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We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor.

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we knowwhat suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

Time Table In Effect January 6th. 1919.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

Trains Outward, Read Down. P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				Trains Inward, Read Up P.M.	A.M.	Noon
3.35	1.25	6.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	7.20	10.30	12.00
4.39	2.57	7.02		Hunter River		6.18	8.55	10.50
5.20	3.50	7.40	Arr.	Emerald Junction		5.40	7.55	10.10
6.45		8.35	Arr.	Borden	Dep.	4.40	6.20	

P.M.	P.M	A.M.				A.M.	A.M.	P. M.
4.40		6.20	Dep.	Borden	Arr.	6.45	8.35	
5.40	3.50	7.50		Emerald Junction		4.30	7.25	10.10
6.05	4.34	8.24	Arr.	Kensington		3.37	6.45	9.37
6.30	5.15	9.00	Arr.	Summerside	Dep.	3.00	6.00	9.10

	Tues. Thurs. Sat.				Mon. Wed. Fri.	
P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.
6.45	11.30	Dep.	Summerside	Arr.	12.20	8.55
7.44	1.14		Port Hill		10.41	7.54
8.37	2.44		O'Leary		6.21	7.01
9.21	3.51		Alberton		8.02	9.21
10.00	5.00	Arr.	Tignish	Dep.	7.00	5.45
	P.M.					A.M.

	Mon. Wed. Fri.					Mon. Wed. Fri.
P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.
3.10	7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.10	6.10
4.30	8.55		Mount Stewart		8.55	4.30
5.00	9.32		Morell		8.22	3.35
5.22	10.02		St. Peters		8.00	3.00
6.30	11.35	Arr.	Souris	Dep.	6.50	1.35

	P.M				A.M.
	7.50	Arr.	Elmira	Dep.	5.30

	Mon. Wed. Fri.					Mon. Wed. Fri.
P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.
4.35	9.10	Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr.	8.50	4.10
5.27	10.20		Cardigan		7.48	2.54
5.51	11.00		Montague		7.23	2.25
6.25	11.40	Arr.	Georgetown	Dep.	6.45	1.40

Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. P.M.	Sat. Only P.M				Sat. Only A.M	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. A.M
3.10	3.10	Dep	Charlottetown	Arr.	9.45	10.15
4.55	4.25		Vernon River		8.31	8.20
7.05	5.55	Arr.	Murray Har.	Dep.	7.00	6.20

Except as noted, all the above Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted

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ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

British Opinion

London, Jan. 2.—The conference of representatives of the Allied nations which was to begin at Paris on January sixth, has been postponed for one week, owing to the development of the cabinet crisis in Italy. It is now expected to meet on January 13, and arrangements to that end are now being completed.

The British delegation will be headed by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour, but there will be attached an extensive retinue of officials from the Foreign Office and from the various services.

The Canadian representatives will proceed to Paris in time for this conference, and the premier, Sir Robert Borden, will represent Canada in these preliminary and important discussions.

The date of the official peace congress has not yet been fixed. It can be called in short order, as the delegates who are to attend it are now in Paris on their way there. The belief is that the inter-Allied conferences will require about a fortnight, and that the actual peace conference will begin its work about the first of February.

The view is now held in American official quarters, that the attitude of the British leaders shows such co-ordination with the American view-points, that it will facilitate a mutual agreement before the peace congress. After the close of the recent conferences, and the public demonstrations attending President Wilson's visit to London, one of the foremost British statesmen summed up the situation by saying:

"I would not think of having the peace conference close until it had established a league of nations, as outlined by President Wilson, as the British nation has clearly shown that it expects that to be done.

Mr. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, after his conferences here, has proceeded to Cannes where he will remain until the middle of next week. He and Premier Lloyd George will be in Paris on the return of President Wilson from Italy.

It is then that the real work of the inter-Allied conference will begin. This will not be by any formal meeting around the table at the outset, as comparatively few delegates will be in Paris at that time. But the informal conferences will merge into the formal inter-Allied conference, and that will gradually merge into the peace congress, without any exact delimitation of dates.

