

PRINCE EDWARD

TODAY AND SAT. MAT. 16c, 37c. EVE. 26c, 42c, 52c.

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TICKET

(Continued from page 1)

PREMIER LEA: The purpose of this bill as expressed in the act, or the necessity of it, I might say, was brought to my attention by conditions that came to my notice from time to time since I have undertaken the responsible position of Premier of this Province. There has been some slight discussion of this Act on the floor of the House and one hon. member has intimated that he would strongly oppose this bill for the reason that under the Act drunken drivers might be released and become a menace to the public. Of course, drunken drivers are not dealt with under this Act as that is a criminal offence and we do not deal with that at all. But I might say that there is no power given to the Executive Council that we do not already possess in regard to the release of prisoners; because the constitutional practice as agreed upon by the late Minister of Justice was that the Governor would act on the advice of his Council. The Governor or acts on the advice of the Council now and if the present administration felt like doing so they could release these prisoners. But the purpose of the law is to punish offenders and also to endeavor to reform them. If for any reason it is considered advisable to release a prisoner before his time expires, this bill provides that he may be given an opportunity of earning his "arty by his good behaviour, and he must undertake to report once a month, or oftener if it is deemed necessary, to the Commissioner of Police or the Police officers in the Province. He may be recommitted if he does not behave himself, without any further commitment. I think it really is a great improvement over the present arrangement. I know that there will be objection to it and we are quite willing to have it thoroughly criticised, as possibly it will be; but my aim and purpose was to provide for the many heartrending cases that came before me of possibly foolish fellows who in one instance broke the law.

HON. MR. STEWART: And you will be bothered a thousand times more when this bill goes through. PREMIER LEA: It couldn't be possible.

HON. MR. STEWART: Moreover, this is simply a gesture, and I want to say clearly that it is not to me a way of thinking. I do not think it good legislation at all. I cannot say that it is just in any way, and as said before it is only opening the door for more trouble.

PREMIER LEA: I cannot agree with my hon. friend, because the door is already open. It would be impossible for the Premier of the day to be bothered any more than he is at the present time.

HON. MR. STEWART: If you have the situation in hand, why make any change?

PREMIER LEA: They are important us in every way. They get doctors' certificates. Some doctor perhaps is more friendly than he might have been to a prisoner; he might liberate him and find after that took place that he was not behaving himself. Under this Act we would re-commit him. We would have a hold on him and he would be serving his sentence under parole and earning his liberty by his good behaviour. I am sorry my hon. friend would think that this was a gesture. If it had been brought to my attention the first year I would certainly have done the same thing because I believe it is a great improvement over the present Act.

HON. MR. STEWART: But at the same time we know human nature and we know to what extent these people will go in order to fool the Premier or the Government. It will end in every one being let out until they have committed a second or third offence.

PREMIER LEA: It positively will not. I will not consent to liberate a bootlegger under this Act. It is only those foolish fellows who for the first offence get into trouble. You can tell by the class of men who come before you. There are certain men that you would like to give a second opportunity to; men who are foolish, perhaps; not vicious men at all; but unfortunately who, under the provisions of the Act, are committed. There is the law and you can do nothing at all except to liberate them. Now we will have them out on parole and we can commit them again if they do not behave themselves. I think that is an improved method of law enforcement.

MR. SHARP: The Premier mentioned the fact that one of the members of the Opposition spoke strongly against this bill in the Budget debate. I presume I was the person he was referring to. He also stated that the Criminal Code and that this law would not apply to them. There appears to be a considerable difference of opinion on that point. In explaining the fact that large quantities of liquor were being landed in this Province, by ship-loads from around the coast, one member said this Government was not responsible, that these violations came under the Customs and Excise Acts. If you bring liquor to the coast, that comes under the Customs and Excise; but if you transfer it by car to any point on the Island, the Prohibition Commission gets after you; and if you are caught drunk in the car while conveying the liquor you are fined under the Criminal Code for driving a car under the influence of liquor.

PREMIER LEA: What would happen if you were caught drunk in the back seat? MR. SHARP: You would not be driving a car and you could be caught under the Prohibition Act, because you were caught under the influence of liquor. You might be

