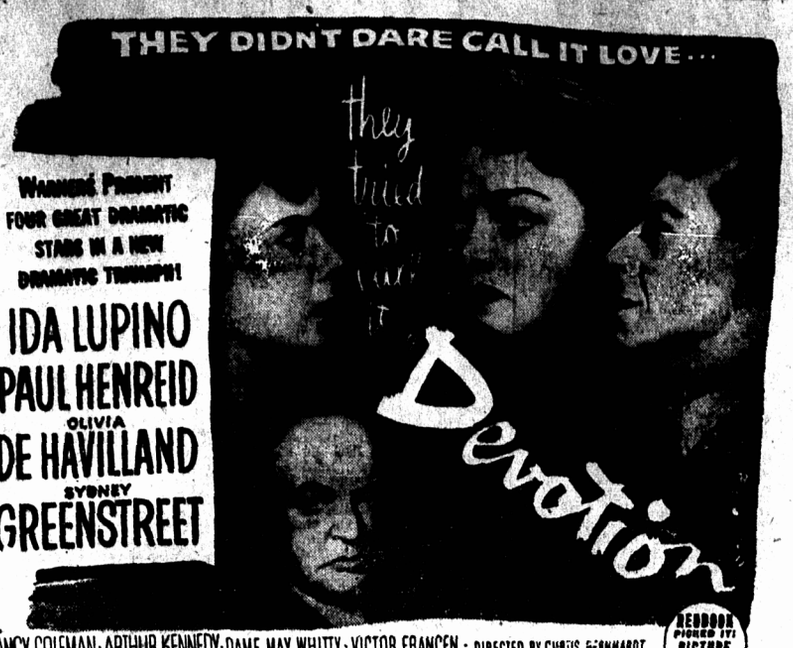
PRINCE EDWARD— TO-DAY-TUE.-WED.

THEY DIDN'T DARE CALL IT LOVE...



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with NANCY COLEMAN · ARTHUR KENNEDY · DAME MAY WHITTY · VICTOR FRANCEN · DIRECTED BY CURTIS BERNHARDT

HEADLINE PICKED IT! PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Also Sports, "SNOW EAGLES" — Shows 3:15 - 7 - 9

CAPITOL — TO-DAY—TUE.—WED.
SHOWING AT 3:15 - 7 AND 8:45

ALSO: NEWS - SPORTS

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YOUNG CANDIDATE

SYDNEY, Australia — (CP) — Housing Minister H. P. Lazzarini will be opposed in Werrika, N.S.W., by Ray Watson, 23-year-old ex-serviceman when the general election is held later this year. Watson, formerly a leading writer in the Royal Australian Navy, is the choice of the Liberal Party for the riding.

SLOW PROCESS

Geologists say coal has been in the making for perhaps 300,000,000 years.

IS YOUR THROAT Sore With Cold?

Your trouble may be due to Bacteria that has lodged in the lining of your nose and throat. You may even be developing Grippe or Bronchitis What you want most of all is comfort and relief; if so, use **Polson's Cough Syrup** which contains powerful antiseptics that act effectively upon the germ-infected areas of your nose and throat. The sore, irritable places get soothing relief. Transient congestion is helped. Swollen membranes are reduced. Coughing spasms are relieved and phlegm is loosened. Many weak-throated people find **Polson's Cough Syrup** gives them welcome relief for their troubles due to cold. Why experiment any longer? Fight off your throat trouble now, knock out your cold and get back to better health again. Use **Polson's Cough Syrup.** Sold by all dealers in medicine in 35c bottles.

POLSON'S COUGH SYRUP

CANDLES STAGE

It is newer to use candles in your antique lighting fixtures than to have them wired for electricity. Lustre candlesticks and girandloes with mirror backs, say the decorators, are more attractive when used with candles, the way they were originally.

Lustre candlesticks date back to the eighteenth century and were inspired by the crystal chandeliers and wall sconces in vogue at that time. They vary in design and form, but all are distinguished by the crystal pendants which are responsible for their being called "lustres." Some of the more familiar lustre candlesticks, which many of you have seen and admired, are made of ruby red or green Bohemian glass; or of overlay glass in turquoise or other colors. Gold leaf is often used, for decoration. Icicle pendants or strings of faceted drops are part of the design.

A pair of lustres make an effective mantel decoration in a modern home and are attractive for a dinner table setting where their crystal pendants catch every gleam of light. Some modern reproductions of antique lustres are now made in glass with imported crystal pendants. Hurricane glass shades are used with these, making them practical for summer tables and outdoor dining by candlelight.

