At Home

Come in & Chat Awhile

—Ruth Raeburn.

The following article was taken from the Toronto Globe, and if these directions are read and remembered by all who visit the woods in spring and summer there will be more chance for the preservation of our wild flowers.

A GUIDE FOR FLOWER SEEKERS

Mrs. W. J. Hanna, one of our readers who is President of the Sarnia Horticultural Society and Convener of the Committee for Wild Flower Preservation in the Ontario Horticultural Society, send us an interesting and helpful leaflet for the guidance of those who long to bring some of the beauty of the woods and fields into their homes, yet wish to preserve nature's own beauty spots unimpaired. Particularly valuable to mothers for the instruction of the children is the information contained in the leaflet:

Wild flowers that should not be picked are: All wild Orchids and wild lilies, Pitcher Plants, Shooting Stars, Trilliums, Columbine, Water Lilies, Ladies' Slipper, Dogwood, Anemone, Fringed Gentian, Bluebells, Arethuso, Dutchman's Breeches, Maidenhair and Walking Fern, Spotted Wintergreen, Indian Pipe, False Spikenard.

Wild flowers that may be picked in moderation if roots are not disturbed and plenty of flowers left to make seed: Lupine, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Solomon's Seal, Spring Beauty, Hepatica, Dogtooth Violet, May Apple, Bloodroot, Ferns, Marsh Marigold, Wild Roses, Meadowsweet, Clematis, Wild Geranium, Meadow Rue, all common Violets, Yellow Wood Sorrel, Closed Gentian, Wintergreen, Marsh Pinks, Beardtongue, Iris, Butterfly Weed or Coral Plant.

Native and foreign flowers, (weeds) that may be picked freely: Asters, Goldenrods, Bouncing Bet, Butter and Eggs, Daisy, Star of Bethlehem, Golden Ragwort, Cat-tails, Wild Carrot or Queen Ann's Lace, Buttercups, Jewel Weed or Touch-me-not, Wild Mustards, Cinquefoil, Clovers, Vetches, St. Johnswort, Evening Primrose, Chicory, Milkweed, Dogbane, Morning Glory, Vervain, Mullein, Blazing Star, Everlasting, Bergamont, Joe-pye-weed, Golden Aster, Yarrow, Wild Sunflowers.

Cut wild flowers with scissors or pocket- knife; never pull them.

Never strip a plant of all its flowers; leave enough to perfect seed.

Cut cleanly and sparingly, branches of flowering or fruiting shrubs and trees. Never break or tear them off. Have some regard for appearances after the operation and give the wounds a chance to heal.

Do not expect to have native plants grow unless they are lifted with plenty of earth so the root is not broken, and planted in the same kind of location and watered faithfully the first season. If the plant was taken from an acid soil, put a mulch of oak leaves or pine needles over it.

Fashion Fancies

Zipping Through the Rain

Zipping fashionably through the rain is an easy matter if one has a waterproof coat with a zipper closing. To say that this item of the wardrobe is dryer this season has double significance for the spring raincoat is both smart and practical. Gay silks such as rayon shantung and crepe de chine are rubberized to develop these coats, as are also a multitude of other materials, even printed cottons. Models follow closely the lines and sartorial details of formal dress and sports coats, as illustrated by that sketched above.

Bright blue rubberized crepe de chine individualizes this coat, with its snug little double collar and nipped-in waist. But most appealing of all its assets is the zipepr closing which runs down the front from the collar to the hemline, insuring protection to the daintiest frock that may hover beneath.

WORLD'S OLDEST BANKNOTE

Fred Catling, of West Kensington, who has the most remarkable collection of bank notes in the world, has just bought the oldest-known piece of paper money. It is printed in gold on mulberry bark, and was issued by Kulba Kahn, the great Eastern trader, six hundred years ago. It used to be in the possession of the Emperors of China, and was, it is believed, stolen from a tomb during the Boxer Rebellion.

