

Through storm and calm, winter and summer, the lighthousekeepers of the Maritimes send out their flashing signals over the dark waters to guide deep sea mariners and coastwise crews.

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THE MARITIME SMOKE

Derides Nazi Reports Of British Losses

LONDON, April 23 (CP)—Deriding exaggerated German reports, Lord Hankey, minister without portfolio and member of the war cabinet, told the House of Lords today that since the start of Scandinavian operations five British naval craft, 11 of smaller type, had been sunk and 13 damaged, some very slightly. Making a detailed statement on naval casualties in reply to a question from Lord Samuel, Lord Hankey contrasted this total with German claims that 42 British warships, including five battleships and two battle cruisers, had been sunk or seriously damaged in the same period. "British and Norwegian forces, he said, were known to have sunk a minimum of 16 German warships, including three big craft. In addition a number of Nazi submarines had been sunk or damaged but these successes had not yet been announced. "Since the German invasion of Norway and Denmark, three destroyers, one submarine and one admiralty trawler have been sunk and a fourth destroyer, H. M. S. Hardy, was beached after being damaged. One cruiser and two destroyers have both received hits. No serious damage was done in either case nor was the fighting efficiency of the ships in any way affected. "In addition, as has been announced in the press, four other destroyers have received some damage not of a serious nature. Three cru-

isers have received trifling damage from bomb splinters.

"To contrast these losses with those the enemy claims to have inflicted is no easy task, since consistency has never been a characteristic of enemy propaganda. Their claims are totalled by no known rule of arithmetic.

"The German battle cruiser Scharnhorst has been damaged in an engagement with H. M. S. Renown, while our Norwegian allies report that another enemy battle cruiser, the Gneisenau, has been sunk. In addition the Admiral Scheer (pocket battleship) was hit by torpedoes from one of our submarines and we have every reason to believe that she has at least been very seriously damaged.

"The enemy themselves admit the loss of two cruisers, while hits also were obtained on two other cruisers by aircraft of the Royal Air Force and the fleet air arm, and there is every probability that they were sunk. Another cruiser was reported to have been sunk by the Norwegians and at least eight enemy destroyers have been sunk and others damaged.

Fierce Seas Sweep Digby's Waterfront

DIGBY, N. S., April 23 (CP)—Sens broke over Digby's business district during the night when the storm that swept the Maritimes during the last two days resulted in a tide of 28 1-2 feet. Abutments and breastworks were damaged slightly by the force of the seas. One huge wave catapulted a small dory which had been drifting in the basin against a breastwork smashing the tiny craft to bits. Two large scows lashed to the end of a spur pier broke loose and were swept ashore on the beach near the Baptist Church, narrowly missing the business section of the town. Heavy damage would have resulted if they had struck any of the buildings on the east side of the Water Street business district.

NEARLY CURED OF TEA-DRINKING HABIT

LONDON, April 24—Somebody threw the Daily Mail office into the nearest thing to utter confusion by bringing in a packet of Ersatz tea "right off the boat" from Germany. It nearly cured the adventurers who tasted it of the tea-drinking habit.

The "tea" looked like green dust mixed with small pieces of straw, said the reporter who rounded up some opinions on the concoction. It was a packet that bore a picture of a benevolent Franciscan monk walking through a wood.

"Well, we tried it with milk and sugar, without milk and with sugar, without sugar and—oh well, we tried it every way and we couldn't decide which was the least unpleasant," the reporter said.

A colleague opined that it tasted "rather like hot water thrown over a handful of green rubbish." The reporter took the stuff to a famous tea firm where a professional taster said he had never tasted anything like it. He thought the stuff was mainly dried mint leaves and herbs flavored with peppermint.

Canada's domestic exports during March had a value of \$82,720,453 compared with \$69,269,525 in the same month a year ago.

Sees Grim Determination In Budget

LONDON, April 24 (Wednesday)—CP Cabinet member and press secretary Sir John Simon's "pay tilt" it hurts—and then some" budget and generally agreed that it showed the grim determination of the British people to pursue the costly war to the end.