Antique Fixtures

Girandoles are another of the antique lighting fixtures that are popular in homes with traditional furnishings. They are always made with candle brackets and usually have mirror backs to reflect the candle light. Girandoles date from about 1760 and trace their inspiration to the crystal fixtures that inspired lustre candle-sticks. Crystal, gilded wood, silvered bronze, ormolu, Dresden porcelain, brass and pewter have all been used for girandoles at one time or another. Decorative motifs changed according to the period. Sheaths of arrows, classic columns and broken shafts appeared on the Neo Classic girandoles of the Regency period, which is now so popular, while their French counterpart, the Empire style, shows Imperal eagles, cornucopia and sphynxes that celebrated Napoleon's Egyptian campaign.

Some fine examples of girandoles and lustre candlesticks were shown at a recent Antique Show at Madison Square Garden in New York. Among those exhibited is a pair of Regency ormolu girandoles made about 1810 that have the Roman fasces for decoration. A pair of Dresden girandoles made in the famous continental factory at Meissen are in the exhibit.

Georgetown And Vicinity

Mrs. W.T Wood was a visitor to the City recently.

Mr. Raymond Lavandier was in Charlottetown on a business trip recently.

Miss Mabel Lavers, accompanied by her grandson, Tommie Llewellyn were visitors to Montague recently.

Mr. Roy Yorston, veteran of the second World War, has returned from a trip to Camp Hill Hospital,

Mr. Maurice Fitzpatrick, Woodville Mills was a visitor to Georgetown recently.

Mr. Herbie Stewart, who is taking a course in plumbing in Charlottetown, spent the weekend at his home here.

Mr. Frank Parker, Grade XI student at Montague High School, spent the weekend at his home here.

Some improvement is evident in the streets since a drag was run over them a few days ago. Due to the open winter, the streets took quite a beating and will require considerable work to put them in shape again.

Georgetonians visiting Charlottetown recently included,—Mrs. Ernest Doyle, Miss Mary Doyle, Mr. Harry Lavers, Rev. G.R. Hartman, Mrs. Hartman and son Christopher, Miss Genevieve Soloman, Mrs. Richard Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. James Mofswain.

Miss Hilda Gillis, B. Paed., National Film Board representative, held two showings of free movies in Georgetown Hall on Thursday. A technicolor picture on Newfoundland, a picture on the subject of "cancer" and a sing song, were thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience.

Mrs. Spurgeon Walker and family who have been spending the winter at Mrs. Walkers' parents home in Souris, arrived here on Thursday and have again taken up residence in their home on Richmond Street. Mr. Walker is C.N.R. sectionman.

Mrs. Marcellus Gotell has returned here after spending the past couple of months in Morell with relatives. Mrs Gotell plans on leaving for Montreal in the near future where she will meet her husband who is at present in South America as a member of the merchant marine, on one of the Park Line boats.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT Good for LUMBAGO JUST PAT IT ON!

Baptist Church

The morning worship service was conducted by Major (Rev.) B. J. Warr, Maritime Secretary, Lord's Day Alliance, who spoke from the words of Psalm 16:6 "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea I have a goodly heritage", emphasizing more particularly "A goodly heritage". His address showed the benefits the Christian Sabbath has brought to mankind down through the ages, in the opportunities it has given for corporate worship and rest and relaxation from the tiring qualities and monotonies of daily work and business worries. He also clearly pointed out the accomplishments of the Lord's Day Alliance in preserving this sorely needed one-in-seven day of rest for man. It is interesting to note that on the day of Major Warr's last visit to Charlottetown the Great War was declared. On that day from his hotel room here, he wrote offering his services in the great struggle. His offer was accepted and leave of absence granted him by the Lord's Day Alliance. After spending six years in military service in Canada and overseas he returned to Canada and resumed his duties with the Lord's Day Alliance on his discharge in October, 1945.

The Baptist Church welcomed as its evening leader of worship Rev. M. D. Dunbar of the Central Christian Church, City, whose kindly offer to assist the Church in Pastor Levy's absence, attending conference in Toronto, was much appreciated by the Church officers and members.

Mr. Dunbar choose the immortal words "Behold the Man" around which to build his scholarly and spiritually challenging sermon. He vividly portrayed the love, humanity and Divine consideration of the Christ and pleaded most earnestly for personal consecration of the lives and God-given powers of all in the service of the Son of God so as to forward the interests of Christ's Kingdom on earth.

