

The Herald

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St. Dunstan's University

The commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's University, on Wednesday afternoon last, attracted a large assemblage of people, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather. The exercises were held in the aula maxima of the university, and were presided over by his Lordship Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Leary, supported on the right by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor and on the left by Hon. William A. Pierce, American Consul. An excellent musical and literary programme was presented by the students, under the direction of Rev. Father Poirier, Professor of Music. The Alumni Prize Essay was read by Mr. A. Austin O'Brien, and the Valedictory was read by Mr. James W. Curley. Both essays were of a high order of merit.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Hon. Mr. Pierce, American Consul. It was a discourse of rare eloquence and excellence in diction.

In a splendid address, reviewing the work of the institution for the last year, the Rector, Rev. Dr. McLellan, pointed out that the roster of the College showed the enrolment for the year just closed, was larger than the previous year, which was most encouraging, in view of the fact that so many of last year's students had enlisted for active service, and were now at the front, ready to make, or actually making, the supreme sacrifice in the cause of justice and liberty. Referring to the need of more residence accommodation, felt for some time, he was glad to be able to say this handicap was about to be solved, through the generosity of Hon. Sir Charles Dalton, who provided for a new residence, "Dalton Hall," now under construction. Another milestone in the history of St. Dunstan's had been passed by the incorporation of the Board of Governors and the gaining of university powers. For the past twenty-five years St. Dunstan's had been affiliated to Laval University, and had annually prepared students for degrees in the faculty of arts. Under the new status we shall be obliged to prove the value of our own diplomas, he said. The Rev. Rector discoursed at some length in reference to the matter of intellectual training, and the important and exacting nature of the teacher.

His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, delivered an address of great power and earnestness. Referring to the claims of patriotism, in connection with the great crisis through which we are passing, he pointed out that a number of St. Dunstan's students had gone to the front, and many others are likely to go. He declared he would rather see the doors of the university closed for a period, for want of students, rather than the cause for which we were fighting should suffer for lack of men. His Lordship next referred to the change in the status of the institution. It has become, in name at least, a University, he said. What its success was to be will depend on the efforts of its old students and the people in general.

Brief addresses were delivered by Hon. Judge Stewart and Charles Lyons, Esq., ex-Mayor of Charlottetown, eulogistic of the great work carried on by St. Dunstan's.

The graduates of this year are: James Rooney, Cherry Valley, Valedictorian; Wilfrid Curley, Brookvale; Joseph R. Fleming, Stanley Bridge; Alfred McIntyre,

Miltove; Francis Arseneault, Abram's Village; J. E. Gagnon, Matane, Quebec; Albert St. Pierre, St. Pascal, P. Q.; Rene Boisvert, Greenwood, Que.; Peter LeClair, Hope River.

MEDALS AND SPECIAL PRIZES.

Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by His Lordship the Bishop, awarded to Ray McKenzie.

Gold Medal for best Essay, presented by the Alumni Society—A. Austin O'Brien.

Gold Medal for Senior Philosophy, presented by His Grace Archbishop Sinnott, equally merited by Joseph R. Fleming and Edmond Gagnon.

Gold Coin for Junior Philosophy, presented by a friend—Thomas Hagan.

Gold Medal for Physics, presented by Rev. A. P. McLellan—Joseph R. Fleming.

Gold Medal for History, presented by Charles Lyons, Esq.—Joseph R. Fleming.

Gold Medal for Economics, presented by D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., equally merited by Joseph R. Fleming, Ray McKenzie, Henry McMillan and Finley Mullally.

Gold Coin for English, presented by Dr. W. J. McMillan—Charles P. Trainor.

Special Prize for French, presented by Hon. D. A. McKinnon—Aime Morin.

Gold Coin for Latin—A. Austin O'Brien.

Gold Coin for Greek—Charles P. Trainor.

Gold Coin for Chemistry—Gerald Dalton.

Gold Coin for Mathematics, presented by a friend—Rupert O'Neill.

Gold Coin, presented to the best student in Third Year—Rupert O'Neill.

Gold Coin, presented to the best student in Second Year—Patrick Goodwin.

Gold Coin, presented to the best student in First Year—Urban Gillis.

Gold Coin, presented to the best student in Commercial Course—Antonio Begin.

