

INK SLINGER'S OPINION ON GRAIN FIELDS

From Personal Investigation Finds Everything Points to Big Crop in Alberta.

Calgary, May 13.—Old time farmers of Alberta have never been more sanguine of a good crop than they are this year. Generally speaking, these men who in the majority of cases have gone "through the mill" from the pioneer stage are not given to throwing needless words away as to prospects. Even during recent dry years, up to the middle of June, the prospects were encouraging for an average crop, but with the lack of rain during that very essential month, a field of wheat, for instance, which looked like threatening fury bushes to the acre, did not yield five or six, that was actually the case in many instances last year. Viewed from the carriage window of a passing train a hasty estimator might be pardoned if he placed the prospective crop as an altogether enhanced and unwarranted figure. There may be good crops along the railway track, or there may not. If one were to seek the fertile orchards of the front belt of British Columbia from deck of a Canadian Pacific steamer, plying between the Okanagan Landing and Victoria, he would see a picture of a bumper crop. That is exactly the case in viewing much of the prairie land from a comfortable pullman seat and writing a despatch from the nearest telegraph office that the yield in a certain locality was almost sure to be so and so.

It is not necessary that one should spend an inordinate amount of time collecting reliable and dependable information. In these days of radio broadcasting the expert in any walk of life, more especially the newspaper agricultural correspondent, must look to his laurels. That is a healthy tonic giving as the pure breeze on a far-flung prairie farm. At Lathrop, just east of Bassano, on the Canadian Pacific main line on Wednesday, there was an occasion where farmers from a radius of more than eighty miles met, and opportunity was taken by the writer of sitting up their opinion of crop prospects in that section of the Province. Each one had practically the same thing to tell, that not since 1915 had there been such abundant moisture and that this was ample to carry the crops well into June, and that with rain during that month, Alberta would most assuredly come into its own again. Their enthusiasm was positively infectious and what was more it carried a convincing note. Expressions of opinion, however, from a seasoned, hard-boiled, optimistic western farmer, who is nothing if he be not the quintessence of grit, do not make a direct appeal to an unbiased inquirer.

"Tell me," said the newspaperman, addressing his query to some of these farmers, "how can you be so sure that you are only having a bumper crop?" "Say that again," said a sturdy man of the soil who still maintained the account of the land of the thistle and pretty girls. "Show him the rye field Jack," chimed in another bystander. "Seen lots already," said the scribe, "most of the rye was winter killed." "That's sure," came back the reply in a chorus, "but that was rotten rye. If you want to see something different, we will take you along." It was not the latest type of a McLaughlin or Chevrolet that the little party scrambled into, it was a well-used, but sturdy Ford truck which nobly rose to the occasion. "Say what do you think of that," said one of the farmers upon arriving at the destination. Stretching away as far as the eye could reach, were hundreds upon hundreds of acres of rye—1500 of them in all—looking in the pink of condition. The stalks stood ready some seven or eight inches high. The fresh green shoots certainly presented a picture that would have gladdened the heart of any farmer. "It's the biggest field of rye in the Province," said the conductor. "And the best I have ever seen," said another. "Wish I had just sown common rye. This will go thirty-five bushels to the acre."

This point opened up a conversation on rye in general. It would appear that much advertised varieties have not come through the winter at all well, while the ordinary cereal bids fair to beat all records. The newspaperman had to admit that every thing "in the garden" looked lovely. "Say," said he, "but couldn't you do with a good shower of rain." There was a good humored laugh at this remark. "Bring me a spade," said one of the party. "It's a matter of a hike to find one," returned the other. "You are kidding," retorted the scribe. "I did not come from Missouri, but—". The one who had asked for a spade was a man of action. He found an implement for digging holes for fence posts which answered the purpose better. "Six to four the moisture does not go below twelve inches," said the newspaperman. "Taken," said the herculean with the strange looking farming appliance, and I'll give you another six to one that we don't strike a dry in sixteen inches. "I am looking for information, not easy money," said the scribe. "Then let her go," said the brawny one, giving a mighty prod. Another prod and yet another, until a hole far exceeding sixteen inches had been bored, but the soil—it was now the sub-soil—continued to be as wet as soft clay. In the conversation which followed, although if the bits were forgotten, even the newspaperman could honestly have pleaded a case of lapsus mentis. The great out-standing fact had been revealed that there was more moisture in the soil than had been known for years. And herein lies the optimism of the farmers of that section of Alberta at this particular juncture. No, not optimism, but sheer confidence of a big crop this year. May-June rains bring the magnificent stretch of rye to full maturity.