Miss Macphail's Letter

The most curious Budget in my Parliamentary experience was carried on May 15th by a majority of twenty-eight. There were three votes, one on our sub-amendment, one on the Conservative amendment, and the third vote on the Budget itself. The first two were taken before dinner, and were not completed until 6.30, but true to Parliamentary tradition Mr. Speaker said, "It now being six o'clock, I leave the chair". When the House resumed at 8.30 the Conservative member for West Algoma, whose constituency is largely interested in steel, explained why he was going to vote for the Budget. Mr. Adshead, Labour, East Calgary, arraigned the Government; because of his well-known friendship for the Liberal party, his charge was all the more telling in effect. He spoke in sorrow rather than in anger. "In fact the leaven of protection seems to have been permeating the Liberal party ever since 1911. My honorable friends opposite at one time hated the name of protection. They despised it as something that should not be espoused by their party, but after seeing it for a while they to endure, then pity, and now we find them embracing it—much to the amusement of my friends to the right. . . . It looks to me that what Canada needs at the present time is leadership; the leadership of men who have principles at heart, who believe in those principles, and who will carry them out in spite of whatever may happen."

The House was crowded. The galleries were full to the roof, and every member was in his place on the floor. One got the sensation that the Government was standing before the bar of public opinion. It was living drama. The silence with which the House heard Mr. Adshead was as eloquent as his utterance. The strain broke, and doubts and fears, plans and hopes were expressed in the jeers and howls and interjections with which the Maritime members on both sides of the House accompanied the fierce interchange between Ernst, the brilliant young Conservative from Queen's Lunenburg, and Duff (Antigonish-Guysborough) the doughty Liberal warrior from "down east". It is seldom the House witnesses such unrestrained party feeling. Public opinion in Canada is growing away from party play, and demanding attention to public business.

Oddly enough when the House is said to be voting on the Budget it is in reality only voting to say, or not to say, "that the Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to resolve itself into committee of ways and means." It is precedent that makes a vote for this motion, a vote of approval of the principles contained in the budget. Mr. Glen (Marquette) suggested in his speech that it would be much better to have the items of the Budget discussed and voted on one at a time, and then have the vote of approval and disapproval of the whole Budget taken, as is the case in a bill. Two Conservatives and one U. F. O. supported the Budget the other members of the Opposition against, although the Budget contained some items of which we approved.

Mr. Glen gave some very interesting figures on the importation of butter and the butter price levels from 1923 to 1929. He said in part, "I believe that the duty which has been placed on Australian and New Zealand butter represents a short-sighted policy as far as the interests of Western Canada are concerned. If the trade returns from 1923 to 1929 are any criterion, not only do those who favour this duty deprive themselves of the right to protest against tariff duties effecting their industry, but there will be no corresponding benefit to the producers of butter. The following table shows the average monthly price for number 1 cream which obtained in Toronto during the years 1923 to 1929 inclusive. The prices are given at cents per pound of butter fat and are as follows:

	1923	'24	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29
January	41	44	37	43	43	40	44
February	41	45	33	43	44	42	44
March	48	44	33	45	45	43	45
April	43	35	33	45	47	43	46
May	31	31	35	35	43	40	40
June	32	32	34	35	35	37	37
July	31	34	35	34	35	36	38
August	32	34	36	35	35	37	40
September	36	36	37	34	38	40	41
October	37	37	40	34	40	41	42
November	38	37	42	35	40	41	42
December	42	39	43	39	40	44	43

The imports of butter for the years 1923 to 1929 were as follows:

1923	1,588,000
1924	903,000
1925	95,000
1926	5,812,000
1927	11,206,000
1928	16,797,000
1929	35,928,000

Mr. Glen pointed out that in 1928 when the imports amounted to well over sixteen million pounds the monthly prices with the exception of November were greater than the corresponding prices for the months of 1925 when only 95,000 pounds were imported. And in 1929 when the importations amounted to almost thirty-six million pounds, as against sixteen million in 1928, the prices ran higher in all but three months. In two of those three they were level, and in only December 1928 was the price less than in the corresponding months of 1929. Mr. Glen added, "Just so long as our exports of dairy products exceed our imports, then the price received by producers for cream or anything else will depend upon the prices ruling on the markets of the world. It is natural for a producer to accept the statements made to him by interested parties and to believe that were it not for the importation of certain quantities of butter, he would receive a better price for his commodity." it is hard to understand how a man holding these views could support the Budget.

