

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11 1914

VOL. XLVII. No. 24

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 2nd, 1913

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME					
Trains Outward, Read Down			Trains Inward, Read Up		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8:30	8:50	12:50	6:15	10:35	1:05
8:40	9:00	1:00	6:25	10:45	1:15
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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1919
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LIMITED
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

At The Federal Capital

The work of the House of Commons for the week ending May 31st, was, to a large extent of a routine character. That is to say it was mostly in the nature of voting supplies and in the passing from stage to stage of bills of one kind and another that had been occupying the time of the House, more or less, at different dates, since the opening. Monday, the 26th, was, for the most part, devoted to supplies for the Marine and Fisheries Department. It is true, as already stated in former correspondence, the pleasing feature of the days proceedings was the presence of the Prime Minister, who took his seat in the House for the first time during the session. He had just arrived home from Overseas on that very morning. Something has already been said of the ceremonies attending his arrival at Ottawa and of his advent in the Commons; so that it will not be necessary here to make any further reference to his appearance in the House on this date.

On Tuesday, May the 27th, the Prime Minister made a very important statement in the House, which was highly appreciated. In consideration of the circumstances existing in the Labour World at that particular time, and which, to a greater or less extent, continue to exist at the present moment. The particular phase of the industrial unrest that occasioned the Prime Minister's attention was the great labour strike in the City of Winnipeg. Major Andrews, one of the members for that city, asked some questions relative to the status of the strike and the labour question in general. This was the occasion of the Prime Minister's declaration, which is presented below:

Mr. G. W. Andrews (Centre Winnipeg): In view of the serious situation in my constituency, would the Prime Minister be good enough to state the Government's attitude with regard to "collective bargaining" which I am informed is the basic cause of the sympathetic strikes now on in Winnipeg?

Mr. Hon. Sir Robert Borden (Prime Minister): If the hon. gentleman will permit me, I should like to give an answer to his question which will be more comprehensive than the strict scope of the question might demand. The Government are thoroughly conscious that there is throughout the world a condition of industrial unrest which in some countries has reached a very acute stage, and I am very sincerely hopeful that the condition in this country will not go so far. I might remind the hon. gentleman and the House generally that the Government some months ago had under consideration what might arise in this country in the change from war conditions to peace conditions, and by reason of the demobilization of some hundreds of thousands of men who were putting and in a time of great need their civilian activities, had taken up military duties and served with great distinction for years in the world theatre of war. It was thought at one time that the return and demobilization of the

Canadian forces would occupy at least a year, and, perhaps, longer. It was even suggested that it might take eighteen months or two years, but owing to very active and energetic measures the task of demobilization will be accomplished in a much shorter time. Having regard to all these conditions, the Government, during my absence, passed on the 4th day of April last an Order in Council by which authority was taken for the appointment of a Royal Commission to report to the Government on the following matters:

First, to consider and make suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees. Second, to recommend means for ensuring that industrial conditions affecting relations between employers and employees shall be reviewed from time to time by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future.

It was further provided in the Order in Council that the commission should first make a survey and classification of existing Canadian industries; secondly, that it should obtain information as to the character and extent of the organization already existing among bodies of employers and employees respectively; and, thirdly, that it should investigate available data as to the progress made by established joint industrial councils in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

Following that, on the 9th day of April last, these gentlemen were appointed to be members of the commission: Chief Justice Mathers, of Manitoba (Chairman); Senator White, of Montreal; Mr. Charles Harrison, M. P., a member of this House; Mr. Carl Riordon, president of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Montreal; Mr. F. Paule, lumberman, of Montreal; Mr. T. Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and Mr. J. W. Bruce, of Toronto, member of the Labour Appeal Board.

These Orders were adopted upon a report to Council by Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour. This commission is still actively at work, and no doubt it will have to consider (if it has not already done so), and in the end report to the Government upon the particular question which my hon. friend (Mr. Andrews) has raised. He will therefore realize that any observations I may make in direct reply to his question must be in very guarded terms, although I shall have something to say about it in a few moments. The terms of the Order in Council did not necessitate, and on the other hand they did not preclude, legislation for the purpose of carrying out the report.

I have no doubt that in this country as well as in other countries the stress and strain of the war have made the adjustment of difficulties between employers and employees more difficult than it would perhaps be under ordinary conditions. I do not think there is one among us who has given any consideration at all to the subject, who will not agree that taking any nation as a whole which has participated in the war—including not only those men who have fought at the front but those who have remained at home and sought to do their duty there—the people are not quite the same, so far as mental poise and balance are concerned, as they were before the war.

I hope that both employers and employees will bear fully in mind the conditions I have alluded to, and especially the employees not overlook the principles which were adopted by all the nations represented in the Peace Conference at Paris, and which are included in the peace treaty

as presented to the Germans. I regard these principles as of sufficient importance to justify me in reading them, with the indulgence of the House:

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, have framed in order to further this great end the permanent machinery provided for in section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial traditions, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding, as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to be of special and urgent importance:

First. The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce. Second. The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers. Third. The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth. The adoption of an eight hour day, or a forty eight hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained. Fifth. The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours which, should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth. The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh. The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value. Eighth. The standard set by law in each country, with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth. Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed. Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world.