Typical comment was a paragraph in the Manchester Evening Free Press which said the budget shows how colossal is the wealth of this country and therefore how strong "is the economic weapon we can bring to bear against Hitler. The budget may compel wry faces in Britain but it will most certainly give Adolf Hitler a headache." The Daily Express said that the public would praise the chancellor of the exchequer for his realism and put up with a good heart. The Daily Telegraph observed that the budget was certain to make a strong appeal to the public as an imaginative effort to grapple with a tremendous problem.

The Yorkshire Post said the budget was to be welcomed as a fierce statement of war. Its scale was colossal, the newspaper said, but "we are fighting a terrific war with no early victory in sight. We cannot hope to succeed with half measures."

Some Complaints

There were some complaints. The Daily Mail called it a budget "bad" because of the "dubious new purchase tax" while the Daily Herald complained that all the new or increased taxes were indirect ones "and indirect taxes always fall most heavily on those with the smallest resources."

The Manchester Guardian said the budget was less drastic than expected "and almost certainly less drastic than the situation warrants." It said Sir John assumed that Britain would spend during the whole of the fiscal year only one quarter more than in the first seven months of the war. That estimate "brings us for the whole of the year to a rate at which Germany is now spending," it added.

The Guardian said that this was nothing to be proud of and was a reflection of the imperfect mobilization of British resources.

The Morning Advertiser said that many Britons already are feeling the pinch of privation.

"This new budget," it said "may be for them a complete shipwreck of the last hopes they had."

CANNED IN CANADA

The preliminary report on the 1939 pack of canned fruits and vegetables in Canada, shows that some of the principal fruit packs were 28,462,168 pounds apples; 22,578,531 pounds peaches; 19,278,067 pounds Keiffer pears; 8,528,856 Bartlett pears; 3,891,155 pounds cherries and 3,188,284 pounds plums. Among the canned vegetable packs were 31,952,435 pounds tomatoes; 28,399,128 pounds tomato juice; 25,238,559 pounds tomato pulp; 61,996,105 pounds beans; 33,471,371 pounds peas, and 78,616,611 pounds soups. The output of domestic canners is not included in these figures.

The Government grade mark of eggs is the purchaser's guide. In the grading requirements, the colour of the shell does not apply. Some breeds of poultry lay white eggs and others, brown. The value and the quality of the eggs in any grade remains the same regardless of the colour of the shell.

BUY RAMSAY'S THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT

Alleges Change In Conditions Re Prohibition

Premier Campbell Discusses Plebiscite Issue In Speech On The Budget.

Discussing what he described as "an unusual and unorthodox estimate for administration of Justice, Premier Campbell in his budget speech in the Legislature Tuesday night said \$6,000 was being appropriated to cover expenses of a plebiscite at which the people would be given "a full opportunity of expressing their opinion once more on the much-vexed question of Prohibition."

Concerning the enforcement of the Act, he said he could point to a very important achievement during the past year—"the complete elimination of traffic in smuggled liquor."

In 1927, he continued, the Stewart Government had declared their "utter inability to enforce Prohibition" and in 1935, when he took over the enforcement, liquor was being imported and sold openly as groceries. By 1938 he was able to report a "substantial reduction" in smuggled liquor and now he could report "complete and absolute elimination" of this traffic. This was due, he said, to constant vigilance by the R.C.M.P. by land, sea and air.

Unfortunately this had resulted in two countervailing tendencies, namely, the manufacture of moonshine, with which the police were now successfully coping, and increased sales by government vendors. The latter condition was more obvious to outside observers, and therefore loomed as even a greater evil than the sale and consumption of smuggled liquor. Possibly, however, this evil was more apparent than real. "I do not think for a moment that the amount of liquor sold legally in the vendors' shops was as great or as harmful as the amount of smuggling and bootlegging in previous years, he said.

"The Principal Eyebore"

Recommendations were "persistently coming in" to restrict the doctors in their capacity to prescribe alcoholic liquor. This was contrary to the spirit of the Act, which gave no right to impose numerical restriction in this regard. Power is given to deal with doctors who specifically offend but even in this direction the physicians themselves must largely be the judges between themselves and their patients. Nevertheless, "vendors' sales seem to be the principal eyebore to the advocates of temperance at the present time."