Ottawa has this week the rare opportunity of seeing "Journey's End" played by an excellent English company. I saw it on Friday night. This war play was written by R. C. Sherriff, and depicts life in an officer's dugout on the front line. It is a play with no women, without music, without beauty of setting yet for almost three hours it holds the audience fascinated. The reviewer in the Ottawa Journal says of it, "Nearly every emotion that was experienced in the front line was depicted. The self-respect that made men carry on in face of almost inhuman fear, the breaking of that morale under tremendous strain, the occasional craving for drink, the heart-hunger for faces that might never more be seen, the thirst for honors, the joke that was split between the very jaws of death, and the weariness of the stench, the blood-shed, the noise, the vermin and the horror of the hell more deep than Dante ever imagined—all these are depicted."

The stupidity and the cruelty of the people who allow wars to be, and the glowing bravery of the men in the midst of the catastrophe were the thoughts that the play most deeply impressed on my mind. This play ought to do much to insure the world against a further war.

Our Ottawa Letter

If the present temper of the major parties in the Commons is to last into the general election campaign, then Canada is on the verge of witnessing a political struggle which should be spectacular in its vigor. That is, if the contention which surrounded the adoption of the Dunning budget can be taken as a criterion.

There was little that was unexpected about the result. The government's majority of 28, to which two Conservatives whose ridings are strongly interested in the steel industry contributed, was not unexpected. It represented simply the normal margin by which the present administration, elected four years ago, rules the house. As was to be expected, the Conservative amendment charging lack of confidence was also rejected on a straight political vote, while the Progressive amendment favoring an extension of the British preference was snowed under by a vote of 177 to 19, not, however, before it had served its purpose of putting the agricultural group on record before their constituents of having associated themselves in an effort to both lower the tariff and encourage British trade, projects both in which their ridings are commonly supposed to favor.

The temper of the house during the proceedings which the various votes climaxed was the most interesting feature of the day. It was undeniably warm. Both tenseness upon the part of the respective parties, eager to assail the opposition speakers upon any vulnerable point, and the vigor with which they jumped to the attack, told of an impatience for the actual election fray.

There were no less than three major tempests during the day and Rev. J. L. Brown (Liberal, Lisgar) was the stormy petrel in two of them. He engaged in dispute with C. H. Dickie of Nanaimo, which engagement ended in a draw, whereupon he opened combat with Hon. R. B. Bennett. An interesting passage ensued. Rev. Mr. Brown charged the Conservatives with raising a religious issue in Saskatchewan. Hon. Mr. Bennett, in repudiating the charge, showed for his part a copy of "L'Action Catholique", a leading Liberal periodical of Quebec, which carried a portrait of Hon. Ernest Lapointe on its front, and a cartoon of Premier Anderson burning the separate schools of Saskatchewan on its back. That, remarked Hon. Mr. Bennett, was typical of the Liberal Campaign in Quebec.

With the budget adopted and work commenced upon the passage of the various budget resolutions, the prospect for the close of the session by May 30th at the latest, if not by May 23rd, is bright. July 28th is still regarded as the best bet for election day.

The house has before it the final report of the special committee on soldiers' pensions. It is unanimous and, while complicated, is expected to be implemented by the house in legislation with but little delay. Its main provision is that in any case the soldier is to receive the benefit of the doubt, a feature rejected by the Government when Mr. Bennett advocated it three years ago. The pension machinery, moreover, is radically altered by the appointment of a new tribunal of nine members, two of whom make a quorum, which is to be distributed over four sections in Canada. In future the Board of Pension Commissioners will have no power to refuse any applicant a pension, but must refer all cases to which they are doubtful to this new tribunal of nine, by which they will be decided. There is a further appeal court of three members established. Other features of the report are the restoration to pension of the soldiers who commuted their pension for a lump sum, this sum, of course, to be charged against the pension to which they would have been entitled, and the provision that widows who married a returned soldier subsequent to the appearance of his disability, but before January 1st, 1930, shall be eligible for pension.

The recommendations of the committee are being viewed favorably by the Conservative opposition, being, in fact, in principle, the very changes for which Hon. Mr. Bennett, Dr. Peter McGibbon, and others have been contending since 1927.

The liquor export bill is still being postponed from time to time in the Senate, awaiting the tabling of the proposed anti-smuggling treaty with the United States. It is now scheduled to be taken up for third reading on Tuesday. Meanwhile the Upper Chamber has passed the Western Resources bills, and is engaging in debate upon the measure to create a Divorce Court in Ontario.