Now, it has been alleged in some quarters that as regards the strike at Winnipeg the Government has taken sides. The Government has taken no sides in that dispute, except in so far as necessary executive action, to which I shall allude in a moment, may be looked upon in that light. I believe it will be obvious to all the members of the House, and I hope, it will be equally obvious to all the people of Canada, that if the needs of the country as a whole are to be regarded, a complete dislocation of public services would be a disaster of such dimensions as have been put

forward by the postal employees of Winnipeg.

The Government of this country is in an entirely different situation from a private employer. The Government employs persons who are servants of all the people of the country. It differs from a private employer in many respects, but especially in two important respects. In the first place, the duties for which public servants are employed have a direct relation to the maintenance of law and order and, as well as a direct relation to the operation of public services which are necessary for the convenience of the people. But, in addition to that, it does not employ these people for any purpose of private gain or private interest; it is acting merely as the representative of the people as a whole, under the mandate, and only so long as it has the mandate of the majority, of the people's representative in Parliament. Therefore, certain considerations which must obviously be taken into account in dealing with the relations between a private employer and those whom he employs, are utterly wanting when we come to consider the situation of persons who are employed in the public service. As the Government of the country has and can have no private interests to serve, inasmuch as it represents the people as a whole and acts under the authority of a mandate from Parliament, by whom its acts can be corrected at any time, if they seem to be improper or unjust, one would naturally suppose that in these circumstances the Government might be trusted to act fairly in respect of the remuneration of public servants and in respect of the conditions of their employment. But I should be prepared to go further than that and say that in appropriate cases the public servants of the country—persons usually known as members of the Civil Service—might ask for and obtain a sort of appeal against the Government of the country by arbitration or some method; but always subject to final approval by Parliament, which is the ultimate authority so far as the Government is concerned.

In dealing with the situation at Winnipeg, there are certain fundamental considerations to which this Government is committed and which, I hope, will commend themselves to the people and to their representatives in this Parliament. In the first place, we are absolutely determined that law and order should be maintained; and, in the second place, we are of the opinion that members of the Civil Service cannot be permitted to disregard their public duties and to dislocate the public service under the conditions which have arisen in the city of Winnipeg.

On the one hand the Government directs them to discharge a public duty, a duty to the whole of the people of this country; on the other hand another authority directs them to disregard that duty. They must make their choice as to whether they will serve the public as a whole, or whether, by disregarding that duty, they will abandon once for all the public service.

So far as "collective bargaining" is concerned, since my hon. friend who has asked this question spoke to me on the subject yesterday, I have made a good many inquiries as to precisely what that term conveys, and I am thoroughly satisfied that it has no definite and final meaning which is recognized in all parts of this country. I am further satisfied that in some parts of Canada, in some cities in this country, it may be understood by some persons in one sense, and by other persons in another sense. I want to make it perfectly plain that so far as my opinion goes, and I think it is the opinion of all the members of the Government, every possible facility should be given for discussion between employers and employees, and for the making of arrangements which will bring about industrial peace and maintain and stabilize industrial conditions to the end that wasteful unemployment, used as a coercive measure, may be put to one side, and other methods—methods which must be so established as to do complete justice and remove any inequality—may be substituted in its place.

I should like to read, in this connection, the statement which has been made public by a minister of the Crown, Senator Robertson, and which is to be found in the morning press of this city. I knew Senator Robertson for some time before he came into this Government, and I have known him very intimately since he has been a member of the Government. No one can entertain the slightest doubt as to his absolute and complete sympathy with all the reasonable ideals of labour—there can be absolutely no doubt on that subject. No one who knows the man, or has been associated with him, can entertain the smallest atom of doubt as to his complete sincerity or as to his full sympathy with all the reasonable aspirations of labour. The statement which he has made public is this:

"Conditions for the right of collective bargaining which are stated to be the cause of the Winnipeg strike" seem to be generally misunderstood. The employers, parties to the original dispute; the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Citizens' Committee as constituted since the strike occurred, all agree to the principle of collective bargaining as it is interpreted, namely, the right of any individual to belong to a labour union if he so desires and the right of employees to bargain with their employers concerning matters affecting any individual plant or industry.

The central strike committee interprets the right of collective bargaining to mean that the central body shall have the power to approve or reject any agreement that may be struck by the employer or class of employees, and that, if granted, would have the result of enabling any central committee entirely outside the industry or craft affected to dictate the acceptance or rejection of any agreement. Instead of giving to the workers in any individual plant or industry the right of collective bargaining with their employers, the present plan deprives them of the right and places them entirely in the hands of a central body, which principle, the Citizens' Committee of Winnipeg, Provincial and Federal Governments, agree cannot be accepted. Now one can easily see that what is called the right of collective bargaining, if interpreted in a certain way and carried to an extreme length, might have an unfortunate effect so far as the public interest is concerned. More than that, as is suggested in this public statement, it might have the effect of placing labour men and labour unions themselves in such a situation that they could not make their own bargains except with the approval of some body that might be situated thousands of miles away. Before the phrase "collective bargaining" is insisted upon, we ought to have, and we must have, an exact definition as to precisely what is intended by it and as to precisely what the result might be if that principle so defined, should be adopted. On that point the Government will probably have suggestions or recommendations in the report of the Industrial Commission, which we hope to receive not later than the fifteen days of next month. My hon. friend who has asked this question will realize that it would be out of place and, indeed, invidious for the Government to attempt by way of anticipation, to pronounce upon questions which are properly within the scope of the duty imposed upon that commission.