MEMORRHIDS

Do not suffer another day with hemorrhoids. Use Dr. Chamberlain's Remedy. It will relieve you of every ailment connected with hemorrhoids. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy. It is sold in all drug stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

ELECTIONS OF PROVISIONAL GOVT IN JUNE

To Vote on Treaty as Well as Constitution for the Free State.

Dublin, May 14.—It is the present intention of the provisional government of Ireland to hold the elections for the Free State Parliament early in June. The electors will be asked to vote not merely, as was originally contemplated, for or against the treaty, but for or against the detailed constitution prepared for the Free State.

This plan, forced upon the Free Staters by De Valera, is unwelcome to the Labor Party which formed a large part of the Sinn Fein strength, and which is mostly favorable to the treaty. The Labor Party leaders fear that the constitution may be too conservative in form for them, and would prefer that the issue were confined solely to the treaty.

The immediate trouble is the voters register which has been challenged as obsolete and unfair by Mr. De Valera. It is charged that it not only disfranchises 200,000 voters in the northern area but omits in the southern counties those who support De Valera can count. To prepare a new register would take several weeks—Mr. Griffith says months—such as a speedy election is desired by the government, the present decision of Mr. Griffith is to adhere to the existing register.

This may lead to the refusal of the Republicans to stand as candidates for any of the seats and in that event the section of the army opposed to the treaty might think itself justified in preventing the elections by force.

The Free State party is composed of three sections. It has all the Sinn Feiners who regard the treaty as a victory, and as furnishing to Ireland, if not absolute freedom, the means of eventually attaining all its demands. The Free Staters are also supported by all the mass of voters formerly identified with the constitutional agitation for home rule and by many men who were formerly Unionists but who now gladly accept the treaty as the way to peace.

The third section of the Free State party is composed of extreme Republicans who will be satisfied with nothing short of an absolute isolated republic. They say the quickest way to an eventual Irish republic is to make use of the powers of the treaty to enforce it. They are understood to be in association with the Irish party in America which differed with Mr. De Valera when he was in the United States.

Though the anti-treaty party is more homogeneous than the treaty party, it, too, is not quite uniform in opinion. A determination to resist the treaty by all legitimate means is common to the whole party. Some of it would have been armed for an absolute isolated republic. But the whole party is not committed to the plan of De Valera for a republic externally associated with the British Empire. That plan was an attempt to make the London negotiations fruitful without sacrificing the Republican principle. But the main force of the anti-treaty party is in its assertion of undiluted and unqualified Republicanism. The most conspicuous figure among the undiluted Republicans is Liam Mellows.

Though the De Valera party long remained undecided whether to consent to contest the elections or whether to have the election be permitted, it prepared sheets of election leaflets. Probably this was the first time when electors had been threatened with war by both sides. The Free Staters' argument was that the alternative to the treaty was war with England and their opponents retorted by saying that if Griffith and Collins won the elections, civil war would destroy the country.

Great material for the DeValera leaflets is furnished by the speeches of British ministers on the treaty and Lord Birkenhead's speech in the House of Lords on March 16 has been reprinted and widely distributed as an evidence that the British government was using Griffith and Collins to "put down the turbulent" population of the South of Ireland.

Anniversary At St. Andrew's Church

Large Congregations Yesterday Heard Rev. J. A. Clark, D.D. of Halifax, Preach Inter- esting Sermons.