BEAT THE WORLD

In Shipbuilding, Great Britain beat the world in 1929. Of the total tonnage launched, well over half came from the British yards.

HENDERSON, THE ANNOUNCER WHO HATES CHAIN STORES

Quite a list might be compiled of people who never would have been heard of but for radio but who now enjoy international reputations. We suggest at random Graham McNamee, Amos 'n' Andy and W. K. Henderson. The last named has not won fame because his art is particularly designed to charm radio listeners. He has won fame because he owns a broadcasting station and because in his broadcasts he indulged in language which thousands of his listeners would be glad to pretend they had never heard before. Mr. Henderson, in fact, was profane, and his profanity added a piquancy to his denunciation of the chain store system that won him a tremendous audience. He was also extremely daring and outspoken, apart altogether from the strong language with which he larded his discourse. People wondered how he "got away with it". They wondered why he was not arrested and convicted of criminal libel. Certainly he said things that no reputable newspaper would have taken a chance in saying. He denounced chain stores as Upton Sinclair might denounce capitalists in one of his novels. He named names. He called skunks. He thrilled his audiences who expected every moment to hear his broadcast interrupted by the sounds of pistol shots and other lethal uproar. In the end he was asked to discontinue his profanity. Otherwise his ravings continue.

The Accidental Crusader

Mr. Henderson appears to have become a crusader against chain stores almost by accident. As told by Harry W. Schacter in The Nation, Mr. Henderson is the owner of an iron foundry in Shreveport, Louisana, and as an adjunct to his business he thought it might be a good idea to have a broadcasting station. So he rigged one up. Then one day at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Shreveport he heard a speaker tell how the chain stores were putting local dealers out of business, and the speech impressed him to such an extent that he invited the speaker to repeat it from his station KWKH. He did so, and when he had finished Mr. Henderson stood before the microphone and said, "I am going to tell you what that address means. It means that these dirty, sneaking chain stores are coming into your home town and taking your money and sending it out to a bunch of crooked no-account brokers in Wall Street. That's what it means."

Fame for Henderson

To us the comment does not seem very pregnant. But it did for Henderson what a poem did for Byron. He woke to find himself famous. In the next few days he received literally thousands of messages from retail dealers in all parts of the United States. They had been ruined or were in process of being ruined by the chain stores and they hailed Mr. Henderson as their deliverer. He also received abusive communications. The total effect was to set Mr. Henderson on fire with a kind of holy zeal. The extermination of the chain stores became thereafter his consuming passion. But not his only consuming passion. He has two or three. For instance, he continues to sell foundry products and also he has established an extremely profitable side line in the sale of coffee at a dollar a pound. For this coffee Mr. Henderson pays 40c and it is said that he receives orders for 1,500 pounds a day. In fact Mr. Henderson is rapidly building up a fortune mainly because he happened to have discovered the grievance of tens of thousands of little merchants all over the United States.

Stirs Up the South

From merely denouncing the chain stores over the radio Mr. Henderson proceeded actively to organize the opposition to them. He has established what he calls the Merchants' Minute Men. All that is necessary for membership is to pay Mr. Henderson $12 a year. This, too, has succeeded and today there are anywhere between 10,000 and 20,000 members in the smaller towns in the south. The chain stores have felt the pressure of the Henderson crusade, and in Birmingham, Alabama, it is estimated that the leading chain store has lost a third of its business. Everywhere through the South business has fallen off, despite cut prices and indignant arguments in refutation of Mr. Henderson. In Kentucky a bill has been passed by the Legislature which is frankly designed to tax the chain stores out of business. Just before the vote was called the legislator convulsed the House by emitting Henderson's well-known war cry, "Hello, World, don't go away, doggone your buttons".