That great purpose of all should, in respect of their domestic affairs, permit a condition to continue, and to be perpetuated which, if it reaches the stage of a general strike, must obviously involve the employment of some of the methods which are in use in modern warfare.

I most earnestly hope that the report of this commission, and appropriate action of the Government, may eventually bring about between employers and employees in Canada, such better understanding, such more perfect realization of the viewpoint of one and the other, as will prevent incidents such as are now transpiring. If we cannot accomplish that all-important purpose in respect of our domestic affairs, there cannot be very much hope for that wider purpose which has been attempted in the constitution of the Society of Nations. In this country we have a common citizenship; we live under the same form of government; we have the like ideals, we have practically the same aspirations; although sometimes different interests and sometimes prejudices may appear, but there ought to be a much more favourable condition for assuring industrial co-operation and peace in this country through the effort and co-operation of employers and employees fully realizing their responsibilities that is to be discovered in the foundations of the Society of Nations from which we confidently anticipate a great service to the world.

I do indeed hope that the strikes at Winnipeg may be terminated amicably. I should also allude to what has taken place at Calgary and at Edmonton, and read the communications which have been addressed to the postal authorities in those cities. On the 24th instant the Postmaster General sent this telegram to the postmaster at Calgary:

Regret to learn everything points to sympathetic strike with Winnipeg on part of postal workers. Government considers such action wholly unwarranted and in violation of the plain duty of postal employees. The prompt handling of His Majesty's mails and the maintenance of the public postal service at this time is the first obligation of every employee under the Post Office Department. For such employees to seek to embarrass or prevent the prompt handling of His Majesty's mails by a sympathetic strike is entirely incompatible with loyal service to the country and all postal employees joining in a sympathetic strike will be deemed to have resigned their positions in His Majesty's service and their places will be promptly filled. All loyal employees will be supported and protected by the Government. Make known to employees and keep Department promptly informed.

As far as Winnipeg is concerned, I should add that a report reached me, before coming to the House, that seventy of the postal employees have returned to work, and that no difficulty has been experienced in filling the places of those who have not returned.

Following the Prime Minister's declaration in the course of the afternoon, Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister of Militia and Defence, who had returned to Ottawa some days previously, presented to Parliament his report of the competition, status and operations of the Canadian Military affairs overseas. It occupied the greater part of the afternoon sitting of the House. In connection with this a full printed report comprising a large volume was tabled by the Minister on his first appearance in the House after returning from England some ten days previously. A copy of this report was addressed to each Member of the House of Commons. The Minister's report was very comprehensive and was exceedingly well received. Very little criticism was evoked of an adverse character, at least and the discussion of the matter occupied a very brief space of time.

The voting of supplies again occupied the time of the House for the most part on Wednesday afternoon and evening, and in connection with this, before the House rose on Wednesday night,

the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, introduced an Interim Supply Bill, covering about one sixth of the necessary amount of money required for the different departments of the public service for the year ending March 31st, 1920. This was in accordance with an agreement reached between both sides of the House at the early stages of the Session, as the fiscal year ends on the 31st day of March, and as no money would be available for carrying on the public business since that date in March last, unless voted by Parliament. This is done to facilitate business until such time as there has been an opportunity to deliver the budget speech, and to vote the moneys called for in the estimates for the year. In this Interim Supply Bill one hundred and forty eight million dollars were contained, leaving out the odd figures. The resolution embracing the amounts were concurred in, the Bill founded thereon was introduced, put through its three readings and passed inside of a half hour. This bill later received the assent of the Governor General, and all the money embraced therein is properly voted at the disposal of the Government for the business so far.

The House of Commons did not sit on Thursday, Assession Day. Friday was devoted to the voting of supplies, almost the entire day, afternoon and evening sittings, principally for the Agricultural Department. Mr. Crerar, the Minister of Agriculture, showed very good generalship in getting his estimates through. It is the first time that he was under fire in this regard, as last year everything was put through exceedingly fast and there was very little chance for discussion of any kind. He was agreeable to answering questions and did not consume too much time in making long speeches. These are elements which always contribute to the facility of getting through the estimates of any particular Department.

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Hon. Arthur Sifton, Minister of customs represents Alberta in the cabinet and spoke with a full knowledge of western views.

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The debate was featured by the introduction by A. R. McMaster of Bromo of an amendment criticizing the budget proposals and calling for free food, fuel machinery for development of natural resources, free raw material for manufacturing, reduction of customs duties on necessities of life as speedily as may be expedient and just to all interested, acceptance of the reciprocity agreement with the United States and a general revision downward of the tariff.

Connolly Estate Scholarships Applications will be received by the undersigned until June 14th, 1919, from all students desirous of competing in a written examination for one of the Connolly Estate Scholarships offered annually by the Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly. This examination, to be held in the latter part of July in Charlottetown and Summerside, will be open to all deserving students of high descent, who upon investigation shall have been found eligible to compete, in accordance with the provisions of the Will of the late Owen Connolly. Each applicant must state his name in full, age, names of both parents, Post Office addresses, and the nature and extent of his studies during the past year.

Dominion of Canada

Province of Prince Edward Island

In the Probate Court, 10th George V. A. D. 1919. In Re Estate of Vincent McLellan, late of Cable Head, in King's County, in the said Province, deceased, testate.

