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Mrs. Wynn Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her During Change of Life.

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Harkins Academy Graduation Exercises

Thirteen Young People Have Confected Grade Eleven.—Most Interesting and Creditable Performance in the Opera House June 28th.

The first special graduation exercises of Harkins Academy were held in the Opera House on Thursday evening, June 28th, the large building being filled to its utmost capacity. The graduating class numbered 13: Delphine E. H. Clarke, Pauline L. Crocker (Millerton), Mona W. Lindon, Marion C. MacArthur, A. Elva McCurdy, R. P. Randall McLean, Katherine L. MacMillan (Jaquet River), John R. Nicholson, Evelyn A. Price, Eulah M. Stuart, D. Montgomery Vye, (Wilson's Point), Jean M. V. Wathe (Harcourt) and Constance C. Wilson (Millerton). Dr. R. Nicholson, Chairman of Trustees, presided. The programme was as follows: God Save the King. Chorus, "Heralds of Spring", Verdi—Graduating Class. Address by chairman. Reading—Jean Wathen. Essay, "Prussianism"—Constance Wilson. Violin and piano duet—Randall McLean and Victor Moody. Chorus, "Spring Song"—Mendelssohn—Graduating Class. Essay, "Good Out of Evil"—Eulah Stuart. Solo, "Pond Lilies"—Marion MacArthur. Essay, "The Union of 1867"—Elva McCurdy. Class Song—Graduating Class. Class Prophecy—Pauline Crocker. Valedictory—John R. Nicholson. Address to graduates—Rev. Dr. C. W. Squires. Address by Principal J. D. Keane. Address—Inspector P. G. MacFarlane. Address—Mayor Morrissey. Address—Fletcher Peacock, Director of Manual Science and Domestic Science. God Save the King.

A bouquet was presented by Miss Margaret Clarke to the accompanist, Miss Beattie Crocker. Every part of the program was well carried out. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was excellent. Miss Wathen's reading showed great elocutionary ability. Miss Crocker's Class Prophecy was well prepared and pleased the audience immensely. The Essays were well read and displayed much depth of thought. Everyone present felt that the class of 1917 will make their mark in a manner worthy of the best traditions of their Alma Mater. The whole proceedings reflected great credit upon their capable and painstaking teachers. Principal J. D. Keane and Mr. J. H. Drummie. The thirteen graduates, each of the girls in white and carrying a handsome bouquet, made a very pleasing picture. Both during the exercises and afterwards, they received hearty congratulations from all sides. Thursday evening, after the graduating exercises, the class were entertained at the home of Miss Delphine Clarke, and on Friday afternoon, the class with their principal, had a group photo taken. On Friday, on invitation of Montgomery Vye, the class picniced at Wilson's Point. During the year the class had a very pleasant organization with the following officers:—President, Elva McCurdy; Secretary, Marion MacArthur; Executive Committee, Constance Wilson, Mona Lindon and Jean Wathen. The class wish to thank Mrs. E. A. McCurdy for the gift to each of a handsome class pin, and Mr. McCurdy for having the programs printed. The addresses, Valedictory, Class Prophecy and Essays were as follows: Dr. Nicholson. The chairman, Dr. Nicholson, congratulated the class and teachers, and said that the trustees, who were this year building a new up-to-date school-house up the road, would then finish the central building. Rev. Dr. Squires, Inspector MacFarlane, Mayor Morrissey, Professor Peacock, and Principal Keane, also addressed the assembly, but lack of space prevents us publishing their addresses in full.

Prussianism (By Constance C. Wilson) It may be said of the present time that Prussianism has been so widely, and so frequently discussed as to render it too commonplace a theme for an essay on an occasion like the present, nevertheless, with the progress of the great world struggle and the momentous changes to which it is giving rise, we are all too prone to forget the root-cause of this struggle and of these changes, or at all events to treat it as a matter of second rate importance. No argument is necessary to support the assertion that we should never allow this fundamental cause to vanish from our minds. My object accordingly, in these pages is not, in a proper sense to enlighten, but rather to remind. Originally Prussia was composed of the Electorate of Brandenburg and the Duchy of Prussia. Her first king was one of the House of Hohenzollern, which princes have, without exception, ruled Prussia up to the present day. Of all these, Frederick the Great proved himself the most remarkable and under him Prussia became one of the powers of Europe, equal in strength to Austria, her rival. Step by step, the different German states united to form a single kingdom and generally Austria was in the lead, leaving her jealous rival Prussia to a lesser position. Things had to come to a head and in the Seven Weeks War they did so with the result that Austria was crushed and Prussia was left the head of the German confederation. The establishment of the North German Confederation in 1867 was a long step to German Unity. Prussia was to be the hereditary executive of the confederation and her ruler the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the several states. The Franco-Prussian war served to enlarge the influence of the German Confederation and to bring the remaining German states, with the exception of Austria into the Union forming the present German Empire with Prussia still the dominating force. In 1871 the king of Prussia was given the title of German Emperor. Thus Prussia gained the greatest distinction that could come to a single state.

All this had its effect on the people. They came to regard Prussia as the one and only state and to despise all foreign ones. In their own mind, they were the people chosen by God to rule the world, and to them ought all men bow down. They grew selfish and arrogant, working only for their one great aim, to make Prussia the ruling power of the earth. Says a present day writer: "The German people have become a great power under the guidance of the Hohenzollerns; they were promised by their military autocracy a future of dazzling wealth and dominion beside which the prosperity they had attained would seem almost contemptible."