It is understood that a special committee will be designated to formulate a plan for a society of nations, on which the French member will probably be Leon Bourgeois and the Eglish member Lord Robert Cecil, both of whom are believed to have their projects well along towarn completion.

Greeting From India.

Delhi, India, via, London, Jan. 2, (Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited)—Six thousand delegates and visitors attended the national congress here, from which the moderates mostly abstained. Mothan Malavvya, member of the Vice Regal Council, delivered the presidential address and offered loyal and dutiful greetings to His Majesty upon the successful termination of the war. Indians were particularly glad to think that, while despotic monarchs were disappearing the King-Emperor sat once more firmly on the affections of his people. He suggested that the congress send a message to the peace congress, that India was prepared to contribute in every way possible towards its success, and to support the league of nations. He thought India's representation at the congress should be more numerous. Referring to India's great contribution to the war, he asked how far India would share in the fruits of victory. He repudiated as insulting the suggestion that indians were unfit to govern themselves, and hoped that the principles of autonomy and self-determination would be extended to India.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Seas Prevent Rescue

New York, Jan. 2.—Battling today against an angry sea, which capsized one of their boats, coastguards from many stations aided by crews from nearly twenty naval craft, had by nightfall taken safely to shore seventeen navy nurses, and 237 of the 2,480 homeward-bound soldiers on the United States transport Northern Pacific, hard aground for two days on a sand bar near Fire Island light,

When many barrels of oil spread on the waves in the hope of stilling them failed to make the water calmer, the rescue work was halted until morning. Remaining on board the Northern Pacific are most of the sick and wounded, and naval officers considered it to hazardous to attempt to remove the "stretcher cases."

She vessel is in no danger, according to wireless messages from her commander, Captain Connelly, received to night by the Associated Press.

"Northern Pacific resting easily; weather conditions favoring," read Captain Connelly's message.

Another message received tonight by Vice Admiral Gleaves, stated that the Northern Pacific had enough boats of all classes to land passengers if the sea calms down. The message predicted this would happen tomorrow.

Lifesavers stopped work tonight at 10,30 p.m. At daybreak, however, it is planned to renew the work of rescue in earnest. Lifesaving crews from Sandy Hook and Rockaway are planning to leave at midnight in their power boats to be on hand at dawn.

Continuous rain, fog and heavy pounding by the waves have failed to lower the spirits of the men aboard the transport, which is now listing hard to port. The ship's band played lively airs while the work of rescue was being carried on. Debarkation was bogun shortly after noon, when an attempt, earlier in the day, to drag the Northern Pacific from her bed of sand had failed. During the debarkation process, a launch from the cruiser Columbia was dashed to peices against the stern of the transport, and the surfboat used to transfer men from the steamer to the shore was twice capsized. Soldiers, sailors and coastguards were hurled into the sea, but all were saved.

The surf boat used to ferry the men ashore was twice capsized by the high waves which swept over it. When it was found that the danger of the small boat being swamped was increasing its use was abandoned for the breeches buoy, in which soldiers were landed two at a time.

The Northern Pacific was tonight deeply imbedded in the sand, fore and aft, while the waves were beating against her side, and sweeping under her keel. Her waterline is now many feet above the surface.

To be Known As Canadian National Railways

A circular has just been issued over the signature of the President. Mr. D. B. Hanna, announcing that effective January 1st, 1919, all Government Railway Lines, heretofore known as Canadian Northern Railway System, including its eastern and western lines, and Canadian Government Railways, composing the National Transcontinental Ry., Intercolonial Railway of Canada and the Prince Edward Island Railway, will hereafter be known and operated under the name "Canadian National Railways," the headquarters of which will be in Toronto.

All officers of the system are requested to use the name "Canadian National Railways" in the course of operating correspondence and general conduct of affairs. It is also desirable that the public and the railways connections adopt and put into practice at once the new title in addressing communications, reports and general correspondence to the various officers of the National Railways."