By the Honourable His Honour Eneas A. Macdonald, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County or any Constable or literate person within said County. GREETING: WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of Roderick J. Macdonald, of Saint Peter's Bay, in King's County; Physician, the Executor of the last will and testament of the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Saturday, the Twelfth day of July next, coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in forenoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed, as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of Arthur F. McQuaid, Esq. Proctor for said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown, for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, on the front of the County Court House at Saint Peter's Bay; in front of the Store of Lesterock Anderson at Saint Peter's Bay, and in front of Lewis' Mill on Portage Road, Lot 41, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court this Sixth day of June, A. D. 1919, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) ENEAS A. MACDONALD, Judge of Probate. June 11, 1919—4i

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. District Commencing Monday, June 2, 1919, trains will run as follows: WEST—Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.15 a. m., arrive Borden 8.35 a. m.; returning leave Borden 9.00 p. m., arrive Summerside 11.00 p. m., Charlottetown 11.20 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 12.50 p. m., arrive Borden 4.00 p. m.; returning leave Borden 4.15 p. m., arrive Charlottetown 7.05 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 3.30 p. m., arrive Emerald Junction 5.05, connect with train from Borden, arrive Summerside 6.05 p. m., Tignish 9.35 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 4.30 p. m., arrive Emerald Junction 7.10 p. m., leave Emerald Junction 10.00 p. m., on arrival of train from Borden; arrive Summerside 11.00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 5.15 a. m., arrive Summerside 10.30 a. m., leave Summerside 11.20 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 1.40 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 9.30 a. m., arrive Summerside 12.35 p. m., leave Summerside 1.30 p. m., arrive Emerald Junction 2.55 p. m., Borden 4.00 p. m., connecting with second trip of Car Ferry for Mainland points. Daily, except Sunday, leave Summerside 6.45 a. m., arrive Emerald Junction 7.45 a. m., connect with train for Borden and arrive Charlottetown 10.35 a. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Borden 6.40 a. m., arrive Emerald 7.40 a. m., Summerside 9.20 a. m., Tignish 4.30 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Borden 4.15 p. m., arrive Summerside 6.05 p. m., Tignish 9.35 p. m. EAST—Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.50 a. m., arrive Mt. Stewart 8.45 a. m., Georgetown 11.30 a. m., Souris 11.25 a. m., returning leave Souris 1.15 p. m., Georgetown 1.00 p. m., Mt. Stewart 4.15 p. m., arrive Charlottetown 4.50 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Elmira 5.58 a. m., Souris 6.53 a. m., Georgetown 6.45 a. m., Mt. Stewart 8.45 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a. m., returning leave Charlottetown 3.05 p. m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15 p. m., Georgetown 6.00 p. m., Souris 6.05 p. m., Elmira 7.20 p. m. SOUTH—Daily, except Saturday and Sundays, leave Murray Harbor 6.45 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 10.40 a. m., returning leave Charlottetown 3.50 p. m., arrive Murray Harbor 7.25 p. m. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 28, 1919—2i

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Local and Other Items

There was a good supply of fresh fish in the market yesterday. Mackerel were very plentiful and sold at 25 and 30 cents each, and cod at 7 and 8 cents per pound.

Mr. Stephen Brown, of York had for sale in the market yesterday an exceptional sample of lamb, which weighed 29 pounds dressed. It was sold to the Rev. W. Hotel.

Action against the Master Bakers and Retail Merchants of Halifax with regard to the high price of bread there has been recommended by D. J. McFall, the Cost of Living Commissioner.

Labor candidates are coming rapidly to the fore in the forthcoming elections in Quebec province, and there promises to be a lack of candidates in the Montreal division.

Lieut. L. J. McDonald, Glenfianan, has returned from Halifax, where he had been receiving treatment in the military hospital there. He now enters the dispersal area at Charlottetown for duty.

At the Liberal Convention of the Second District of Queens, the West River district, Mr. Geo. E. Hughes was unanimously nominated as Councillor, while Mr. B. W. LePage of North River was chosen as Assemblyman for that district.

Things have come to a show down in Winnipeg. Almost the entire police force was dismissed for failing to sign a pledge not to go out on sympathetic strike. The city council ordered the street railway to give service immediately, and voted \$100,000 for two thousand special police at six dollars a day. It also directed that the place of all civic employees on strike should be filled.

The Finance Minister told the House of Commons in his budget speech that demobilization costs of the current fiscal year will not be less than \$300,000,000, and total expenditure \$620,000,000. Revenue, on the other hand, will not exceed \$280,000,000, or about sufficient to cover ordinary expenses. There would have to be at least one more loan to cover demobilization and capital expenditure.

Advice has been received by the Soldiers Settlement Board that returned men having been qualified as farm settlers, and who have not the necessary deposit of ten per cent in cash to pay for their farm purchase, may assign the balance of their gratuity money that is due to them to the Soldiers Settlement Board, and so obtain the ten per cent which they will need. This will be a boon to a number of young soldiers who have found it difficult to obtain the necessary cash to make up the first payment on the farm they want to buy.

At the Liberal-Conservative Convention for the Third District of Queens, the Fort Augustus District, held in Charlottetown yesterday afternoon, Hon. Leonard Wood was re-nominated as Assemblyman and Mr. J. J. McDonald of Grand Terrace as Councillor. Mr. Henry Fishan of St. Stewart was the candidate at the last election, asked that his name be not submitted as a candidate, as it would be impossible for him to run. At the close short addresses were delivered by the candidates and by Premier Arsenault, Mr. Feehan, Mr. James Smith and others.