St. Andrew's church yesterday celebrated the 125th anniversary of its founding, the preacher of the day being Rev. J. A. Clark, D.D., of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax. This eloquent expounder of the Gospel delivered two addresses which linger long in the memory of those privileged to hear them. Large congregations were present at both morning and evening services. Special music was rendered by the choir.

In the morning service Dr. Clark took as his text Psalm 137 to 8: "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is pure, enlarging the heart; the statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes. The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever: the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

He pointed out that the Psalm was in two parts, the first showing the wonder and glory of God in the life and nature of the other with the moral law of God as it works in the hearts of men, and stated the key to its understanding lay in recognizing the power of power and blessing of the Sun on the created world.

That the Sun was to the world of nature, the Lord was to the life and soul of man. The words, law and testimony of the Lord etc., were but interchangeable terms for the same thing. The Lord and His revelation to the life of man. As illustrative of the life of man, the Lord was to the world of nature, the Lord was to the life and soul of man. The words, law and testimony of the Lord etc., were but interchangeable terms for the same thing. The Lord and His revelation to the life of man. As illustrative of the life of man, the Lord was to the world of nature, the Lord was to the life and soul of man.

At the evening service the message was based on Mark 13:34: "Strive to enter in, for I say unto you I will seek to enter in and shall not be able." This had been called a hard saying but he did not understand it. Like some of the key to the situation and supplied a background for it. The Lord was on His last journey to Jerusalem and His thoughts were on the days just ahead when He must pass through suffering and death to redeem the world. All men were victims of sin and He must pass through a narrow way to enter in and shall not be able.

The New Testament always reads life in heroic terms and the last thought of Jesus was to think of saving His own skin here or hereafter. Some time there came to every man the hour when he must, if he was to be true to the best in him and to enter the narrow way, take up his cross and follow the Master.

STILL MISSING
Word has been received by the family of Robert McKay, of this city, whose recent disappearance caused much anxiety, informing them that he is now in Buffalo. Following Mr. McKay's disappearance the local detective department got in touch with the departments at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, and other centers in an endeavor to locate the missing St. John man. It is replied that they had been unable to locate the man.

MADE INSPECTION
A. D. MacTavish, vice-president of the C.P.E., yesterday made the end of the inspection of the local terminals and the work of converting the Empress into an oil burner, leaving Saturday evening for Montreal.

MUSICAL SCORE
Mrs. Wickwire sat up and shook her sleeping husband's shoulder vigorously. "What is it?" he mumbled. "I want you to snore in soprano, bass, alto, tenor, or contralto. I'll give you one to one. You keep switching from one to another so rapidly that I can't sleep."

**LINIMENTS WON'T RELIEVE
PAIN BETWEEN THE EYES**
The pain is not rheumatism or neuralgia. Many folks think so, and it is due to Catarrh, plain ordinary Catarrh and needs attention right now. Catarrh is the name of a wonderful inflammation that is daily flaring up chronic cases of weak, brood, bronchitis and catarrh. Every breath through the inhaler is laden with soothing, healing substances that destroy all diseased conditions in the breathing organs. It can't fail to help, because it goes where the trouble really exists, and doesn't attempt to cure an illness in the head or throat by means of medicine taken into the stomach. There is no suffering from a gritty cold or any winter ill that won't benefit from Catarrh, which is supplied by physicians, ministers, lawyers and public men throughout many foreign lands. Large size lasts two months, and costs \$1.00. Small size 50c, same size box. All druggists or the Catarrh Co., Montreal.

Eloquent Address Delivered On Dante

Large Audience in St. Vincent's Auditorium Delivered By Daniel Mullin.

An eloquent and instructive address on "Dante," the divine poet, delivered last evening in St. Vincent's auditorium, before a large audience, by Daniel Mullin, K. C., closed the series of lectures, which have been conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Women's League. Mr. Mullin treated his subject with a sympathetic touch, which, added to his forceful ability as a speaker, made the address one of the best of the programme, which has been carried out this winter.