The anthems of the day were:—Morning service, "Prayer" by Handel. Evening, "O Lord My God"—Wesley.

The flowers on the Communion Table, placed in the Church by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burns, were in loving memory of Lemuel H. Burns, who departed this life five years ago, May 7, 1941.

BOY SCOUT MEETING

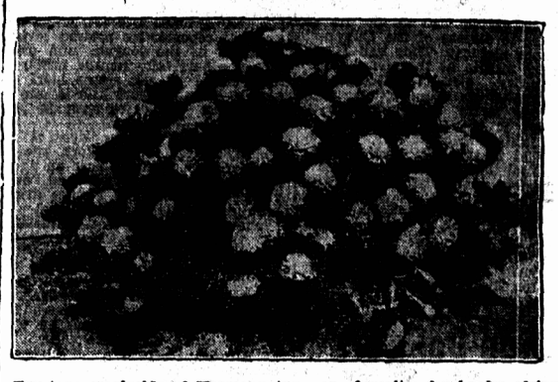
The annual meeting of the Queen's District Boy Scout Association will be held on

MONDAY EVENING AT 7.30 P.M. IN THE CITY BUILDING

All who are interested in the Boy Scouts are requested to attend.

Newest Marigolds Marvels of Plant Breeders' Skill

Left to right, single marigolds, carnation flowered, and chrysanthemum flowered.



Two-tone marigolds of Harmony type are favorites for border edgings

Ever since marigolds were taken to Europe from Mexico, and given the name—"Marygold"—which until then had belonged to the calendula, they have been important flowers.

But not until plant breeders worked the marvelous improvements on them accomplished in the last ten years did they become one of the three most popular flower families.

And improvements continue. This is an ambitious clan, eager to advance, and almost every year an important improvement has been announced. There have always been tall and dwarf marigolds, and double and single. But where formerly the tall, large double African type were all of one form, extremely regular and tight, now we have giant marigolds whose flowers resemble chrysanthemums, carnations, even peonies.

There are varieties which have no marigold odor; others in which two species, called African and French (though all are actually Mexican in origin) have been crossed for the first time to produce hybrid strains, with larger flowers of red coloring than were known before.

Progress has also been made in the dwarf type, which it so useful for low borders along walks, or in front of taller flowers. Marigolds thus fill many roles in the garden, from foreground to background; andthey bloom so freely that every garden should grow some.

The seeds are large and soft, easily rotting in soil which is too damp and cold. They should not be sown directly in the garden until about the time that beans are safe They stand transplanting well, so can be started under protection, and moved to the garden when the danger of frost is over. They are seldom attacked by insects and have no serious disease.

Crop Report

WINNIPEG, Man., May 3 — Wheat seeding is well advanced in many parts of western Canada, notably in southern sections, with early sown wheat beginning to show above the ground in a few districts.

Little precipitation has occurred to date and high winds have caused some soil drifting in Saskatchewan and Alberta recently, according to the first weekly crop report of the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian National Railways.

In southern Manitoba, wheat seeding varies from twenty percent to completion in some districts, being about three weeks earlier than last year. Indications are that wheat acreage will be increased about ten percent with little change in coarse grains. Increased what seeding will reduce summer fallowed acreage. Good progress has been made in seeding of coarse grains in this area. Moisture conditions throughout Manitoba are good.

In northern Manitoba wheat seeding is from one to two weeks earlier than last year and weather has been very favorable so far for seeding operations. Farm help is reasonably adequate and the machinery situation is fair, with some points indicating shortage of repairs.

Seeding is general around the Regina district ranging from one to two weeks earlier than last year. There is a tendency to increase wheat acreage in some cases, grains also. Moisture is generally sufficient to germinate crops, but west and southwest of Regina there is no reserve and rains are needed immediately. Two bad dust storms occurred during the past week in this section. New machinery is needed and repairs are hard to secure. Owing to short crops last year live stock has been considerably reduced and consequent decrease in livestock shipments from these areas is anticipated. Drastic reduction in the production of hogs will coptinue this year in this section.

In central Saskatchewan top and sub-soil conditions are fair, with soil drifting reported in southwestern areas. Seeding is progressing satisfactorily.