There was a full attendance at Monday night's meeting of the City Council. A further bank credit of \$30,000 was authorized. The city weigher was granted an increase in salary of ten dollars per month. A bye-law was introduced regulating drivers of horses and auto cabs. A special committee consisting of the chairman of the various standing committees of the council was appointed to consider and report upon the Mousing in Charlottetown, and the action to be taken in respect to loans for building under the Housing Act recently passed by the Provincial Legislature.

Shocking Suicide At Moneton

Moneton, June 10—Suffering from a nervous breakdown, and while temporarily insane, Mrs. Samuel J. Mann, wife of the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at River Herbert, took her own life in a tragic and shocking manner. Mrs. Mann, who had been in poor health had been spending some weeks in Moneton with her mother, Mrs. Nelson Rand. She appeared to be about as usual when she retired last night, but did not appear this morning at her usual time. Her mother, thinking she was sleeping a little later than usual, decided not to disturb her. Around ten o'clock however, after other members of the family had gone out, Mrs. Rand decided to call her daughter. Upon entering her room she was shocked to find her daughter dead with a gas mask over her face and the clothes pulled tightly over her head.

Later investigation showed that Mrs. Mann administered a fatal dose of ether by means of saturating a handkerchief and putting on the gas mask belonging to her brother, Lieut. Charles Rand, returned officer. When the shocking discovery was made by the unfortunate woman's mother medical aid was at once summoned, but it was quite apparent that life had been extinct for some time.

Severe Sentences For N. B. Officers

The sentences of the St. John Officers recently court-martialed for irregularities in connection with the accounts of the Depot Canteen are as follows:— Lieut. Col. James L. McAvity cashiered and loses his officer's long-service medal and his 1914 star. Captain G. Earle Logan dismissed from the service. Lieut. John W. Belyea cashiered and sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labor. Major F. H. Rowe severely reprimanded. Reg. Sergt. Major Rawlings reduced to the ranks.

Western Liberal Unionists Are Bolting

Ottawa June 10—By holding a secret caucus on Monday evening Western Liberal Unionists have made a distinct and many believe a permanent cleave in the Unionist Party. Western Conservative Unionists were not invited and have taken this as a direct notice that party lines still prevail. Western Liberal Unionists would have leave of absence to join the Opposition in an issue and become heroes in the west and remain Unionists in the east. They have done much to destroy Unionism by exhibiting a lamentable lack of moral courage.

Mr. Crerar Resigns

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, in the Union Government, has resigned, and it is expected that a number of Western Liberals who have been supporting the Union Government will follow his example in refusing to give their support to the new budget proposals, the number being estimated all the way from ten to twenty. Hon. J. A. Caulder will administer the Department of Agriculture for the present and Mr. Tolmie of Victoria, B. C. is prominently mentioned as Mr. Crerar's successor.

DIED

BURKE—At Bay Fortune, May 20th after a long and painful illness, Clara Dingwall beloved wife of Albert Burke, aged 57 years. BRENNICK—In the Charlottetown Hospital on Sunday June 8th, of Meningitis, Bridget Brennan, of Iona, aged 20 years. SCOTT—Died at Cornwall June 8th, 1918, Mrs. Peter Scott, aged 67 years. NICHOLSON—In the P. E. I. Hospital on Friday 6th inst. Flora aged 9 years, eldest and beloved daughter of A. J. and Mrs. Nicholson, Orwell Cove.

The Royal North West Mounted Police Recruits

An Officer will be at the following places in Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of securing Recruits:— Cox's Hotel, Souris, 3rd to 5th of June; Clifton Hotel, Summerside, 7th to 9th of June.

Applicants must be between the ages of eighteen and forty, and unmarried. Minimum height 5 feet 8 inches; minimum chest measurement 35 inches; maximum weight 175 pounds. Term of engagement three years.

A. A. McLEAN, Comptroller, Ottawa, May 31, 1919--21

Tenders For Coal

Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown Also Hospital for Insane

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Friday, June 6th, 1919

from any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Provincial Building, Law Courts, Prince of Wales College, Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary, Queens County Jail, Georgetown, Court House and Jail, Summerside Court House and Jail and Ferry Steamer Hillsboro with coal; coal for Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary to be delivered at Falconwood Wharf and for the other buildings to be delivered in their respective vaults at the cost of the contractor by the first of September, next. Weigh scales to be approved of by the Department. Full particulars as to the quality and quantity for each building may be had at this office. The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Coal." L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 28, 1919--21

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire. ACT NOW. CALL UP

DEBLOIS BROS.

Water Street, Phone 251

LIME

We have on hand quantity of

St. John LIME!

In Barrels and Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Footwear - FOR - SPRING and SUMMER. Our new Stock is here, ready for your inspection. Many new lines this year, showing the styles that are worn in larger cities. WOMEN'S BROWN BOOTS, high tops with leather or rubber soles. \$5.95 and up. BLACK HIGH TOP BOOTS, same as above, made on high or low heels. \$4.95 and up. GREY KID BOOTS, newest styles. \$7.25. MEN'S BOOTS. This year we have many special lines in Brown and Blacks. Browns—\$6.50, 7.00, 9.50 | Blacks—\$3.75 to \$8.50. MISSES', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES—We sell the Amherst, Crosby and Classic Lines—the best in Canada. We Prepay all Mail Orders. TRY US. ALLEY & CO. Ltd. 135 QUEEN STREET.