The address was given under the auspices of the educational committee of the league, of which Mrs. R. O'Brien is the convener. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. D. P. Chisholm, president of the league, who introduced the speaker at the evening.

Mr. Mullin, in opening his address, made reference to Dante as "The Divine Poet," and mentioned the fact that the sixth centennial of his death had been observed during last year, in mentioning the name of Dante, the speaker said that he always recalled the tribute paid to the immortal poet by Longfellow, who was a great admirer of the author of the "Divine Comedy."

Dante was born in Florence, in the year 1265, coming from a family of the lower nobility. A speaker described Florence as the home of all the fine arts. From the fact that the city, in mediæval times, had walls and gates, and the castles of the nobles were built like fortresses, Florence has been termed the "city of towers and the city of flowers." The poet was christened Durante, but this name was later shortened by his parents to Dante, the giver. Of his childhood, little is known. His mother died while the boy was yet young, and his father a short time later, so that the poet was an orphan from an early age. At school, he learned to read Virgil and some of the church works, and his applicability to study as well as his talents, gave him early promise of extraordinary genius.

Dante was a scholar, an orator, a soldier, a musician, and a poet. He was first in all the profound learning of his age, and took great delight in music and song. In Dante's time, there sprang into existence the art of writing in the vernacular, instead of in Latin language, and, in choosing this style for his works, Dante may be said to have originated the Italian literature. The speaker made reference to the period of "New Learning," which existed at this time, in the forefront of which movement were Dante and his contemporaries.

While a mere boy, the great poet met Beatrice Portinari, who awakened in him a great love, and who is said to have been the source of inspiration to him in writing his works. "Vita Nuova," and later the "Divine Comedy." These two great works are said to have been first enough apart, Beatrice marrying a noble Florentine, and dying three years afterwards; while Dante himself married the year following.

The Divine Comedy is written in the poet's own musical Italian, and Beatrice is the central figure. This work has been declared by many critics to be the greatest work of all times. The first English translation of this work was made in 1755 by Charles Rogers, and has been the subject of much favorable criticism by the great writers throughout the centuries.

Dante has been recognized as the greatest of the mediæval humanists, and his influence made itself felt in France, Germany, England, and other parts of the continent, to such an extent that many of the greatest writers in the history of literature have taken him as their master, and his works as their standard.

The speaker went into detail in regard to the parts of the Divine Comedy, namely the Inferno, the Purgatorio, and the Paradiso, and treated his audience to a description of the features of this great work. He showed that he had a thorough appreciation of his subject, and provided an evening of thorough enjoyment to lovers of literature.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON TO 1922 CLASS OF U. N. B.

Rev. Moorhead Legate Preached Powerful Lesson To This Year's Graduates.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, May 14.—The exercises which mark Baccalaureate week at the University of New Brunswick, which close the academic year and sees another graduation class go out into the world, began this morning with the Baccalaureate sermon which was preached at St. Paul's Presbyterian church by Rev. E. Moorhead Legate, B. D., pastor of Knox church, St. John.

The members of the faculty and the student body attended in academic costume and a large congregation heard scholarly discourse by Rev. Mr. Legate, whose son is an undergraduate at the Provincial University.

The preacher took as his text Proverbs 23:7, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." He said that Dr. Hugh Black, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, gave it as his experience as a university preacher that the last thing an academic audience desired was an academic sermon. He would do well to follow the Royal author of the text and take wisdom as his subject.

That year 1265, coming from a family of the lower nobility, a speaker described Florence as the home of all the fine arts. From the fact that the city, in mediæval times, had walls and gates, and the castles of the nobles were built like fortresses, Florence has been termed the "city of towers and the city of flowers." The poet was christened Durante, but this name was later shortened by his parents to Dante, the giver. Of his childhood, little is known. His mother died while the boy was yet young, and his father a short time later, so that the poet was an orphan from an early age.