In northern Saskatchewan, wheat seeding has commenced and will be general this week, with top and sub-soil conditions reported good. Seeding will be general north and east of Calgary by May sixth, about a week earlier than last week. Increased wheat acreage is also indicted from this section with other grain acreages remaining about the same as last year. High winds on April 26th resulted in considerable soil drifting practically over the entire territory. North of Calgary moisture conditions is good, but easterly, moisture is only fair. A number of points report a shortage of farm machinery and repair parts. All districts in this section report an expected decrease in swine products owing to better grain prices and, in some cases feed shortage.

Moisture conditions are good in north central Alberta where seeding will be general early in May.

Weather conditions in northern Alberta have been unfavorable to permit field operations on a large scale. Seeding is started and will be generally this weekend. Strong winds and light rains have occurred at various points and moisture conditions are considered good. Seeding throughout this area is somewhat later than normal.

Careless Picking Destroys Wildflowers

Long ago the Indian, seeing only dainty blossoms and tender colors, named the wildflower that grew in myriads before him the Eye-of-Spring. The white man, more prosaic and practical, seeing in its trilobed rounded leaves a likeness to the human liver named it the liverwort, or, in the word's Greek form, the hepatica. As the hepatica we know it still, the first wild flower of our norther spring; soft pink, lavender, white and pale blue, as fragile and ethereal as spring itself.

All winter long the hepatica's leaves, covered with snow and whatever woodland litter may have fallen protectively upon them, have remained green. They have been the sheltering guardians of the down-covered buds so that these need no more than the warm rays of an early April sun to be coaxed into bloom. So we have the strange contrast of the new flower surrounded by the old and now rusty leaves of a past year. Not until later will the fresh young leaves uncurl.

SKUNK CABBAGE

For all its delicate appearance the hepatica is one of the hardiest of early spring wildflowers. During the endless ages of its existence it has learned to bow its gentle head before the blustering storm so that, today, it is almost invincible as that truly rough native of the swamp, the skunk cabbage.

This unusual plant, appearing even before the hepatica, certainly compensates in interest for what it lacks in beauty. Its twisted, mottled hood, the dense cluster of tiny flowers hiding within it, the tightly rolled, light green leaves thrusting up so sturdily from beside it all compel attention even while the unpleasant odor of the entire plant counsels one to pass it discreetly by. How strange it seems that such an unprepossessing plant should be a close relative of the beautiful calla lily of our cultivated gardens!

FIELD HORSETAIL

Following closely on the botanical heels of the skunk cabbage and arriving approximately third in the springtime race, comes the field horsetail. Individualistic to the extent that it bears no flower, this plant is something of a practical joker. Outwardly it appears no more than a fleshy, yellow-brown stem marked off into joints by upward-pointing scales, and topped by a small cone made of rows of tiny disks. But . . . you pluck the ripe stem for closer examination and a cloud of bright green powder brusts from those disks upon your hand. The scattering of these green spores that bear the life of a new plant means the death of the fertile stem, but in its place springs up the sterile plume of green fringe that, in its fancied resemblance to the tail of a horse, gives the plant its name.

DOG-TOOTHED VIOLET

But if the horsetail surprises the uninitiated the sky adder's tongue, or dog-toothed violet teases. For the moist pach in which the plants may be found is so large, so thickly covered with the speckled leaves that one returns expectanity, day by day, thinking to find it eventually a mass of nodding, golden bloom. But no! Seldom is eagerness rewarded with more than a few, solitary flowers here and there. The reason for this is that the plant propagates not only by seed but by runners and corms, and though the latter constantly produce new leaves they need four years in which to produce a bloom.

This was the flower that so intrigued the great naturalist, John Burroughs, and it seems a pity that neither of the more appropriate names, Trout Lily, or Fawn Lily, that he wished for it, have been adopted in place of those it now bears. For certainly the plant is a lily and not a violet; the marks on its leaves suggest either the speckling of a trout or the dappling of a fawn. Like a startled fawn's ears, too, do the leaves grow, erect and alert.

FAST DISAPPEARING

But as cities and towns continue to expand, with thoughtlessness and vandalism seeming the order of the day, Canada's once abundant wildflowers are fast disappearing. The exquisite white trillium is, by statute, the Province of Ontario's floral emblem, but one may drive and search for miles and never find a single plant where once they grew in acres. For the same stem that bears the flower bears also the leaves; the leaves produce the food that, sent through the stem to the rootstock, provides for future growth. So, when the flower is plucked the entire plant of necessity, dies.