The German government is in effect a military despotism and in the words of Mr. Balfour "has pursued steadily, remorselessly, unscrupulously and appalling, the object of dominating the civilization of mankind, and has focused all the resources of knowledge and of civilization into one great task of making itself the moral and material master of the world." Being a despotism the people were educated along the lines best suited to the purposes of their rulers. From their earliest infancy, their children were taught an unquestioning obedience to the state, the individual being nothing, the state everything. The consequence of such an ideal was to make the subjects mere puppets in the hands of those higher up. As a further means to attaining their end, they built up a system of espionage, by which they were able to keep in touch with the preparations of other nations and at the same time conceal their own objects. German subjects were sent all over the world to engage in all kinds of occupations and to be at the same time paid servants of the state, reporting in minute detail, things apparently trivial but which combined with others were of great importance to the Fatherland. The system taken as a whole was well nigh perfect, the only weakness being the inability of the German mind to understand the domestic situation in foreign countries. For example, German officialdom was firmly convinced that the Liberal government in England would never go to war, that they dared not do so for fear of a revolution in Ireland, an uprising in India, a declaration of independence in Canada, and a secession of the states in South Africa. It is a sad truth, that Ireland was, apparently, on the verge of civil war, and since the South African states had been at war with England but a short time before there may have been some slow process for supposing that they too, would not remain loyal. But the calculations of the Prussians were altogether wrong. Instead of the British Empire dissolving in ruin, as they fondly hoped, the several parts rose in their might in the cause of liberty and righteousness. Not a single one of his Majesty's dominions but sent its splendid contribution of

men, money and munitions. The princes of India who were supposed to be disloyal sent assurances of loyalty accompanied with princely contributions. The Maharaja of Bikaner in a speech delivered in London, shortly before the Imperial Conference last month, said: "Those who say that India is held by the sword do a grave injustice both to Great Britain and to India. British rule in India rests on firmer foundations. It is based on the principles of justice, equity and fair play. Canada instead of taking advantage of the situation to declare her independence, made England's cause her own and besides furnishing some hundreds of thousands of men, established munition plants all over the country and organized Red Cross societies for the comfort of the soldiers and the relief of the wounded. She determined, in a word, to stand by England to the full extent of her resources, and to help her on to a victorious end. Australia not only furnished men, but also by her fleet of fast cruisers assisted materially in clearing the seas of the German commerce raiders. In Ireland to all appearances, "a house divided against itself" the several factions agreed for the time, to lay aside their differences and unite to fight the common foe. Ulsterites and Nationalists are fighting side by side in the trenches of France and Flanders and are daily being drawn much closer together by the consciousness of a common cause. The Boer generals who fought so fiercely against the forces of Britain, having tasted the liberty which comes from British rule, took up arms in defence of that liberty, expelled the invaders from her territories and carried the war successfully into her enemies' dominions. So much for the accuracy of Prussian calculations as to lack of sympathy among the people of our Empire.

Many things might be said as to the lessons to be drawn from this grand spectacle of co-operation and the various considerations to which it gives rise. To dwell on each of these would be to extend beyond reasonable limits the time allotted me. But I must refer to the consideration which has not failed to impress itself on all reflecting minds and that is the prospect that this apparently unparalleled evil may indirectly be the cause of much permanent good. The British Empire has become more firmly consolidated; the French and British have become brothers, the English-speaking races are being drawn more closely together; Great Britain and the United States of America being more friendly than at any time since the Secession of the colonies.

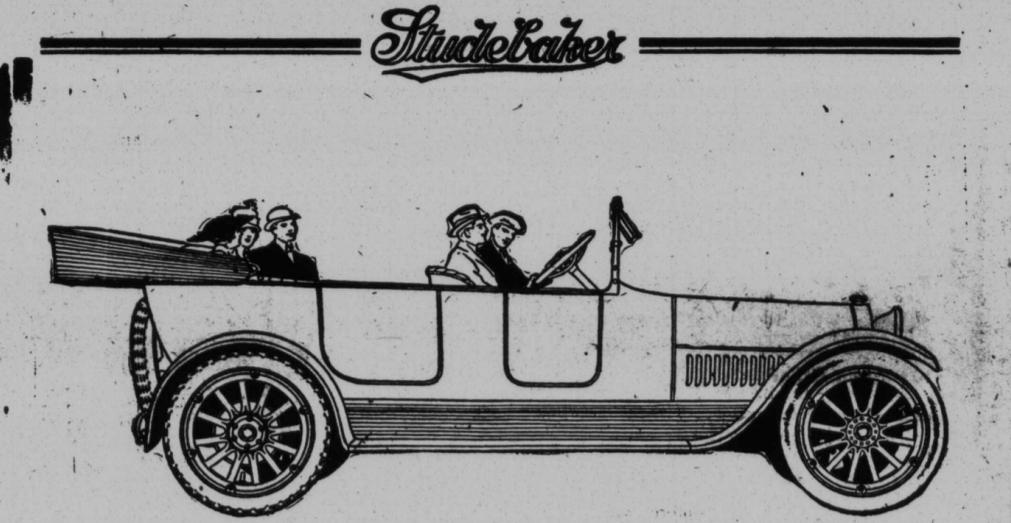
We cannot tell how long this war will last but we earnestly hope and fervently pray that at the end we shall see Prussian Militarism crushed, that autocracy with its inevitable train of evils will be a thing of the past, that democracy will be everywhere established and that the age will come of which the poet has written when "The war drum throbs no longer and the battle flags are furled, In the Parliament of Man, the federation of the world."

Good Out of Evil (By Eulah M. Stuart) When the Great War started in Europe, almost three years ago, the civilized world regarded it as an (Continued on page 3)

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France. To MRS. R. D. BAMBRECK: The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S. Dear Mother:— I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me. Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment. Your affectionate son, ROB. Manufactured by the Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

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