The Happy Warriars

At present there is a very pretty verbal battle proceeding between the redoubtable Henderson and the equally redoubtable Clarence Saunders. Not long ago Mr. Saunders was pointed to with pride as one of the younger business men of the United States who had made a tremendous success. He was, in fact, the founder of the Piggly Wiggly grocery stores. Then misfortune overwhelmed Clarence and his picture was removed from the gallery devoted to successful business men. He is now operating a chain of stores under his own name in the south and he and Henderson have become the chief antagonists in this battle. The gladiators are not identically equipped. One has the trident and the other the net. Saunders uses newspaper adverising and Henderson his faithful KWKH. A specimen of the Saunders persiflage is submitted:

"You said that if I were near you, you'd spit in my face. Now listen to me Rat Henderson, whenever you think you are skunk enough to try this, let your spit spew on my face and there'll be a skunk hide that will know that something has happened to it. This too strikes us as rather vague and indefinite and is hardly to be compared with the more directly libellous obscenities of Mr. Henderson before the government curbed him. It might be said that the government seemed to contemplate closing down his station but such a storm of protest arose that the notion was abandoned. So Mr. Henderson, selling shi anti-chain store propaganda, his foundry products, his grapefruit, his coffee, his insurance and his trips to Mexico proceeds happily, rejoicing in the fame and prosperity that radio has brought him.

Sing, Boys, Sing!

Everyone's against you?
Well, they won't be long;
Nothing veers so quickly
As a thoughtless throng!
Don't take any notice,
But keep on along,
Pull your belt up tighter
And just sing this song:

Where there is a valley
There's a hill as well;
What will come tomorrow
You can never tell.

Life is rather dreary?
Well, it might be worse!
Some folks may be looking
In an empty purse.
Quite a spark you'll bring,
If you find some laughter
And you start to sing:

Where there is a valley
There's a hill as well;
What will come tomorrow
You can never tell.

Clouds are round about you?
Well, they'll blow away!
Darkness goes with morning,
Night must leave for day.
Rain can't last forever;
Snow goes wit the Spring;
Take your old umbrella
And just gaily sing:

Where there is a valley
There's a hill as well;
What will come tomorrow
You can never tell.

Read The Chronicle ads on page 7.

"NERVES ALL SHOT NOW FEEL FINE" "Fruit-a-tives" did it, says Mr. Alfred Gingras. Thousands write nervousness, heart flutter, dizziness, constipation, indigestion end overnight. Sound sleep at once. Get "Fruit-a-tives" from druggist today.

MOVIES

SAVED FROM BLACKMAIL BY SON'S SWEETHEART

Maurice Elvey has a great faculty for producing popular film fare and his latest production, "Palais de Danse", which comes to the Star Theatre next Friday and Saturday, is no exception to his long run of successes. The film has no pretence to high art and it resorts to no tricks of technique to catch "intellectual" praise—it is just straightforward melodrama, thoroughly up-to-date with its exploitation of the modern craze for dancing.

Mabel Poulton, who is considered the most expert of all the artists playing girl-woman roles, has a Cinderella-like role in "Palais de Danse", the story of a little girl whose fairyland is the local dance hall. She meets and falls in love with the son of a Peer. Of course the boy's mother objects, but by skilfully rescuing the mother from the toils of a rascally blackmailer, Cinderella wins her over to her side. This is Miss Poulton's finest role since "The Constant Nymph" and she has opportunities for a display of the whimsical humor which made the latter film such a success.

Handsome Robin Irvine, the screen's premier juvenile lead, has the role of the boy in the case, while Hilda Moore as the jazz-mad mother and John Longden, a crafty professional dancing partner, are alike excellent.

Still, the knights of old who gained a lot of credit for standing up for women, did not have to do it in a street car.—Border Cities Star.

LOVELY HANDS
Busy hands—at hard tasks day in and day out. Persian Balm keeps the skin soft and pliable. Removes redness and relieves irritation.
At your Druggist
PERSIAN BALM

ROWE'S
Bakery & Provision Store
Flour
The Finest Manitoba per bag
$4.25 to $4.50
Pastry Flour 24 lb $1.00
Goods Delivered Anywhere in Town
E. A. Rowe
Baker & Confectioner

NATIVE INDIANS ARREST RIOTING COUNTRYMEN

Native police busily at work combatting the riots which broke out when Nationalists defied the Salt laws. Notice the rebel in the right foreground offering passive resistance to his arrest. Another major cause o fdisturbances was the arrest of the Mayor of Calcutta and the President of the Congress. Street cars were set on fire and many of the rioters plunged into the canal to avoid arrest.