The doctors, Premier Campbell said, were "not altogether to blame." The line of demarcation between the medicinal requirements of alcohol and its requirements for other purposes is vague, and can at best be vaguely drawn. Many doctors believe that light ales, stouts and milder alcoholic liquor may be used as a tonic, as more or less regular appetizers for a certain class of people. He understood there were authorities who are of the opinion that a certain quantity of alcohol was required as the only known preventative of coronary thrombosis, and that a large number of the medical fraternity conscientiously believed that the soothing and mildly stimulating effect of what might be called the temperate use of alcoholic beverages was beneficial not only to the social proclivities but to the health of the individual so indulging.

"So I hesitate to blame the doctors too much for a situation of this kind that arises, because it must be very difficult for them to determine in any individual case whether the patient who applies to them will really be benefited medically by the use of alcohol or not. I am not advocating the use of alcoholic liquor even for the purposes for which I have suggested it might be recommended, because I am aware that there is a large body of medical opinion which holds that any alleged advantages are many times overborne by its harmful effects."

Attitude of Church People

Another problem the doctors were up against was the attitude of church people, the Premier said. One doctor whom he had censured for using a large number of scripts in the month of December argued that a very important Christian festival occurred in that month, and a number of church people had come to him to obtain what they regarded as something indispensable for the purpose of celebrating the festival properly. The doctor said he did not know where to draw the line. "Under those circumstances it is hardly fair to lay the blame on the government or even on the doctors," the Premier said.

There were, he suggested, two reasons for the increased sales of liquor through the vendors. First there was the demand to replace the beverages which were formerly smuggled.

In the second place, the Premier maintained, there was a changed attitude in North America towards the use of liquor for beverage purposes. Previous to 1927 prohibition had been the law in United States and Canada. The States were still under Prohibition in that year, and so was Nova Scotia. The other Canadian provinces had just discarded Prohibition. Drinking, at least in public, was still frowned upon by all law-abiding citizens.

By 1940, he continued, the situation had become different. Government control had been in force in all Canadian provinces except Prince Edward Island for several years, and a still more open form of liquor sales had been in vogue in the United States. Consequently alcoholic beverages have become a recognized social amenity of the whole continent, especially among those who travel and visit.

Islanders "Impatient"

The statistics presented to the Government last week by the temperance delegation prove conclusively that drinking has everywhere increased enormously under government control. Many Island people who travel abroad have become impatient to have, at home, the freedom which they can enjoy abroad. Many of the hospitable people of the Province feel that it is necessary to entertain their guests in the same sociable manner as they do in other Provinces and States. He had seen a man, on the train, when they got to Tormentine, pull a bottle out of his pocket with the remark, "We are in Canada now."

The Premier said he was not attempting to, "justify" this attitude, but merely stating the situation as it exists. Much less he was suggesting that we should shape our temperance laws to suit the tourist trade. He merely wished to emphasize the additional difficulties of enforcement which confront our efforts "to live on a moral sphere superior to that of the rest of the world."

"We are faced," he added, "by the problem of legislating, not only for our own 90,000-odd people, but for a much larger number, probably 150,000, who visit our Province annually."

"It is quite impossible to superimpose a legislated abstinence upon a social and moral attitude of opposition or indifference. I believe, therefore, that it is highly desirable that the electors of the Province should once more express their opinion on this important subject."

Basic Question

The basic question of the plebiscite will be between two alternatives, namely:

1. Retention of the present Act which prohibits the sale of all alcoholic liquors except for medicinal use.

2. Sale of beer and light wine under permits for beverage purposes, while retaining the necessity of medical prescriptions for stronger alcoholic liquors.

The issue, the Premier said, was "clear-cut and definite: whether on one hand, beer and wine would merely prove to be the thin edge of a wedge, and would result in greater intemperance than can be secured under the present law; or whether, on the other hand, the relaxation of restrictions on beer and wine would greatly improve conditions by eliminating the beverage use of strong liquors, both vendors' and moonshine."