Carters Seeds Grow And Are THE BEST .. That Grow .. No. 1 Clover Seed No. 1 Timothy Seed Choice Seed Wheat Seed Barley, Seed Oats Field Peas, Fodder Corn Vetches, Buckwheat, Flower and Vegetable Seeds Buy CARTERS Seeds and you will make no mistake

Carter & Co., Ltd CHARLOTTETOWN Seedsmen to the People of P.E.I. HERRING. HERRING We have some good Herring in stock, by Pail, Dozen and Half Barrel. If you desire a Half Barrel, mail us \$6.25 and add Fifty Cents extra for freight if you do not receive your freight at a Booking Station. If Herring are not satisfactory return at once and your money will be refunded. Address R. F. MADDIGAN CHARLOTTETOWN Live Stock Breeders List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various live stock for sale including Ayrshire bull calves, Shorthorn Bull, Victoria Cross, etc.

Look! Read! Realize!

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!

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine !!! We study the business. We know what suits a young man we know what 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.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... \$30.00 to \$48.00

Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... \$15.00 to \$36.00

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to Success

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Prices..... \$1.00 to \$4.00

Underwear

Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit \$1.90 to \$5.50

MacLELLAN BROS.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 2nd, 1919

Table with columns: Trains Outward, Read Down, ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME, Trains Inward, Read Up. Lists departure and arrival times for various stations like Charlottetown, Summerside, etc.

Table with columns: P.M., A.M., Dep., Arr. Lists times for Charlottetown, Mount Stewart, etc.

Table with columns: P.M., A.M., Dep., Arr. Lists times for Charlottetown, Cardigan, etc.

Table with columns: Sat. Only, Daily ex. Sat. & Sun., P.M., A.M. Lists times for Charlottetown, Vernon River, etc.

H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Poplars.

All day and night, save winter, every weather. Above the inn, the smithy, and the shop. The aspens at the cross-roads talk together. Of rain, until their last leaves fall from the top. Out of the blacksmith's cavern comes the ringing. Of hammer, shoe, and anvil: out of the inn The clink, the hum, the roar, the random singing— The sounds that for these fifty years have been. The whisper of the aspens is not drowned, And over lightless pane and footless road, Empty as sky, with every other sound Not ceasing, calls their ghosts from their abode. A silent smithy, a silent inn, nor fails In the bare moonlight or the thick-furred gloom, In tempest or the night of nightingales To turn the cross-roads to a ghostly room. And it would be the same were no house near, Over all sorts of weather, men and times, Aspens must shake their leaves and men may hear But need not listen, more than to my rhymes. Whatever wind blows, while they and I have leaves We can not other than an aspen be That ceaselessly, unreasonably grieves Or so men think who like a different tree.

Names For The Baby— Saints' Names the Prettier

The church has always wished that every child of hers should receive at Baptism the name of some saint, in order to be put thus under his protection and dedicated to him. The patron saint, reader, whose name you assumed on becoming a child of Christ, has thus a special interest in you, since you have been consecrated to him from your very birth. His power will overshadow you, his prayers plead for you; and you, on your part, are expected to look up to him and strive (in some measure, at least) to imitate him. How glorious are these saints, how noble and soul-inspiring their lives, how magnificent the achievement of those servants of God whose names are commonly given to Catholic boys. For instance, St. Patrick, the great apostle of Ireland. It is a grand name for a boy to bear; it is almost a talisman against infidelity. So, too, St. John, the Beloved Disciple, who reclined on Jesus' breast. Apropos of his name, Eusebius, writing in the fourth century, remarks: "By love and admiration for him, and in the hope of being dear to the Lord even as he, the faithful delight to take his name." Similarly St. Joseph, the spotless, who bore the Infant Saviour in his arms; St. Peter, chief of the Apostles; St. Stephen and Lawrence, St. Ambrose and Augustine, St. Francis and Vincent, St. Thomas and Benedict—these are some of the heroes and benefactors of humanity most commonly proposed to Catholic boys as models to revere and imitate. In the same way, how beautiful are the names, how sweet and winsome the characters, of those saints usually selected as patrons for Catholic girls! First and foremost Mary, the spotless Mother of Our Redeemer, who spent the greater part of her life in Christ's company. Every child is dear to her for the sake of her Son, and she will exercise all a mother's care and thought, all a mother's trembling interest and watchfulness, in favour of those little ones dedicated to her and called by her sweet name. One would fancy that a Catholic parent need never be uneasy about a child consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, so powerful is her name to uplift and to inspire and to sanctify. After the Mother of God come the virgins and

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and some times by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system. patrons of the Church—Brigid, the Mary of the Gael, Catherine and Agnes, Lucy and Agatha, Margaret and Elizabeth, whose lives were devoted to the glory of God and the service of men. How glad parents ought to be to have such models to propose to their children. Unfortunately, however, some unwise parents adopt quite a different view. They wish to signalize their children by giving them some rare and outlandish name that has only singularity to recommend it, and was likely culled from the pages of some silly novel or fashion journal. Thus, they prefer "Myntis" or "Myrtle" to Mary; "Pearl" to Margaret, forgetting the many pearls of great price who made famous the latter beautiful name, "Ruby" to Rose, alive with memories of the sweet little saint at Lima; "Dodo" to Dorothy, the gift of God. Considered as mere vocables, the saints' names are by far the prettier and more attractive, while the religious value and uplifting force cannot be expressed in the frigid terms of earthly arithmetic.