"It Is An Honor to Live Next Door to Her."

From time to time, of late, we have quoted, from American exchanges, expressions of appreciation of Canada's achievements in organizing her military forces for participation in the great world war. In a recent issue, the Baltimore Sun, under the heading at the top of this article, bestows signal praise on Canada's efforts in this connection. The Sun has this to say:

"Kipling called Canada 'Our Lady of the Snows,' but the story which our staff correspondent is telling of her war record shows that when her pride, her loyalty and her affections are enlisted she is the Venus of nations. Every American ought to read the narrative of Canadian sacrifice and Canadian heroism. It is an epic which Homer might have been proud to tell. We confess that, when we compare this splendid enthusiasm, this eager devotion, this unquestioned and magnificent courage and unselfishness with certain manifestations of American indifference, half-heartedness and calculating prudence, we feel a sense of humiliating moral inferiority. Some fool Americans before the war used to talk about annexing Canada and extending to it the blessings of republican government. Unless we raise ourselves to the spiritual level of these great-souled people, the best thing that could happen to us would be to get Canada to annex us to her. But we hope these letters will thrill our hearts with admiration and will stir us to a generous emulation. To be a Canadian must be for the next generation, at least, equivalent to being one of the elect of the earth."

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, May 22—Shipbuilding in Canada was the subject of a keen discussion in the commons this evening, and Hon. J.D. Hazen made an important statement on the question. He said that before the war the chief difficulty in connection with shipbuilding in Canada arose from the fact that we could not compete with the British builder. Labor was cheaper in the old country, and there were other conditions which made shipbuilding in Great Britain easier than on this side of the Atlantic. Besides, ships could be brought in complete, duty free. When the war broke out practically all the ships doing business with Canada were on the British register. The great majority of these were commanded by the admiralty.

Mr. Hazen said he was by no means sure that the British shipbuilder would possess the same advantage over the Canadian builder after the war. Wages in the old country had gone up and it was not likely that they would come down to the old level. Canadian yards were getting on their feet as a result of the war. The shortage of shipping in Great Britain is due to the fact that more vessels were being sunk by German submarines than it was possible to replace. Besides, England has to help her allies. Several hundred ships were required alone in connection with the Saloniki expedition. The shipping department of the British government was very busy trying to supply the deficiency. Mr. Hazen told the house that while in England he had pointed out to Sir Joseph McLaughlin that a good deal might be done in Canada. At the present time he said shipyards at Quebec, New Glasgow, Toronto, Gollingwood, Port Arthur and on the Pacific coast were busy turning out a large tonnage of both steel and wooden vessels. The biggest ships being produced were from seven to eight thousand tons. The controller of shipping for the British government had expressed a desire that in the future vessels of three thousand tons should be built. Of wooden ships they did not want ships of less than 2,500 tons. Mr. Hazen said he had pointed out that many private yards in Canada could produce a smaller type of vessel. He had been informed that 48 vessels of from fifteen hundred down to 150 tons are being built at the present time by private individuals and companies in the maritime provinces. Under present conditions of freight rates these vessels would pay for their cost in two or three voyages.

Mr. Hazen repeated that after the war competition between British and Canadian shipbuilding firms would be on more equal terms. Even if the war should come to a close this year, which he regarded as unlikely, he believed it would take several years for the shipyards of the world to catch up with the deficiency in shipping. Many ships would be needed for the transport of troops from the scenes of action. Shipbuilders in Canada should be alive to these conditions. Mr. Hazen agreed that it was desirable to have Canadian vessels under the Canadian register, but this was not always possible. He said that a considerable number of Canadian vessels had been requisitioned by the government at the request of the British admiralty. A number of these had been torpedoed, which had added to the shortage which at the present time is affecting the coal trade and other Canadian industries. Sir Thomas White in reply to Mr. E. M. MacDonald made the important statement that there would be no further proposals regarding the tariff this session. He threw out the suggestion that there might be financial proposals regarding shipbuilding. Sir Thomas said the imperial munitions board for the British government had placed orders for twenty or twenty-two steel ships in Canada totalling upwards of 160,000 tons. By reason of that the shipbuilding yards of the country would be full to capacity well into 1918. The imperial government had also sent a representative here to inquire into the possibilities of wooden shipbuilding in Canada, which would be suitable for the purposes of the British government. A certain design had been determined upon.