Statistics "Irrelevant"

Statistics had recently been cited to the Government to show that increased facilities for the consumption of beer and wine invariably lead to increased consumption of all liquors. "Unfortunately," the Premier said, "these statistics do not help us at all; in fact they are entirely irrelevant, because in United States and in all other Canadian Provinces, easier facilities for beer and wine were invariably accompanied by most temperate nations in the world. That, he admitted, may be due to conditions which do not apply here, and perhaps could not be taken as an index."

Without expressing any opinion on the merits of such an experiment," he said, "I believe the important thing is for every citizen to be sincere in his desire for true temperance and strict law observance. This can be achieved only if each elector's vote is the expression of a pledge to observe strictly whatever law is approved by the majority. So long as people vote for a law which they do not intend to keep, there will be enforcement difficulties."

Replying to the suggestion that conditions would be better under enforcement by a Prohibition Commission, the Premier said that he, as Attorney General, "did not want any Commission to hide behind. The Government's dealings with liquor firms and agents was "an open book." The last Commission, he said, had employed a purchasing agent from four or five places. He did not know whether the then Government was hiding from the Commission, or the Commission from the Government.

It had been suggested that the beer and wine bill introduced by Mr. Mustard had been sponsored by the liquor interests. The parties making that irresponsible charge were unfair both to Mr. Mustard and to the Legislature as a whole, the Premier said. He had warning to all liquor dealers with whom the Government did business in any form that they must not interfere or attempt to influence the voting. He had already received numerous letters from these firms, giving their assurance in this regard.

Even if the amendment does come into effect as a result of the plebiscite," the Premier said, "I do not think revenues should be put into current account until the new system has been thoroughly tried and proved. Even then the counting of increased liquor income as current revenue is a doubtful practice, as the Treasury thereby acquires a vested interest which it becomes unwilling to relinquish. For these reasons the estimate of revenue from Prohibition enforcement during the present year represents a decrease rather than an increase over last year.

The gross value of production in the artificial and real silk industry in Canada during 1938 amounted to \$23,871,992.

Advertisement for CONGOLEUM RUGS. Features the slogan 'It's Easy to Win a Lovely CONGOLEUM RUG' and 'Over 2000 are given away by Dealers across Canada'. Includes images of various rug designs like 'HYANNIS - No. 424', 'NOMAD - No. 652', and 'CARNIVAL - No. 419'. A contest is announced where users guess the number of rugs on display to win a rug. The contest closes noon Saturday and the winning number will be posted in the dealer's window at 4 p.m. the same afternoon. A special offer is also mentioned: 'If you purchase a genuine Congoleum Gold Seal Rug during the period of this contest and then prove to be the winner of the prize rug, you have the option of taking the prize rug or of having the full purchase price of the rug you have already bought refunded. This is your opportunity of getting a rug of larger size FREE. Don't miss this chance!' The advertisement is for CONGOLEUM CANADA LIMITED MONTREAL.

Advertisement for CONGOLEUM RUGS. Features the slogan 'CONGOLEUM RUGS' and 'THE SIMPSON EASTERN F. A. Stewart Jones ROBERT SIMPSON LIMITED Representative Phone 602'. Includes the text 'Call and Inspect Our Display of CONGOLEUM RUGS BRACE, McKAY & CO., LTD. SUMMERSIDE'. A contest is mentioned: 'For CONGOLEUM RUGS at LOWEST PRICES See PROWSE BROS., LTD.'. The advertisement also states 'We Carry a Complete Line of CONGOLEUM RUGS MOORE & McLEOD LTD.' and 'Our Stock of Congoleum Rugs is Complete JOHN MacLEAN & SON Montague'. At the bottom, it says 'See Our Fine Selection of the Latest Designs R. T. HOLMAN LTD. SUMMERSIDE CHARLOTTETOWN'.

Advertisement for The NOVA SCOTIAN HALIFAX, N.S. It features an illustration of a large, ornate building. The text describes it as a modern fireproof structure with the latest fire protective appliances, 170 splendidly appointed guest rooms, all with tub and shower—an unsurpassed cuisine serving sea-foods of the province as a specialty and service of metropolitan standard. It is connected by hotel and railway station, eliminating taxi and baggage transfer charges. Rates are listed as \$3.50 per day. Contact information for C. N. R. Agent is provided. The advertisement is for CANADIAN NATIONAL Hotels.