The Baster Bells of Feldkirch.

On the frontiers of Austria is a little town called Feldkirch, containing about three thousand inhabitants. In the year 1799 when the armies of Napoleon were sweeping over the Continent, carrying "all before" them, Massena, one of his generals, suddenly appeared on the heights above the town at the head of eighteen thousand men. It was Easter Day, and the rays of the rising sun glittered on the weapons of the French, as they appeared drawn up on the hills to the west of the town. The Town Councillors were hastily called together to consult what was best to be done. To defend the place was utterly out of the question. What, then, were they to do? Should they send a deputation to Massena with the keys of the town, and an entreaty for mercy? After much discussion, a good old priest rose and said: "My brothers, it is Eastern Day. We have been reckoning our own strength, and that fails. Let us turn to God. It is the day of Our Lord's Resurrection. Let us ring the bells and have service as usual, and leave the matter to God." They agreed to do as he had said. Then all at once from the three or four church-towers of Feldkirch there rang out joyous peals in honour of the Resurrection, whilst the streets were full of worshippers hastening to the house of God. The French heard the sudden ringing of the bells with great surprise; and, concluding that the Austrian Army had arrived in the night to relieve the place, Massena suddenly broke up his camp, gave the order to march, and before the bells had ceased ringing not an enemy was to be seen.

What Canada Is Doing in China

We wonder if Canadian Catholics (writes a correspondent), are aware of the truly magnificent work being carried on in East Shantung, China, by a mere handful of Canadian Missionaries? If not, we should like to introduce them to these gallant

ALCOHOL is almost the worst thing for consumptives. Many of the "just-as-good" preparations contain as much as 20% of alcohol. Scott's Emulsion not a drop. Insist on having Scott's Emulsion FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

GOT UP IN MORNING WITH HEADACHE AND SICK STOMACH.

Mr. F. M. Phelps, Stanbridge East, Que., writes: "I have been taking Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills with such good results I thought I would write you. I had stomach and liver trouble, and would get up in the morning with a headache, stomach sick and feed disty. After taking two vials I was cured of these troubles, and constipation as well." Carelessness and neglect, and oftentimes wilful disregard of nature's laws will put the system all out of sorts. The stomach becomes upset, the bowels clogged, and the liver inactive. To bring the system back to its normal state must be the object of those who wish to be well. This can quickly be done by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They live up the liver, get the bowels back to their normal condition and tone up the stomach, making the entire system sweet and clean. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Toronto, Ont.

soldiers of the Cross who are at the present moment labouring in the Chefoo Mission under an Alsatian Bishop, Mgr. Aedevis Wittner, O.F.M. Grand as was the work done by Canadian troops in the great war, for the mother country, a grander task is yet being fulfilled by the French-Canadian Fathers in Shantung, belonging to the Order of Friars Minor. It is however, a work of which all their Catholic compatriots ought to be intensely proud! In fact the Franciscan Mission of Shantung is not nearly so well known as it ought to be! Four years of war, with the grinding poverty it meant for the Missions, have not dampened the ardour of these apostolic men, and Father Didace Arcand, has just had the pleasure of welcoming another missionary, who makes the sixth to join the band. Many a miserable Chinese town is the better for the labours of these apostles, even though often they can only fall back upon the most pitiable hovels for chapels. At Wei-hai-wei, the British treaty-port, Father Prosper Durand, O.F.M., has taken on the Mission formerly worked by the late Father Wilfrid Hallam, the only British Missionary in a district that contained 4,000 villages. And although intelligent native catechists and an eager band of waiting scholars were in readiness, Father Durand has actually had to close St. Joseph's school for lack of the pitiful subsidy of 4 or 5 pounds per month to keep it going. One cannot help feeling if Canadian Catholics knew of the poverty of Wei-hai-wei, they would strengthen on Fr. Durand's hands in maintaining British prestige in that far-off city, and thus add to that debt of gratitude which the mother country owes them for their material aid, so generously given in her hour of need, by keeping the Flag of the Faith flying.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun-burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES, General Sec'y.

W. H. O. Wilkinson Streetford says: "It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pill Price 25c. a box.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

TWO MONTHS OLD BABY HAD BAD COLD.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP SAVED HIS LIFE.

It takes the life out of a mother to see the child—the idol of her heart—sinking away, succumbing to the cruel cough that all the remedies she has tried won't cure. There is nothing so good for children's coughs, or colds, croup, whooping cough, or bronchitis as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It is pleasant to take, and it cures so quickly and thoroughly that the heart of the mother is delighted. Mrs. Angus McKinnon, Richmond, P.E.I., writes: "Last winter my baby was just two months old, when he took a bad cold. He could not keep anything on his stomach with the cough. I tried doctor's medicines, but it gave no relief. I told my husband I would try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and I must say it saved his life. I just used four bottles and now he is perfectly cured, and I can't help but express my thanks to you for curing my baby." Two years ago I used it for one of my girls. She had a cold and cough, but the doctor's medicine was no good for her. I got six bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and it gave her a perfect cure. I can not praise it half enough. The genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has been on the market for the past 20 years. Don't accept a substitute and perhaps endanger your child's life. Price 25c. and 50c. Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