The political situation so far as it affects the opposition is growing more and more acute every day. A storm of anti-conscription feeling appears to be sweeping over Quebec, and whereas a day or two ago it appeared that many of the French-Canadian Liberals would support the government's proposals, the indications now are that they will present a solid block against them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude is still undefined and uncertain. His position continues exceedingly difficult and dangerous. Support of conscription threatens his hold in one province where he is strong. Opposition to conscription would stamp him as a sectional, not a national leader. Whoever step he takes his leadership will be menaced. One result of the government's compulsory service policy is to further expose and emphasize Nationalist-Liberal alliance in the province of Quebec. Liberals and Nationalists are now appearing on the same platforms all over the province in opposition to conscription and united in the slogan "down with Borden."

This movement is beginning to find an echo in parliament where there is evidence that one or two of the Nationalists will unite with the Liberals against the government.

There is some talk in the corridors tonight about the possibility in the event of Laurier's surrendering to the Quebec anti-conscriptionists of the government inviting three or more of the patriotic Liberals to enter the administration as a sort of coalition. In this connection the names of Dr. Michael Clarke, A. K. McLean and Hugh Guthrie are mentioned. This suggestion of course is entirely unofficial though not outside the realm of possibility. Precedent for it can be found in the inclusion into the cabinet of Sir Thomas White as a representative of the Liberals who put country before

Sir Thomas said he had interested himself in this question of shipbuilding, and realizing the difficulties which the exchange situation had created for the British government he offered to provide ten million dollars as a loan to the imperial government. So far as shipbuilding was concerned after the war, he said he would favor the granting of bounties. Sir Thomas said that because of the shortage in steel plates a large steel shipbuilding industry could not be established in Canada at the present time.

Ottawa, May 22—Appointment of a controller of food prices in Canada will probably be made within the next few days. As already announced, the subject in all its aspects was discussed by Sir George Foster with the United States authorities when the Minister of Trade and Commerce was in Washington. The Dominion can take no definite step in the matter until the American congress makes a decision. President Wilson has recommended the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover of the Belgian Relief Commission to practically act as a food dictator, but the recommendation has yet to be accepted by congress. If the President's suggestion is accepted, the Borden government will probably appoint an official vested with the widest powers to co-operate with the United States in controlling prices on the entire North American continent.

Ottawa, May 22 (Canadian Press)—Appointment of a food controller for Canada, urged by heads of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, is considered certain. The matter will come before the cabinet on Thursday. The Canadian controller would co-operate with the official named by the United States government for the same purpose.

Ottawa, May 23—The government tonight gave formal notice that two bills, one to introduce compulsory military service, and another to extend the life of parliament would be introduced in the House next week. It had been hoped to bring down the conscription proposals on Friday, but the details of the bill are demanding more time than was anticipated, and it will not be ready until about next Tuesday. The extension measure will be introduced just as soon as conscription is disposed of.

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(Continued on page three.)

On Every Shelf We're Showing Wash Goods Priced Lower than Present Mill or Wholesale COST

THAT MAY SEEM LIKE A PRETTY STATEMENT. It is a pretty strong statement. But it is simply so. For example, we are selling one particular line of wash fabrics for 25c. which at this very moment would cost you 22 1/2 per yard at the mill—by the case. And that's not all. We're showing you a great assortment of the very latest American Wash Goods for spring—the styles are right—and they are priced right. They are priced right because they're bought right—bought many months ago at prices that give us a small profit—and you a big saving. Let's talk it over today.

- White Indian head, strong and durable round thread splendid for dresses, skirts and middie blouses, 16c. at per yard.
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Japalene, a splendid material for house dresses, a nice fine even thread fabric in mauve, blue, sage, brown and tan, all fast colors 36 inches wide at per yard. 25c.
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White Flannelette, good strong and durable, at per yard 15c.
English print cotton in fast colors, many pretty designs in light and dark to choose from, 32 inches wide, at per yard. 16c.
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Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 29th June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No 1 from Victoria, P. E. Island from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Ellerslie Station, Bedford, Port Hill, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch' Town, May 16th, 1917.

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