

CASEY BATS FOR \$1000 A WEEK FROM THEATRE

Dublin, March 6—John Casey, who drew unemployment dole from the government a few months ago because he could not obtain work as a laborer, now has an income of \$1000 a week from plays.

Casey still puffs a clay pipe charged with Irish twist, although his "Juno and the Paycock" and the "Plough and the Stars" are acclaimed by Irish intellectuals.

OLD AGE.

(From The London Mercury)

There is a cruel ease in growing old
Down the slow hill we bear for cross
cross

A lessening of gain and loss
There admiration lacks where we are
mired,

And never a tale but seems twice-
told,

We are so tired;
Nor does the complement atone
That pointed ill is blunter grown.

Better forget and feel no more
For memory is a curse—
Proving each good a worse

Than that which went before;
And evil is a half-dead thing,
Hope wholly dead and sorrowing
Weak image of a younger grief,
Thankless for its own relief

This gentle shrinking back to earth
Is bitter as the pangs of birth.

REGINALD ROWE.

Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick by the City of Fredericton for the passing of an Act authorizing the said City to issue Debentures in a sum not exceeding the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000.00), for the purpose of constructing permanent streets in the said City.

Dated at Fredericton this 3rd day of March, 1926.

C. FRED CHESTNUT,
City Clerk.

GOOD WORK BEING DONE BY THE FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASS.

(Carleton Sentinel.)

You cannot eat your pie and keep it too.

Conservation of our fish, forest and game preserves has not in the past received proper consideration by the citizens of this country. Hitherto we have been too prodigal in the treatment of our wonderful heritage.

The average citizen does not deliberately dissipate and destroy his income or his health. He prepares for the inevitable "rainy day." He uses discretion and provides for the future. He undertakes the task of making provision for his progeny.

This being so in private life, why should he not apply the same method to the wild life of his country?

In almost every case violation of our game laws is due to thoughtlessness. At any rate we like to think that there are very few instances of wilful and deliberate disregard of the game and forest laws.

The sportsman of today does not readily forgive the previous generation responsible for the extinction of the wild pigeon and the buffalo—not one solitary wild pigeon exists today and not a buffalo here to tell the tale except those under official federal control.

The caribou which only a few years ago inhabited our forests in large numbers, is almost a curiosity in this province. The partridge—than which there is no finer game bird—is disappearing to such an extent that sportsmen are becoming alarmed, and strenuous efforts are being made to prevent extinction. The exact cause of the depletion of this wonderful bird is open to discussion but undoubtedly the advent of the automobile and the indiscriminate shooting is a large factor and one that must be seriously considered. The deer, while with us in large numbers, will surely go the way of the caribou, the partridge and the buffalo, unless more protection is given this wonderful animal.

As regards fishing. It is a severe indictment of our sporting instinct when, in a comparatively new country like our own, it is difficult to find a nearby stream or lake where good fishing obtains. When we know of

numerous cases of one individual returning from a fishing trip boasting of a catch of several dozens of trout (most of them undersize and unfit for food) it is easy to understand why the fishing in this part of the country is not as 'good' as it should be.

This condition prevails, not because of wilful deliberate disregard of the law, not because of a vicious wanton, intent for the destruction of the species, but due primarily, we are inclined to think, to faulty standards of sportsmanship, and lack of proper education along the lines of conservation.

The Fish and Game Protective Associations of this province are doing a noble work and should receive the hearty support and co-operation of every citizen.

Let us provide for our progeny better fishing and hunting grounds than we now enjoy.

Let us identify ourselves with our local Fish & Game Protective Association and give to it the support it deserves.

TURN OF THE YEAR.

(Katherine Tynan Hickson.)

This is the time when bit by bit
The days begin to lengthen sweet,
And every minute gained is joy—
And love stirs in the heart of a boy.

This is the time the sun, of late
Content to be abed till eight,
Lifts up bedtimes his sleepy head—
And love stirs in the heart of a maid.

This is the time we dock the night
Of a whole hour of candlelight;
When song of linnet and thrush is heard—
And love stirs in the heart of a bird.

This is the time when sword-blades green,
With gold and purple damascene,
Pierce the brown crocus-bed a-row—
And love stir in a heart I know.

"Work," remarked the Man on the Car, "is a fine thing for those who can assimilate it."

BUSINESS IN CANADA IS NOW ON THE UP GRADE; PAYMENTS WERE WELL MET ON MARCH 4TH.

(Toronto Globe.)

Toronto, March 5—People in close touch with mercantile affairs gave the opinion yesterday that business was "on the up-grade," judging from the verdict of March 4, which is the big "settling day" for purchases of many lines of merchandise, particularly dry goods and men's wear.

Merchants throughout the country usually stock up heavily about the first of December for Christmas and winter trade, and the bulk of their payments for purchases come due on March 4. Though yesterday was too soon to arrive at a final conclusion, there seemed to be an air of moderate optimism in business circles that settlements would be better this year than for some years past.

