

Central Guardian

Annual Sessions

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ST. JAMES' EASTER CANTATA REHEARSAL tonight at 7. All members urgently requested to attend.

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CHURCH SERVICE—Service at Milton at 11 a.m. Rustico 3.00 p.m. Hampshire 7.30 p.m. The Rev. Gordon C. Brown, preacher. (Fratric please copy)

HIGHFIELD SERVICES.—The Sunday School in Highfield Presbyterian Church will meet Sunday afternoon March 22nd, at 2 o'clock and the church service will be held in the evening at 7.30 o'clock. T. Day Purdie will preach.

LADIES CHAMOISETTE gloves assorted shades. Special 50c. Prowse Bros., Ltd. 1044-3-20-21

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CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—Rev. D. M. Lamont will preach at Glasgow Road on Sabbath 22nd, March at 10.30 a.m. Sunday School will be reopened there at 10.00 a.m. Mr. Lamont will preach also in People's Church 7 p.m.

LADIES NEW SPRING Suits coats and dresses arriving daily Prowse Bros., Ltd. 1044-3-20-21

MANY HAPPY RETURNS—Yesterday was the 75th birthday of Mr. Donald Nicholson who with Mrs. Nicholson is at present in Tampa, Florida.

CORRECTION.—In the summary of Premier Stewart's speech yesterday there was a misquotation which should have read: Education was costing the Province too much in proportion to the value received.

MILTON PARISH SERVICES.—On Sunday, March 22nd, there will be service in St. John's Church, Milton at 11 o'clock in the morning and service in St. Mark's Church, Rustico at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rev. Gordon C. Brown, B. A., Rector of St. John's Church, Cornwallis, N. S., will officiate at both services.

SALE OF MERCHANDISE.—We have taken over the stock of an out-of-town merchant, including boots, shoes, and rubbers all sizes. Groceries and paints. Selling price Friday, J. A. MacDonald, Auctioneer, A. Aylward & Co., 92 Queen Street. 1032-3-19-21

Minards Uniment for corns and bunions

PERSONALS

Miss Josephine Gallant of O'Leary arrived in the city, Tuesday and will spend several weeks here the guest of her cousin Mrs. D. E. Gallant.

Mrs. Joseph Hughes and Mrs. James Burge, Bedford, Mrs. J. A. Morris, Miss Estelle Morris and Mr. Patrick Morris, Donaldston, returned home Wednesday by Souris train, after attending the opening of the House and St. Patrick's day celebration.

Nature's Danger Signals

Nervousness, melancholia, back ache, headache and pain in the side are all nature's danger signals which indicate some ailment peculiar to a woman. When such warning symptoms appear women may avoid much pain and suffering if they will rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as its tonic, strengthening influence speedily removes the cause and restores the system to a healthy, normal condition.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

ent that we are passing on to a period of renewed energy, of rehabilitation in trade and industries which will undoubtedly be followed by great progress in the years to come. We are on the threshold of a new era. So it was, after the Napoleonic wars ended in 1815, there was a struggle for several years of peace until in 1832 some reforms took place; the emancipation of the slaves under Wilberforce and others, and the great Reform Bill, which was carried in Great Britain in that year. It had been smouldering for the preceding century and a half before, and it ended by the popular vote being given to all people who held property. We have seen a great extension of that franchise to people who own no property, and from the male voters to the female voters.

We cannot tell what great changes this century may have in store; perhaps along the lines of reforms affecting labor and capital. At any rate we feel that there is a great change coming in Canada, and particularly in the Maritime Provinces. There is no doubt but that a change is required. It would be difficult to give a specific remedy, and the speaker did not purpose to do so, but it must be apparent to all that certain changes are needed to bring back some kind of stable conditions, and the first thing needed, he believed, is national unity. Confederation has given us organic union but we require something more—a unity of the different races renewed confidence in each other and the elimination of the sectionalism which is rampant throughout the country. We need in other words, a "unit of spirit in the bonds of peace."

Along with national unity we need national economy and reinforcement. A careful scrutiny should be made into the expenditure of any large sum of money for public works, however badly needed. And along with national unity and economy should go a stable fiscal policy at Ottawa. We must get back to something that the manufacturers and agriculturists and everyone engaged in the different activities of this country can have some faith in; something that will assure them that there is no going to be any more changes to affect this or the other class.