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possible to over-estimate. So to control the material and territorial ambitions and jealousies of nations that their power and influence shall be held in trust for the common purpose of maintaining the world's peace, and of punishing lawlessness or aggression by any recalcitrant state is a task of almost incredible difficulty. Yet the sacrifice, the suffering and the sorrow through which humanity has passed imperatively demand that this nobler victory shall be won.

"Attendant upon the task are a score of questions not easy of solution, and involving economic, financial and territorial considerations, each of sufficient magnitude and intricacy to engage the full attention of the approaching council of nations.

Canada Vitally Interested.

"The deliberations of the peace conference will touch closely the present and future interests of Canada at almost every point. For that reason and because it was urged upon me by the highest authority that terms of peace were already under consideration, I arrived in England more than a month ago. Since then I have been closely occupied with my colleagues in deliberations respecting the conditions of peace and in preparation for the approaching peace conference. Four years ago our country, absorbed as it was in internal problems of development, was inevitably brought into a conflict which vitally affected the destiny of the Britannic states The deliberations now in progress for assuring the world's peace are thus of infinite concern to us as to all nations. I realize that my duty as Prime Minister demands my close attention to the affairs of the people who more than a year ago entrusted me with so high a mandate; but I am convinced that during these deliberations, or at least until definite conclusions shall have been reached, my first duty to my country demands my presence here. As Canada has most unselfishly taken a proud part in the struggle now happily ended, so must she take a not less worthy and conspicuous part in achieving results without which her sacrifice and that of all the nations would be meaningless.

"The burden with which the future confronts us are heavy, but they are insignificant in comparison with the heritage which is ours. With solemn thankfulnes for the blessing of peace and animated, in spite of all war weariness, by the spirit which has hitherto maintained our purpose, let us face the new year with courage, with determination and with confidence.

R. L. BORDEN."

London, December 31 "

Patriotic Objects

I have been asked for an expression of sentiment respecting the appeal now being made to the people of this Province on behalf of the Patriotic and Red Cross Societies and I gladly comply.

The objects are in the highest degree deserving of the generous and enthusiastic support of our people;

Our brave soldiers have finished their work and crowned their sacrifices with glorious victory. It is for us who now enjoy the fruits of their services and sacrifice to give the final proof that we are worthy of it.

In the days to come no one will regret that he responded generously to this call. The richest legacy we can leave our children will be that in one way or another according to our opportunity we have done our full share towards winning the world's greatest war now happily, we trust, in its closing days, and towards binding up the nations' wounds.

The money subscribed is largely to be spent for our own people the families of those who have fought our battles and to whom we are pledged that their loved ones at home will not suffer by reason of their absence. We have so for kept faith with them: I feel assured that we shall do so to the end.

A. E. ARSENAULT,
Premier Prince Edward Island.
31st December, 1918

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

plural voting, the electoral strength of the aristocratic and propertied classes was lessened to a considerable extent. In other British elections the possession of qualifying property in any number of electoral districts gave a vote in each of those districts. The result was that the wealthy and propertied classes, many of whom possessed property in several constituencies, exercised a voting power out of all proportion to their numbers. With the elections carried over a period of two weeks, aristocratic and monied electors were enabled to travel through the United Kingdom, voting in various counties and boroughs, and often thereby turning the tide in favor of their particular party. In the election just fought this condition did not exist. Under the new franchise act, no man or woman could have more than two votes, and even the registering of both of these was made practically impossible by the fact that the voting was restricted to a single day. This, unquestionably, weighed heavily in the balance for the radical, democracratic vote enabled the ordinary "man in the street" to speak with a louder voice than before, and, under the old purely party conditions, should have told heavily against many of the Coalition candidates. The result however, was just the opposite. The six million new women voters appear to have marked their ballots without the slightest regard to party; and the radicals and workers, strengthened by the "one man, one vote" policy, as often supported Unionists and Tories as they supported Laborites and Liberals.