These are the premises of the logic of Solomon which makes him speak the words of the text. Even physically, thought makes the man. It carves itself upon the face and contributes to the voice. Solomon himself said "a merry heart doeth good like medicine." Intellectually, thought makes the man. A man's attainments are, to a great degree, the product of his thought, and a man's scholarly career the result of what he calls his bent of mind. The distinction between sage and savage is one of thought.

Morally, thought makes the man and it was in this sense particularly that Solomon wrote the text. Thought really is a moral vaccine which runs through the blood of the soul. The difference between sinner and saint is one of thought.

Solomon's statement goes deeper and farther. He says there is a quality in thought that completely determines the man. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." He means that to a tremendous extent our thoughts are the servants of our feelings. The brain is the slave of the thought. We think about the things which interest us most. The wish is father to the thought. It is the dominant passion which supplies the mind with its most potent ideas. In the work of the student the fact stands out prominently. Desire makes him select a certain course of study. Henceforth his mind

Died
OENSTADT.—In this city, May 14, 1922, Rebecca McCallum, wife of Rev. T. J. Oenstadt, and daughter of the late John Beer, Esquire, of Charlottetown, P. E. I. Service at her late home, 243 Duke street, this (Monday) morning at eleven o'clock. Interment at Charlottetown, P. E. I. Please omit flowers.

MAGEE—In this city, on Saturday, May 13th, George T. Magee, leaving his wife, three sons and three daughters, one brother and three sisters to mourn.

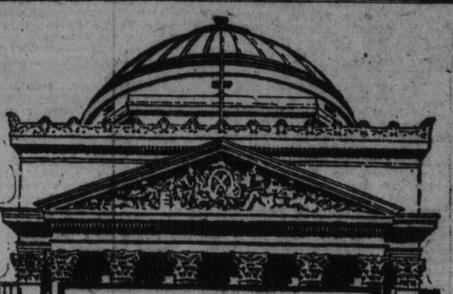
Funeral from his late residence, 117 City Road, on Tuesday morning at 11:15, to Holy Trinity Church, for High Mass of Requiem. Friends invited to attend.

EVERYBODY WANTS MORE



WHEN MADE WITH WHITE STAR YEAST

operates along the lines which his preference dictates. In a moral sense, a man thinks either rightly or wrongly. Thought must deal with both good and evil. It is a transmissive force. It can get good out of evil and evil out of good. It is the principle directing thought which gives thought its moral quality. That is why Solomon places the word Heart in the text. It is the heart of a man that is the principle governing and guiding his thought. Few students ever considered the part which the heart plays in the mental training which it is their ambition to perfect. There is a moral element in a science or arts curriculum. The intellectual training which would dispense with the moral element is falling far short of intellectual ideals. The University in its original constitution, held close kindred with religion and morals. Education is not an end in itself, but it is a moral tendency. The moral part of the thinker—trained or untrained—is the stuff that makes the man. What then, High thoughts in all your thinking. In all your study the ambition of the pure. Students can realize the better than can others not so trained. Thought can be made to obey as a servant a master. The plea made is that the great and precious faculty of thought which God has given us be judged by worthy standards. Thought must be judged by the spirit that gives it birth, not by the outward and palpable results that follow it. The implication lying under Solomon's words is that our hearts should come under the highest compulsion to the end that we may be at our best in thought and action. The highest compulsion there is, is Love, the love that is of God. When a man submits his heart to this control, he knows it was for this he was born and his soul comes into its kingdom.



Service For The Thrifty

Thrift is a habit that should be cultivated not merely to make provision for the future, but because of a desire for advancement and full achievement, and for the sturdy independence, the happiness and the contentment that it brings.

The Bank of Montreal co-operates with the thrifty by means of a Savings Department in every one of its Branches throughout Canada. In this Department a Savings Account may be started with any sum from One Dollar upwards. Interest at highest current rates is paid on all savings deposits.

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Gasoline (4 gallons).....	\$1.46
Oil (1 pint).....	.25
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Incidentals.....	1.21
Total.....	\$4.00

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