Only in this way will Canada be able to step forward into an era of aspiration. The faith of the public must be reconfirmed. Faith comes through vision, and without vision there is no progress. While not a visionary, Mr. Tanton believed there were visions which our people might reasonably entertain. We are used to the everyday things of life; and we are thoroughly familiar with our own industries, such as farming, fishing, and fox raising. But let us look at other affairs which are not so material in that sense of the word, in which the imagination can be somewhat developed and extended. Take for instance good roads. This is a period of good roads, the building of which is going on throughout the American continent. There is something awakening the people when they start improving their roads. And along with that has gone another idea, that of the tourist trade. In connection with this, he referred to conditions existing in Quebec Province today, where they are taking advantage of the golden harvest. In that province of great industrial activity, which is the Canadian germ of good road building. The idea of the tourist trade has been carried out and great hotels are being built at a cost of millions of dollars.

It was worth while, the speaker believed, to dwell a moment on these conditions, and to see if this Province cannot profit by the example of Quebec. A word must be said about the liquor traffic—not a very pleasant matter to speak of, but one of which it was necessary to refer. Here what are the conditions? Liquor smugglers and bootleggers are plentiful; certainly conditions are not what they should be. He referred to this, not because it was in the speech from the Throne, but because it was conspicuous by its absence from the speech. Though there has been no reference made to it, it is a question that must be grappled with. He did not wish to be taken as advocating this matter, but the smuggling, bootlegging and distilling which is going on throughout the province today, despite the great deal of legislation we have on prohibition, is working for the interperence of our people. He would like to see something done some day, and he believed it would come, to inculcate temperance habits into the people; but it cannot be done by the class of legislation we have. He was prepared to discuss this question with our moralists and temperance people at any time. He was convinced that in our present prohibition measures we are on the wrong track, and he had strong reasons for saying so.

We cannot legislate people into health and morality. It must be done in a different manner, and before we do anything we have to get a little common sense ourselves. Mr. Tanton trusted that he would not be misconstrued in any statement he had made on this subject. It was a necessary one to speak about. We have got to approach the problem with common sense and with a spirit of toleration entirely devoid of fanaticism looking matters fairly in the face, and not fearing this person or that in the constituency. He believed the representatives were sent to the Assembly to be the leaders in their constituencies, and while he was in the performance of his duties as an elected representative he intended to lead and to accept the attending responsibility.

The material needs of the Province must be looked after, and one thing that the people will not stand for is increased taxation. The expenses of the government and of the country in general are mounting every year. The Conservative Government has tried to alleviate some of the distress by taking off the poll tax, and of course that did away with one source of revenue. There was also a reduction in Government offices and a consequent saving to the tax payers. All that has helped, but still every penny must be brought to bear on the problem of getting finances. That Mr. Tanton said, was his humble opinion, as a private member of the House.

