyage of a man named Christopher Columbus, the finding of lands to the west, and that odd new theory that the world was round. Probably the news would not reach Winton that a man named Columbus had reproduced the sayings of the philosophers by a new process called printing at Westminster. Probably the fate of the young princes in the tower strangled by orders of the evil Richard, was more a matter for conversation than a matter of fact.

He would have reached maturity long before Henry VIII met Francis at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Years afterwards, the monasteries were closed and he would see the monks turned out of doors. He would hear of Henry's many marriages. He listened to the bells ringing for Edward VI and for Queen Mary. He and his friends would talk of her efforts to re-establish the old religion. Then Elizabeth would be crowned. He would be struck at Drake's voyage around the globe and would fear the coming of the Armada. Then a foreigner, James, from Scotland, would ascend the throne, and finally Charles. His triumphant moment was to come when, conveyed in an especially constructed sedan, he should see Charles Stuart by the hand.

He lived but a little longer than a year more. After the simple food and few comforts of the country, the rich life of London proved his undoing.

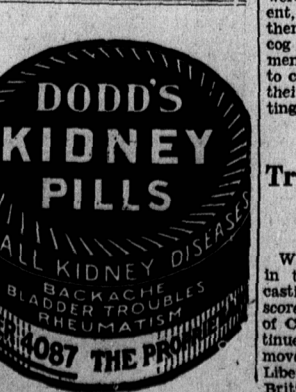
Hatching Eggs By Air

(Imperial Airways Bulletin)

An experiment never before attempted, that of sending a setting of hatching eggs for 12,000 miles by air, was carried out in connection with the recent departure of the first air mail service from this country to Australia. The eggs were consigned by Captain the Hon. C. K. Greenway (now Lord Greenway) from his poultry farm at Stanbridge Park, Romsey (Hants) to Mr. F. P. Finney, of the Rhode Island Red Club, Sydney, New South Wales.

On their first stage the eggs were flown from London to Paris. Then came a train link to Beirut, and after this an air voyage across the Mediterranean in one of the big Imperial Airways flying boats. From Cairo, the load went on above the desert to Baghdad, and on down the Persian Gulf to Bombay. Across India, the stages were flown in one of the monoplane air-liners operated by Indian Trans-Continental Airways, an associated company of Imperial Airways. From Calcutta the flight continued to Rangoon and Singapore, and then on eastward over fresh air links to Port Darwin and Brisbane—these new sections from Malaysia to Australia being operated by Qantas Empire Airways, another associated company of Imperial Airways.

The consignment of eggs reached Brisbane 12 1/2 days after leaving London, as compared with a journey of 45 days had they gone by land and sea transport, representing a saving of 32 1/2 days. From Brisbane they continued to Sydney by rail, being delivered to Mr. Finney a few days later. He immediately examined the consignment and found it in perfect condition, not a single egg having been damaged in transit. This first consignment of hatching eggs by air from England created immense interest in Australia. Photographs of the eggs, and of the box in which they travelled, appeared in the press, with full accounts of the experiment.



PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

105TH COMMAND

Sir—My attention has been called to your editorial notes under date of the 28th ultimo, in reference to the recent lamented death of Lt.-Col. Goodwill.

You recall "The stirring days of the War when recruiting was at its height" and in connection with the infantry battalion, then being recruited at Charlottetown, you convey the impression that the reason, the then Minister of Militia, Sir Sam Hughes, appointed me in command of this battalion, was that he was a personal friend of mine.

This certainly does not reflect very much credit to the ability and judgment of Sir Sam, if positions of such responsibility were being filled on the strength of personal friendship.

May I state that I never had the pleasure or honour of meeting Sir Sam Hughes, previous to the War, with but one exception, namely, when he paid a visit of courtesy in my province, if I remember right in the year 1910, and I was then second in command of the P. E. I. Light Horse.

May I also take this opportunity of correcting another impression you apparently wish to make, namely, that I was a resident of Ottawa at the time of this appointment. In August, 1914, when England declared War against Germany, I was engaged in the preparing of oyster beds in Malpeque Bay, in which venture, may I say, I had expended considerable money.

On the outbreak of War, I abandoned this enterprise and proceeded to Val Cartier Camp and overseas with the first C. E. F. as a Lieutenant in the Strathcona Horse.

After two years of active service, by the fall of 1915, I was, with other officers, who had reverted in rank, ordered back to Canada to take our proper positions and arriving in Ottawa was gazetted Lieutenant Colonel and appointed to the command of the 105th C. E. F. Battalion of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Having had eighteen years service in the Militia of Canada and two years active service at the Front, the reason of my appointment to this command is obvious. I was, at the time, a resident of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

There were, however, certain gentlemen, who for reasons certainly not military, saw fit to object to my appointment and may I say with very little credit to themselves, their province or their country, and hence, as you say, "A good deal of trouble ensued."

I am, Sir, etc.

LEWIS H. BEER.

Ottawa, March 4, 1935.

HOG PRICES

Sir—In looking over the Guardian's report of the recent meeting of the Swine Breeders Association, I noticed some very remarkable utterances attributed to the Secretary of the Livestock Marketing Board, in the course of his address on the swine industry. In one place he is made to say that "twelve or fourteen years ago, hog prices were much lower in the Province than they had any need to be," and farther on "He voiced the warning, that unless care is taken, hog producers will find themselves where they were twelve or fifteen years ago." All of which induced me to turn up the records of that period, to find out how badly off we were at that time. I have before me the returns for a shipment of dressed hogs dated Mar. 7, 1922, and sold to a Charlottetown packing concern. The price paid was 15¢ cents per lb., and the most of these hogs, if sold today on foot, would be classed as over weights, but the price would indicate anything but an unattractive market for the producer. Again, in Jan. 1920, the writer sold, on the Charlottetown Market Square, a number of dressed hogs, the price paid on this occasion being 15¢ cents per lb. This, it will be observed, was fifteen years ago, and the prices paid were not exceptional, at the time, but were current at all the best points, less half a cent for freight and buyer's commission. What was of more importance, as indicating the state of the trade, the buying was keen, and the competition spirited. Such were the prices and conditions during the period referred to, and could they be restored at the present day, the producer might think himself fortunate indeed! It should not be overlooked that one factor that made for better business then, was the presence of the small packer, who was still active, and the life of the trade. Not having facilities for slaughtering, he bought his supplies in the round, and not only did his competition strengthen the market and help the producer, but in disposing of his processed meats was a benefit to the consumer as well. When the time came that he could no longer obtain a sufficient supply of dressed hogs, he was formerly's commission, but in his time he served a useful purpose in both buying and selling, and his activities were a benefit to all concerned. The facts concerning the killing off of the small packer were fully brought out before the Stevens Commission, for everywhere it seems, he met the same tragic fate. Twelve or fifteen years ago, neither the packers or producers were as highly organized as at present, the producer especially had not then become a mere automaton, a cog in the wheel of an endless movement. It would be well for him now, to carefully review the facts, and by their aid to decide, before committing himself further.

I am, Sir, etc.

PRODUCER.

Trade Mounts Under Bennett

(Montreal Gazette) While Liberal orators taking part in the so-called general election castigated the government on the score of having brooked the trade position now shown in the country of Canada, the official returns continue to show a substantial upward movement. And while the same Liberal orators condemned the British Empire pacts which were

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