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trying to convey liquor from the shore to Charlottetown or Summerside at sixty miles an hour and the other occupants might be under the influence of liquor. Those people might be convicted under the Prohibition Act and released under the Ticket of Leave Act, while the driver would come under the Criminal Code. PREMIER LEA: This is under the control of the chairman of the Prohibition Commission, you know; he has got to sign the release. MR. SHARP: But you already have the opportunity of giving those first offenders a second chance. PREMIER LEA: But we have no hold on them. MR. SHARP: You wouldn't re-commit a man unless he went back into the business. You would have to have proof that he had gone back into business, and once you got that proof you could have him taken up again and put in jail for a longer term, as a second offender under the Prohibition Act. PREMIER LEA: We may be in a position of knowing and being unable to prove it. MR. SHARP: You are paying \$20,000 to a Provincial Police Force to prove it for you. HON. MR. STEWART: You wouldn't let him out unless you had proof, would you? PREMIER LEA: The Government is only acting on the recommendation of the Commission. MR. SHARP: You are opening the gate wide for every political hater in the country to come to you and demand that his particular friends will be released. DR. MCMILLAN: Suppose you passed this Act. Let us take the case that man out it would be necessary to get a permit or recommendation signed by the chairman of the Prohibition Commission? PREMIER LEA: Yes. DR. MCMILLAN: What would he know about these men? PREMIER LEA: Because they were going to him, no doubt. DR. MCMILLAN: Does that place him in a position to guarantee their conduct? PREMIER LEA: It is not a matter of guaranteeing their conduct, but of having a hold on them because they must report to the Police. DR. MCMILLAN: You feel that the Executive in conjunction with the Lieutenant Governor of the Province have not sufficient power at the present time to deal with this matter? PREMIER LEA: We have power but we do not wish to take the enforcement of the Act out of the hands of the Prohibition Commission, where it is given by statute. We don't want to over-ride them. We only act on the advice of the chairman of the Prohibition Commission. DR. MCMILLAN: Why interfere at all? PREMIER LEA: It is to give a man a chance to earn his liberty by his good behaviour. DR. MCMILLAN: Exactly; it is for the purpose of liberating certain individuals? PREMIER LEA: Certain individuals, yes. DR. MCMILLAN: That is the whole sum and substance of it? PREMIER LEA: It is done already. DR. MCMILLAN: But you want to do a little more. You want to legalize it by statute. PREMIER LEA: It is better to do it legally than be illegal. DR. MCMILLAN: So you have been doing it illegally? PREMIER LEA: No, no; we haven't. OPPOSITION MEMBERS: Oh, no? DR. MCMILLAN: But you want to legalize the practice? PREMIER LEA: I want to do anything we do, legally. DR. MCMILLAN: Have you any knowledge of the number released under the present system who have returned to their bootlegging? PREMIER LEA: I can't tell you that offhand. I can't guarantee their good behaviour. DR. MCMILLAN: Of course you can't. PREMIER LEA: It is impossible for me to do so. DR. MCMILLAN: And you will be just as much in the dark under the Act that is proposed. You let a man

THE MARKETS

(Canadian Press) MONTREAL, Que., April 30.—On the produce and dairy market here today quotations of butter in carlots were unchanged and to retailers were lower while egg prices were irregular and cheese and potato quotations were unchanged. Number one finest pasteurized, fresh and regraded butter was quoted unchanged at 22 1-2 to 22 3-4 cents a pound. To retailers solids and prints lost one cent at 24 and 15 cents a pound, respectively. Carlot prices of fresh Ontario and prairie eggs were unchanged, extras being quoted at 20 to 21 cents, firsts at 18 to 19 cents and seconds at 16 to 17 cents a dozen. Fresh British Columbia extras, firsts and seconds in carlots, all gained one cent at 22 cents, 20 cents, and 18 cents a dozen, respectively. Quotations to retailers in carlots were mainly lower, fresh specials and extras declining 1/2 cent at 27 and 25 cents and fresh firsts gained a cent at 23 cents while fresh seconds were unchanged at 20 cents a dozen. On the cheese market Ontario coltred was quoted at 9 3-4 to 10 cents a pound and last summer's cheese at 13 to 14 cents a pound. New Brunswick green mountain potatoes, in carlots were eighty cents per eighty pound bag or ninety pounds per bag and to retailers 90 cents per 80 pound bag. New number one Florida potatoes were quoted at 59 per barrel and number two at \$7.50 per barrel.

Murray Harbor North

Mr. John Reynolds of Point Pleasant, who was over for a time in Trenton, N. S., visited his mother here on Tuesday. Mr. George Murray, who drives one of the best country general stores in wheels, made his rounds through our district the first of the week and reports business good. He spent Tuesday evening and night at the home of Mr. William Sencabaugh.

Funeral of Our Wars

A large number of our residents attended the funeral of Mrs. Jackson, at Murray Harbor South on Monday afternoon and also that of Ernest Graham on Tuesday. Both these young people grew up in this part and were very highly respected. The deaths have thrown a sadness over the whole community.

Mrs. Benjamin Richards and Mr. Sam Llewellyn

Mrs. Benjamin Richards and Mr. Sam Llewellyn are both very poorly at time of writing and no great hopes of recovery are held out for either.

Sheep shearing has been carried on

during the past week by many of our successful farmers.

Most of our fox farmers report the

arrival of several large litters and the percentage of losses small.

Mother's Day will be observed in the Presbyterian Church here on the usual day, the second Sabbath—M.

African Wars

Like Athletic Games In U.S.