Conditions Changing.

It is in dry goods and men's wear, and in jewelry to some extent, that March 4 is a big day. One concerned with the collections told The Globe yesterday that business is changing, and that now it is not so much as heretofore the practice to sell with the settling day on March 4. Goods now are sold for less time than the old regulation three months; one-month and two-month terms are becoming more and more the conventional times for payment.

Some days still will have to elapse before collections are completed, and the full story of March 4 is known. Locally the opinion seems to be that business is in a healthier condition, due to generally improved circumstances and to more skilful and more cautious buying.

No Gloom in This.

One concern that has to do with failures did not expect anything unusual to arise out of March 4. This concern stated that methods of selling had changed generally toward a shorter term of credit, like in the grocery trade, where goods are sold 30 days from shipment. This plan had proved very satisfactory in the grocery trade.

Modern conditions, particularly the greater facilities in transportation, have "speeded up" proceedings generally so that turnover in many businesses is much more rapid, entailing more frequent buying in smaller quantities and with shorter time for credit.

One firm which went into the merger of wholesale grocers reported that the only collections it was making were on account of business transac-

ed prior to the amalgamation. These collections were slow, but it must be understood that they are not indicative of the general business conditions prevailing. The merger sells goods on 30 days and as far as the adoption of new methods, collections have been up to expectations when the combination of firms took place.

Returns Very Satisfactory.

The head of a large wholesale dry goods house yesterday stated that, while March 4 did not have quite the significance now that it had some years ago, collections, as far as the returns received yesterday afternoon indicated, were very satisfactory. In recent years the methods of doing business have changed greatly from those in vogue formerly. During the slump after 1920 wholesalers made it a point to watch their credits very carefully and sales are now made for payment in a much shorter time than formerly. This merchant, whose business extends from coast to coast, reported Vancouver and Three Rivers as being particularly bright spots, both as regards volume of sales and payments. Business in the Prairie Provinces also has been much better than last year which the same was stated of rural Ontario. In the industrial centres of Ontario some slight improvement, he stated, was evident also.

Bank Note Improvement.

The opinion voiced by the wholesale dry goods merchants mentioned above that March 4 did not possess the same importance as in years gone by was supported by the general managers of two banks with head offices in Toronto. In every quarter, however, sentiment regarding the trade outlook was cheerful, and with the improvement now being shown a good season's business is confidently anticipated.

Thomas Bradshaw, Vice-President and General Manager of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, said that the Massey-Harris firm had no experience with March 4 collections. "You understand," he said, "that we are entirely outside of the commercial business generally. Our business is with the farmers, and the period for collection with us is October, November and December of each year. I would not like to undertake to express any opinion on collections in any other line of business."

SAYS COURT WHISPERS CONFUSING

"Speak louder, please; we can't hear you."

That admonition is given to persons on the witness stand in common pleas court more frequently than any other. Not only do the attorneys for the warring parties want to hear what the witnesses have to say, but what is more important it is necessary for the jurors to hear the testimony in order that they may be enabled to return their verdict. The judge also is anxious to hear everything that the witnesses have to say.

Failure to speak loudly or distinctly frequently causes confusion. On occasions mirth results. This was the case in the recent examination of prospective jurors for the Ernest E. Miller murder trial. One of the men called to be examined was asked by Assistant County Prosecutor John Cochrane as to his business. The answer was that he was a shirt salesman. Cochrane understood him to say "church salesman," and repeated the word once or twice in the examination. Cochrane later joined in the smiles.

The prospective juror was excused when he said that he had formed a definite opinion about the case. The average person on the witness stand seems to be under a stress, resulting in speech that is considerably lower than the natural tone of his or her voice.

PARACHUTE DID NOT WORK

Santa Monica, Cal., March 6—Jack Miller, an Indian was fatally injured yesterday when he jumped from an airplane with 10 parachutes intending to use them one by one until he had discarded all but the last one.

He successfully cut loose from three parachutes but when he cast away from the fourth he was so close to the ground that the next one failed to open. He fell 100 feet, suffering injuries from which he died two hours later.

lic, and Cremonsi, Governor of Rome, is working for reconciliation between the Vatican and the government. Another section, led by Farinacci, an extremist secretary general of the Fascist party, wants the government to impose its conditions on the Holy See by force if the Vatican assumes an uncompromising position.

Farinacci is a bitter opponent of Cardinal Gasparri, whom he has called a demagogue. In refusing the olive branch offered by Mussolini, the Pope undoubtedly had in mind the importance of preserving the international position enjoyed by the Holy See. The prestige of the Vatican in the eyes of the Catholics of other nations in the world would be damaged if ever the suspicion were allowed to rise that the Pope is not occupying an absolutely independent position, or was in any respect subject to the authority of the Italian government.

On the other hand, the Italian government is equally jealous of its position, and is not willing that there should be any enclave within the City of Rome, under the jurisdiction of an international authority other than that of the Italian state. So far both the Federzoni and Farinacci factions have been agreed on one thing—there can be no surrender of an inch of Italian territory to the Vatican.