However, some wild plants, including the trillium, the bloodroot, the May apple and the wild geranium, may be successfully transplanted to the garden. They may lose some of their charm when not in their natural surroundings but they are at least preserved. Many nurseries, too, now put up packets of wild flower seeds with advice as to soil and shade requirements and this would seem the better plan. And perhaps some forward-looking cities, concerned with town planning, may see fit to prepare in their parks for the people suitable spots where Canada's wildflowers may be set to increase and multiply for the enjoyment of the generations to come. They may even repeat the inscription still in an old-fashioned garden on the east coast of England, if war has spared it, offering The Ten Commandments of the flowers.

Double-Ring Ceremonies Featured At Weddings

Double wedding rings have had a very definite rise in popularity during the past four years, and this is a fashion stemming directly out of the war.

The exchange of both engagement and wedding rings is not new in the history of mankind. Dr. Kunz's book on Rings gives much information.

Early Bethrothal Custom

"Perhaps the earliest allusion in Christian literature to the betrothal ring appears in one of Tertullian's writings, dated from the end of the second century A.D., wherein he says: 'Among our women the time-honoured rules of their ancestors, which enjoined modesty and sobriety, have died out. In former times women knew nothing of gold except the single betrothal ring, which was placed on one of their fingers by the fiance.' In a curious passage, St. Augustine, in the fourth century, writes: 'No priest shall hesitate to wed a couple who present themselves before the altar, if the bride and bridegroom are not able, because of poverty, to give rings to each other; for the (offering of) earnest-money is a matter of decorum, not of necessity.'

"One of the rare marriage rings or love tokens of the early Christian centuries, bears incised on its circular, button-shaped chaton, a male and a female bust, the faces turned toward each other. Above is a cross, the lower part of its upright shaft much longer than the upper part or the arms.

"The religious aspect of the ring in the ritual of the Greek Church fines an exponent in Symeon, Archbishop of Thesalonica, who wrote about a half-century before the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. In his description of a typical marriage ceremony he states that the officiating priest laid upon the altar two rings, an iron one symbolic of masculine force, and a gold one typical of the less hardly but purer feminine constitution. These rings he consecrated. After bestowing his benediction upon the bride and bridegroom and offering a prayer for them he gave the woman the iron ring, as from the man, and to the man the gold ring on the part of the woman, and changed them three times, in adoration of the Holy Trinity, the perfecter and sustainer of all things. Hereupon he joined the right hands of the spouses, demonstrating their unity in Christ and that the man had received the woman from the hand of the church. The rings also signified the agreement and sealing of the marriage contract.

Exchange of Rings

"The old custom of exchanging rings and betrothal vows obtains in the Russian branch of the Eastern church. For the succeeding marriage ceremony, or 'crowning,' the same rings are again used. The rubric states that the bride's ring should be of silver to show that she is the less honourable vessel, while the bridegroom's ring is of gold to signify the superiority of the man. The brides, however, have shown a disposition to resent this inequality, and, in modern times at least, they are given gold rings also. The old Russian custom is for the husband to wear his ring on his forefinger.

Martin Luther's Marriage

"Among historic wedding rings especially worthy of note is that commemorating the marriage of Martin Luther to Catharina von Bora, June 13, 1525. Both Luther and his wife had taken the vow of celibacy in the Roman Catholic Church, and he was bitterly reproached by Roman Catholics for contracting this marriage. Replying to his accusers, he is declared to have said that he married "to please himself, to tease the Pope, and to spite the devil.' The inscription on this ring is: 'D. Martino Luthero Catharina v. Boren, 13 Jun. 1525.' This probably indicates that the ring was given to Luther by his wife in memory of the wedding. It is stated to have belonged to a family in Leipsic as late as 1817.

"The types of wedding rings are varied. A oecular class of rings bears the name of 'gimal rings.' This designation is derived from the Latin word for 'twins,' and indicates the form of the ornament. Two rings are joined together by a pivot so that when united they constitute a single ring, although they can be easily separated. On each circlet there is a band, so disposed that when both are brought together the bands are clasped and hold the separate rings in place. Occasionally, there are three or more rings combined in the same way.

At Victoria's Wedding

In former times rings used to be presented to the chief guests at a wedding, and at the marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert, six dozen such rings were bestowed, each one having a profile portrait of the bride engraved upon it, with the inscription, 'Victoria Regina'. The revival of this graceful custom would serve to perpetuate among the wedding guests the memory of the ceremony at which they had assisted."

For Goodness sake-Try Red Rose!
RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

JOE PALOOKA By HAM FISHER

TILLIE THE TOILER By Edwina