The lesson would seem to be that the old party spirit is fast on the wane; that in England last polling day, as in Canada last year, electors were guided more by hard realities than by creeds and fetishes hoary with tradition and age. To the average Britisher in this election it appears to have mattered not that Mr. Lloyd George was a Liberal and Mr. Bonar Law a Conservative. The electors were concerned, not so much with the labels as with the goods in the cans. The test was not what these men could do for a party but what they could do for the state. And the Lloyd George Government, solidly entrenched in public confidence though it is today, my next year find itself utterly deprived of support if it fails to sustain that test.

Premier's Message.

Sir Robert Borden has addressed the following New Year's message to the Canadian people: "To the people of Canada:

"We enter the New Year upon the morrow of the most startling and significant events ever chronicled in the history of humanity During the past two months great empires have been extinguished, Governments founded. in absolutism have crashed, nationalities long held in bondage have been emancipated, new nations and with them untried international relationships have sprung into existence.

"The victory which has been won by the forces of liberty and justice makes possible a higher and enduring victory which will secure to a war-desolated world the solemn and certain assurance of lasting peace. Unless that assurance can be given and fulfilled, our present civilization rests upon unstable foundations. Centuries of slow and painful progress have culminated in a world-wide struggle rendered infinitely more terrible by the advancement of science and by increased control over the forces which nature has placed at the disposal of mankind.

Incredible Difficuity.

"The approaching peace conference must in the first place address itself to the establishment of a new world order of peace. That proposal is confronted by difficulties and complexities which it is almost im

The Herald

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AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E ISLAND

We wish all our friends Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Signs Of The Times

(Ottawa Journal Press.)—

One of the most interesting features of the election result in Britain, and one which political leaders in this country and others would do well to ponder, is the tendency which it disclosed on the part of the electorate to disregard the mere claims of party. England, in a sense, has been the very mother and home of the party system. From Pitt right down to Asquith, British political power has alternated between Whigs and Tories, or between Liberals and Unionists. At various times third parties made their appearance, only to be almost immediately merged into either the Liberals or the Tories. Disraeli said that England did not love coalitions, and in truth, their dismal record of failure too well justified the remark. Even after the passage of the third Reform Bill, when the masses, for the first time were admitted to the franchise, the new electors became either Tories or Radicals, believing in and voting for the old creeds and shiboleths and catchwords that had done duty from the days of Fox and Pitt and Burke, and it was not until 1906 that a third British party—the Laborities—made its appearance in the House of Commons.

The election result has shown a vastly different result. For the first time in British history a coalition was endorsed by an overwhelming majority, and the strange spectacle was witnessed of old aristocratic Tories fighting and voting with men who, ten years ago, were their uncompriging enemies. In a sense, in fact, the two old historic parties—Liberalism and Conservatism—have ceased to exist. The old Manchester party—the party of Bright and Cobden, and, to a lesser extent, of Gladstone—has been all but wiped out, while the "stern unbending Tories" of the eighties—the party of wealth and privilege and class, are as dead as the Chartists of the early forties. The supporters of the men who were old Tories—the backbone of leaders like Lord Curzon, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Henry Chaplain—were found cheering and voting for a man who less then ten year ago they hated more than they now hate the Kaiser, and, on the other hand, Liberals whose radicalism cannot be challenged fought shoulder to shoulder with the titled aristocracy. The pathetic appeal of what was left of the Manchester Liberals—the Asquiths, Simons, Runcimans and Samuels—and of the Liberal Free Trade Press like the Manchester Guardian and Westminster Gazette—to preserve the historic Liberal party, fell upon deaf ears; this despite the fact that the Radical popular vote was a tremendous one; and even Scotland, home of traditional Liberalism, returned a majority of coalition Unionists.

All the more remarkable is this non-partisian feature, when it is remembered that the electorate was constituted of the widest and most popular fraschise that the United Kingdom has known. Under the Woman's Franchise Act something like sixmillion new voters were added to the list, while, by the restriction upon