2 Years' Backache Subdued by "Nerviline"

"Backache was the bane of my life, and for two years I was so lame as to be unfit for work," writes E. S. Sloane, from Georgetown. "While in Smith Bros' Drug Store, I heard of Nerviline being a wonderful pain-destroyer, so I decided to try Nerviline. Thanks to Nerviline, my two-years' backache was rubbed away, and today I am perfectly well."

All those who suffer from weak, aching backs, those whose muscles are stiff, whose joints are swollen, let them try Nerviline—the liniment that never fails. 35c. at all dealers.

Salvation Army Notice

A Tableau, "Rescue the Perishing", will be put on in the S. A. Citadel on Thursday evening, March 11th, at 8 p. m. Characters, Faith, Hope, Charity, Religion and an Outcast. This represents true religion in action. Mrs. Major Hiscock will give a reading, "The Starless Crown". This is a splendid service and very effective. Admission 25c.

Where An American Hangs His Hat

Once a hat was not just a hat; it was also a badge of sectionalism. That was when the broad-brimmed Stetson and the nobby derby seldom met. When South, East, North, West lived differently, dressed differently, and thought differently. When a traveling American could feel like a stranger in his own land.

Before advertising—

But now Mrs. Green of Boston and Mrs. Brown of El Paso use the same vacuum cleaner, face powder, soap; Adams of Boston and Sims of Seattle are alike in the cut of their clothes. And where an American hangs his hat, within the borders of these United States, he feels at home. Advertising did that.

Advertising is still at work helping to make these states united. Here is a better bed, a handsomer shoe, a more delicious food. Let it be known from Maine to California, from Washington State to Florida! Here's a healthier way to live, another safeguard for your family, a new service of self-improvement. Spread the news everywhere!

Advertisements.

Read them. They are Couriers of Progress and Unity. Without them you'd lack half the comforts you now have. Ignore them and you'll miss many a good thing to come.

TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES, READ THE
ADVERTISEMENTS EVERY DAY

PAPAL REBUFF IS A BITTER BLOW TO MUSSOLINI; WILL NOT RECOGNIZE PROPOSALS

London, March 5—British diplomacy is not so absorbed by the controversy over proposed enlargement of the League of Nations Council and the Franco-Turkish treaty as to overlook the significance of the struggle between church and state, now being carried on in Rome. In diplomatic quarters here it is regarded as a dramatic bid by the Vatican for a revival of the papacy as an international state.

The Pope's letter to Cardinal Gasparri announcing that the Holy See will not recognize the new Fascist ecclesiastical proposals, which are on the point of being enacted into law in regarded here as a clever move by the Vatican on the diplomatic chess-board. British diplomats consider that the papacy is playing for high stakes, namely recognition by the Italian government as an independent temporal sovereign, the concession to the Pope of some small tract of territory within Rome and admission of the Pope's right to make alliances with other states without interference on the part of Italy.

Mussolini Is Disappointed.

The Pope's latest communication comes as a deep disappointment to Mussolini. The Duce is playing a game as astute as that of the Pope. It is Mussolini's aim to bring about concord with the Vatican, ending the long quarrel between the Pope and the Cardinal which began when Italian troops entered Rome in 1870, and this would set free "the prisoners of the Vatican." The spectacular coup would warm Mussolini's heart if he could stage a procession in the Eternal City of King Victor Emmanuel and Pope Pius XI riding in a carriage, side by side.

Such a feat would enormously enhance the prestige of the Fascist government in the eyes of Italy and the outside world. Besides, the Duce is

credited with the ambition of having Italy fill the role formerly occupied by France as chief defender of the Holy See among the nations. As the first step toward this goal Mussolini set out to allay the ill feeling traditionally existing between the Vatican and the government.

The Italian dictator destroyed the crucifix in the schools and abolished Freemasonry, the bitter foe of clericalism. He presented the Chigi library to the Pope and ordered the ministers of his Cabinet to attend mass ostentatiously. He gave special protection to the Catholic pilgrims who came to Rome last year from all over the world to attend the Holy Year ceremonies.

Mussolini's next step was taken early last year, that of appointing a commission, composed of three government officials and three Roman prelates, to propose revision of the relations between the Church and the state. The commission in its report suggested that the government's power of veto on appointments to Italian bishoprics be abolished, and that the religious orders be recognized legally.

Instead of welcoming Mussolini's advances, however, the Pope, in his letter to Cardinal Gasparri, published last week, denied categorically the right of the Italian government to pass legislation affecting the Church, without a previous agreement with the Holy See, and added that negotiations between the Church and the state would be impossible, so long as "the iniquitous conditions" imposed on the Holy See by law continue to exist.

Cabinet Is Divided.

The difficulties of Mussolini's position in this matter have been increased by the division of opinion within his Cabinet and the Fascist party. One section, headed by Federzoni, Minister of the Interior and a devout Catho-