CHICAGO, April 30. (U. P.)—War among the primitive African tribes is not the serious business that it is among civilized nations. It would correspond to American athletic contests, according to two University of Chicago anthropologists recently returned after living a year in Nimbin, Liberia. The men are Dr. George Herzog, research associate, and Charles G. Blooah, son of a Djabo chieftain, who ran away from his home 20 years ago and came to America to achieve a degree at the University. Their expedition was made to obtain an ethnological survey of the Djabo people. "The native Africans play at war and cease hostilities when the fighting becomes furious," Dr. Herzog said. "Drums beat the war, call and there is a great excitement as every member of the village marches off to war.

Drum as Cheer Leader

The drum serves as a cheer leader and talks to the men in their drum language as they march along. When the enemy is met, the players of both sides pretend complete ignorance as to the identity or intentions of the other tribe. "Next the two armies mix informally, starting by arguing with each other, and then ending up by slaps and blows. When the horn blower sees that the emotions are well worked up, he blows the signal to reform and the two armies engage in earnest battle with their bush knives. Horn players report the progress of the battle and sing the praises of individuals who are performing deeds of valor and encouraging them to greater achievements.

When one side decides it is beaten,

it retreats to its village. The enemy does not pursue into the town, for it knows that the war will be very bloody if it forces its rival to fight in defense of its hearth and home.

Puzzled by Our Wars

"One thing that puzzled the Africans about our great war was our failure to run home when the fighting became so terrible." Blooah said the primitive Africans still believe the white man a witch of great power but they have learned it is not safe to harm any European. They could not comprehend why the white man wants to live in huge cities where he can know only a few people and they were puzzled how we could get along with only one wife, the explorers said. Blooah's return was widely heralded by his tribe because they were in need of an educated representative to carry on negotiations before the Liberian government in a land dispute with a neighboring tribe.

THE MANGEL CROP

(Experimental Farms Note)

The mangel is quite different from the turnip in its habit of growth. A vigorous early start is necessary if a good mangel crop is to be secured. The plant demands plenty of available plant food to establish a good root development early, so that when

the worm season approaches it may

make the growth necessary to give well developed roots. The crop must be planted early in May. The turnip crop may be seeded a month later and good crops be obtained, because of the fact that the turnip grows at a lower temperature and during the late fall may make its best growth. To make its best summer growth the mangel plant should be well established, and this is not possible unless close attention has been given to the previous preparation of the soil.

Manure may be applied in the spring to a turnip crop and good results be obtained, because by early fall the manure has decayed and the plant food in it has been liberated. In the case of mangels this procedure will not give good yields unless a readily available fertilizer has been applied to give the plant a good start. It is usually the case that sod lands have little readily available plant food in it is available, and this decay can take place only after warm weather, suitable, and bacterial action to bring about decay, has arrived.

For a mangel crop it is, therefore, a good plan to use an area that had been manured the previous year for roots, potatoes, corn or oats, peas and vetches, and which has been well cultivated. Such a soil usually has a surplus of readily available plant food which will supply the needs of the mangel for early growth. The manure, at the rate of 15 tons per acre may be applied to such a soil in the fall and plowed under, or it may be put on in the spring and plowed under.

It is wise to use in addition 800 pounds of a 4-8-7 fertilizer that is, one containing 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 7 per cent potash. This may be made up by mixing the following: 107 pounds of nitrate of soda, 80 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 430 pounds of

superphosphate and 112 pounds of

muriate of potash. This totals 699 pounds, and is equivalent to 800 pounds of 4-8-7 fertilizer. This will give the plants a vigorous early start supplying the available plant food necessary for early growth.

It is difficult to handle hogs and poultry without a liberal supply of mangels for winter feeding. The Danish Slurstrup, Giant Yellow Intermediate, and Giant Sugar White or Rose are the best sorts. Seeding should be done on the freshly prepared soil, covering the seeds one-half to three-quarters of an inch deep. Eight to ten pounds of seed is used per acre. Mangels may be seeded on the same soil year after year, and usually the best results are obtained if this practice is followed.

The magistrate was anxious to arrive

at the facts. "Now," said he to the witness, "tell us exactly when the defendant said," "He said he stole the pig, your worship," said Smith.

"Nonsense, he couldn't have used the third person." "Ah, there was no third person at all, your worship; just him and me." "Of course, but he couldn't have said 'He stole the pig.' You mean he said 'I stole the pig.'"

"Oh, no, your worship," replied Smith; "nobody ever thought of mentioning your honor's name at all, at all."

A dead horse was declared the winner

of a race at Ledshaw. Taking part in the Nomination Open race of Wirral Harriers point-to-point, Golden Knot was second and fell dead on the way to the paddock. The declared winner of the race, Gimant, was subsequently disqualified for passing on the wrong side of a flag and the race was awarded to the dead horse.

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