The Speech from the Throne goes on to deal with dairy production, agricultural activities, technical school, etc. He would have those subjects to others more qualified to speak on them, in passing he might say a word on school affairs. Our present English Readers should be relegated to the past; the stories and poetry in them should contain a little common sense. Facilities should be granted to all children, rich and poor, of getting at least a elementary common school education, and to get that they should not be overcrowded in their studies. He felt assured that the grant for technical education and the commercial courses in Prince of Wales College will be very acceptable and profitable to the people of this Province. Highway improvement has been an important question which has occupied the attention of our governments for the past half dozen years. About seven hundred miles of roads have been put in much better condition, graded and drained; and this work has included the building of a great many good culverts and bridges. In Mr. Tanton's district alone last year more public work than in any other district in the last preceding quarter of a century. In fact, the district "got on the map" last year. He hoped to see more of the good work continued. Three large steel concrete bridges were built, also the largest wooden and clay bridge built under the government. Twenty concrete culverts and many more steel ones; and twenty miles of excellent improved highways which were well built and at a greatly reduced cost from those highways which were built through the Province in previous years. The highway improvement has been a great aid to the people throughout the country as an object lesson; and as a result even the byroads are being kept in better shape. The Federal grant is now drawing near its termination, and there remains only \$100,000 of the disposal of which Government, forty percent of which will be paid at Ottawa, the additional \$80,000 being our own money. This sum as appears by the Speech from the Throne, will be used largely in the building of permanent bridges, culverts, etc. He trusted the Government would also see fit to fix up some of the low lying roads, where in some sections this is still needed. The upkeep of the highways will be the big question of the day. The government has tendered for a couple of hundred road drags. The cost, which used to be six or eight dollars, is now \$3.75 each. Surely in that one item there is evident sound economy. He believed that the most economical and efficient method of maintaining the roads, at least for the present, is the old reliable homely road drag. If that is properly used in the early part of the season when the soil is drying up from the last winter's frost and before the seeding operations take place, the best results will follow. That should be the time for the road masters to get out the drag, and they should be urged to carry on this work and keep the roads in good repair. His Honor's Speech refers to the silver fox industry. He had already referred to the fact that the originator of that industry came from the First District of Prince. The Speech also makes reference to the Fishermen's Union which he was proud to say also originated in his district and which he believed would be a great thing for the Island in the near future, particularly to the lobster fishing industry. Transportation conditions are greatly against this industry, but nevertheless last year an experiment was made in taking part of a carload of live lobsters in ice from here to Boston. They took sixty hours on the way, and they were accompanied by a man in charge. Only sixty percent of the lobsters were saved, but out of that sixty percent the shippers got more returns than they could have got for the 100 percent sold at English. This shows what can be done by avoiding petty sectionalism and working in co-operation towards some worthwhile end, placing our natural products upon a good market, instead of catering only to a few people who are travelling. The government was to be commended upon the installation of a modern book-keeping system throughout the various departments. The programme of legislation as outlined in the Speech is not a heavy one this year, but it can be taken to be a logical continuation and a reasonable development of that modus vivendi which the Conservative Government brought before the Province in 1923 and which received the sanction of the people at the polls; a programme for harmony and co-operation, of efficiency and economy. The programme before the House during the present session is a beneficial one to the people of the Province and at the same time it is indiscriminate of any racial, sectarian or territorial proclivities of the people. Mr. Tanton concluded his speech amid warm applause.

Second address

In rising to second the Draft Address in the Legislature Wednesday morning, March 18th, Mr. Leslie Hunter, representative for the third District of Kings, said it was not his intention to deal with all the matters referred to in the Speech though every clause was given the careful consideration and attention. Reference is made to world economic and trade conditions. While we must admit that conditions are not yet normal, it is gratifying to find that steady progress is being made in that direction. Men of ability in every walk of life, at home and abroad, are earnestly grappling with difficulties and though for various reasons we cannot hope for an immediate return to pre-war conditions, there is nevertheless a feeling of thankfulness at the improvement already noticeable.

One of the great obstacles in the way of a return to normalcy is high taxation. During recent years the increase in the rate of taxation has been out of all proportion to the increase in our population throughout the Dominion. Economy should today be the watchword of governments. It should be the business of federal and provincial parliamentary sessions to consider seriously our financial condition. Some way out of the present condition of railway deficits and increased or at least stationary Government expenses should be sought. It is evident that no country can go on indefinitely adding to its debt. The result of so doing is decidedly disturbing to contemplate. Expense accounts must be cut. Business concerns which increased their expenses during the war period have cut down since then. People are not willing today to contemplate higher taxes and it is only by rigid economy that any reduction in taxation is possible. Thankfulness is expressed in the Speech from the Throne to Divine Providence for the bountiful harvest. Though in some commodities prices were perhaps below the actual cost of production, yet for many other products good prices were realized, which more than offset the lower returns.

It is gratifying to realize that a concerted and determined effort is being made in the Maritime Provinces to improve our economic conditions. That there is room for improvement is obvious, and that the necessity is realized is evident by the activities of non-political organizations. Men today are rightly forgetting party interests and are getting together in their efforts to obtain fair treatment for the Maritime Provinces. It is noticeable today that party prejudices are being subordinated to Maritime and National interests.

We have many problems that must be faced fairly and squarely because in no other way can they be solved. A way must be found to check the exodus of our farmers to the Eastern States, and an effort should be made to revive and develop local manufacturing concerns. Many years ago we had a number of boot and shoe factories, as well as clothing factories. Here in this Province we have the raw materials out of which many of our requirements might be manufactured.