The Royal North West Mounted Police Recruits

An Officer will be at the following places in Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of securing Recruits: Cox's Hotel, Souris, 3rd to 5th of June; Clifton Hotel, Summerside, 7th to 9th of June. Applicants must be between the ages of eighteen and forty, and unmarried. Minimum height 5 feet 8 inches; minimum chest measurement 35 inches; maximum weight 175 pounds. Term of engagement three years. A. A. McLEAN, Comptroller, Ottawa, May 31, 1919—2i

Connolly Estate Scholarships

Applications will be received by the undersigned until June 14th, 1919, from all students desirous of competing in a written examination for one of the Connolly Estate Scholarships offered annually by the Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly. This examination, to be held in the latter part of July in Charlottetown and Summerside, will be open to all deserving students of Irish descent, who upon investigation shall have been found eligible to compete, in accordance with the provisions of the Will of the late Owen Connolly. Each applicant must state his name in full, age, names of both parents, Post Office addresses, and the nature and extent of his studies during the past year. MATTHIAS J. SMITH, Secretary Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly, Iona, P. E. I., May 26, 1919. 3i

Province of Prince Edward Island

In Re Estate of James R. McLean, late of Souris, in King's County, in the said Province, deceased, testate. By the Honourable His Honour Eneas A. Macdonald, Surrogate-Judge of Probate, &c., &c. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or any Constable or literate person within said County. GREETING: WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of Edward Walker of Kollo Bay, in King's County aforesaid, Roman Catholic Clergyman, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of the said James R. McLean, deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Thursday, the Nineteenth day of June next, coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed, as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of Arthur F. McQuaid, Esq., Proctor for said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Prince Edward Island once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the Hall of the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County; in front of the Court House in Souris, and upon a post or building at the corner of Main Street and Chapel Street, in Souris aforesaid, and that a true copy hereof be also forthwith sent by registered mail, postage prepaid, and also additional postage prepaid for an acknowledgment of receipt, addressed to Mrs. Marcellus Thomas, Cockpen School, Bonnyrigg, Midlothian, Scotland, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof. Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court [L.S.] this Twenty-fourth day of April A. D. 1919, and in the ninth year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) ANNEAS A. MACDONALD, Judge of Probate, May 7, 1919—4i

Job Printing Done at The Herald

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Footwear FOR SPRING and SUMMER Our new Stock is here, ready for your inspection. Many new lines this year, showing the styles that are worn in larger cities. WOMEN'S BROWN BOOTS, high tops with leather or rubber soles.....\$5.95 and up BLACK HIGH TOP BOOTS, same as above, made on high or low heels.....\$4.95 and up GREY KID BOOTS, newest styles.....\$7.25

MEN'S BOOTS

This year we have many special lines in Brown and Blacks. Browns—\$6.50, 7.00, 9.50 | Blacks—\$3.75 to \$8.50

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Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST. In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd CHARLOTTETOWN

Canadian National Railways OPERATING ONE HOUR EARLIER

Important Daylight Saving Change of Time at a a.m. Sunday, March 30, 1919

All clocks and watches used in operation of Canadian National Railway will at 2 a. m. Sunday, March 30th, be advanced one hour. To prevent serious confusion and inconvenience to the public the attention of all concerned is directed to the following conditions resulting from the important change of time:

If cities, towns, villages and other municipal bodies do not change their local time to correspond with the new Railway time, all concerned should keep in mind that while trains continue to leave Railway Stations on present schedule, such schedule will be operated one hour ahead of present local time. Therefore any municipality where local time is not changed to correspond with the new Railway time, passengers must reach Railway Station ONE HOUR EARLIER than shown in current folders and public time posters. Where municipal time is changed to correspond with the new Railway time, passengers will not experience difficulty growing out of the change. April 2, 1919

Furs. Furs. Furs

SHIP TO US DIRECT THE TOP MARKET PRICE PAID AND EQUITABLE GRADING MADE NO DELAYS AT ANY POINT

We are registered with and recognized by the United States War Trade Board and all of the Collectors for Customs under licence P. B. F. 30, and you can send your furs to us direct by our tag or any tag, changed to suit, is marked "Furs of Canadian Origin," and your furs will come right through.

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The rules and ethics of the exchange do not permit sending out alluring price lists, yet we give you an exact and expert grading and pay you at a rate of five to twenty-five cents more on the dollar than the average advertising fur company, as we cut out all middleman's profit in dealing direct with you.

St. Louis Fur Exchange 7th & Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. March 12, 1919—3i

Announcement

For the information of our many patrons, in both town and country, we deem it necessary to announce that the Coal Business, successfully carried on in the past by the late Mr. Charles Lyons, will be continued by the Estate, under the old firm name of C. Lyons & Co. By maintaining a high standard of accuracy and courteous and honest treatment of the public, this firm has, for a period of more than a quarter of a century, enjoyed a large and ever-increasing patronage; and in announcing our intention of "carrying on," we desire, most earnestly, to give expression to our appreciation thereof. We are deeply grateful to the firm's many patrons for their constant manifestation of confidence in it in the past, and we assure them that if they favor us with a similar evidence of their good-will in future there shall be no economy of effort on our part to make our intercourse both pleasant and profitable to them. As we possess almost unlimited facilities for supplying the coal trade, and as we are desirous of extending our already large business, we respectfully invite the patronage of new customers; and if we succeed in thus increasing our present production, we guarantee that we shall be indefinitely able in our endeavor to justify the confidence of our new friends. We again thank our patrons for their past generous patronage, and respectfully solicit a renewal of their esteemed custom.

C. LYONS & CO. Queen Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I. March 19, 1919