The speaker commended the aims of the Maritime Development Association, a non-political organization, which, while not attempting to duplicate the functions of governments or other existing organizations, is endeavoring to encourage and foster an awakening interest in Maritime affairs. It is intended to fill the need of a Maritime Clearing House. He felt assured that the Association would prove a useful, constructive building force. Reference is made in the Speech to the assistance given by the Department of Agriculture to local activities, and on behalf of the farmers of the Province generally Mr. Hunter wished to thank the Government for this valuable assistance. We have a number of such activities, as the breeding of pure bred stock, co-operative marketing etc., all of which are deserving of every possible assistance from the Government. Anything that tends towards the improvement of farming conditions is beneficial, perhaps more so here than in any other Province in the Dominion—to every class alike. And in view of the excellent results achieved by co-operative effort in improving our stock and marketing our products, the action of the Government in aiding and assisting these activities is justified and meets with whole-hearted approval.

Reference is also made by his Honor to the Potato Growers Association and to the seed potato industry. Everyone is aware that the Island is the home of the seed potato as well as the Silver Fox. The potato is an old Island specialty. When Lord Selkirk visited his recently arrived settlers in 1804 he found and reported to the Home Government that the principal crop was potatoes of an excellent quality, and that they alone

were sufficient for the support of the people. During the palmy days of the Nineteenth Century when every little cove resounded with the noise of hammers, there were plenty of small ships to carry our "Island Blues" to good markets. But as the population was drained to the West and the Eastern States it became necessary to look further afield for markets, and to grow for export those varieties of which "Cobblers" and "Green Mountains" are representative today in spite of the high duty, our seed potatoes can hold their own against those of Maine on the Southern markets. Credit is due in a large measure for the development of this industry to the Seed Potato Growers Association.

The Association has been of great educational value to the province in demonstrating what can be done by insisting on quality. As time goes on competition is becoming keener and it is only by setting a high standard of quality that we can hope for the best markets for our products. We have also learned to appreciate the proper application of fertilizer as a factor in greatly increased production. But success depends upon market conditions and the poor market for seed potatoes last year caught many growers by surprise. The speaker was convinced that mixed farming was the best suited to this Province. There is an element of risk in the extensive production of potatoes, with the odds against the producer. While the prospects of a continuous demand for seed potatoes are bright at present, yet it is poor business for farmers here to do otherwise than carry on other lines of farming as well.

It is regrettable that at the present time our potatoes are barred from the British market and every effort should be made to have this embargo removed. Much work of a permanent nature has been done during the past year on the highways, probably more than in any other previous year. During the Bell bridge many of our roads and bridges were shamefully neglected, and this neglect, together with the disastrous tidal storm of October 1923, necessitated a very large amount of work. It is pleasing indeed to realize that so much work of a permanent nature has been done. Many steel and concrete bridges have been built, together with a large number of concrete culverts and about eight thousand feet of steel culverts. He was glad to note that the Government purposes to use a large part of the Dominion grant which is still available for permanent highway work, and also the draining of swamps on our secondary roads. It is regrettable that owing to the conditions of the highway grant it is not possible to use a larger part of the money on secondary roads. Many of these are subject to more traffic even than our trunk lines, on which thousands of dollars have been expended.

It is pleasing to note that a system of highway maintenance is being established for the coming year. This is very important in view of the poor quality of our road building material and our climatic conditions, constant attention must be given to our roads, otherwise in a very short time they will revert to their original condition. Commendable also is the system of accounting inaugurated during the year making for simplicity and efficiency in the various departments of the Government. In all activities good progress has been made, and the people are looking forward to the future with every confidence that this progress will be continued. (Warm applause.)

Mothers Like to Treat Colds With Vapors. Direct Treatment with Vaporizing Salve Immediately Reaches Inflamed Air Passages. It is no longer necessary constantly to dose the children in treating croup, bronchitis, sore throat, or deep chest colds. Many Canadian mothers now use the "outside" remedy, Vicks Vapo Rub, for the cold troubles of all the family because it is just rubbed over the throat and chest—there is nothing to take. When so applied Vicks gives off medicated vapors which are inhaled directly into the inflamed air passages, loosening the phlegm and making the breathing easier. At the same time Vicks is absorbed and stimulates the skin like a liniment or plaster and thus aids the vapors inhaled to break up the congestion. At all drug stores 50c a jar. For free test size package, write Vicks Chemical Co., 344 St. Paul St., W. Montreal, P. Q.

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