

The Herald

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At The Federal Capital

The Speech delivered to both Houses of Parliament, in the Senate Chamber, by His Excellency, the Governor-General, at the opening of the session, on Thursday February 20th, is as follows:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Since the last session of Parliament events have transpired of the highest consequence to the Empire and to Canada. After withstanding with steadfast valour repeated assaults, pressed with the utmost vigour and determination, the Allied Forces, taking the offensive in all theatres of action, advanced to decisive and overwhelming victory. Upon terms of practically unconditional surrender on the part of the enemy, armistices were arranged and now in effect, under which extensive strategic territories have been evacuated, guns, munitions and other war material and supplies surrendered on a vast scale, and the greater part of the hostile fleets delivered up to the Allies. A Conference is now being held at Paris to determine the conditions upon which peace will be concluded. As the decisions of this Conference will be of vital importance to Canada as well as to other parts of the Empire, it is being attended by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, accompanied by others of my advisers.

In the notable victories leading to the glorious issue accomplished by the arms of the Allies, none of the forces engaged bore a more valourous or heroic part than those of Canada, whose achievements throughout the entire war have won imperishable renown for their country. It is most gratifying to be able to state that, in the final and decisive stages of the mighty struggle, our divisions in the field were maintained at over-strength, and equipped in the highest degree with all the requirements of modern warfare. The appreciation and gratitude of the nation cannot be too earnestly and sincerely expressed to the gallant members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, whose sacrifices, sufferings and heroism have played so effectual a part in vindicating the cause of world-liberty and civilization. Prior to the armistice, plans and preparations had been made for the return, demobilization and re-establishment in civil life, after the close of the war, of our soldiers with their dependents overseas. These are now in operation, and while this great undertaking presents, owing to after-war conditions, many difficulties and complication, it is confidently expected that it will be accomplished speedily and satisfactorily. Immediately upon the conclusion of the armistice, which necessarily involved the cessation of operations in the manufacture of munitions and in other essential war industries, steps were taken by my advisers to facilitate the readjustment of business, and to provide employment. Orders in Council embodying the measures adopted will be laid before you without delay. A Bill relating to the franchise, with such provisions as are necessary

having regard to existing conditions, and providing among other things for effectually enabling women to vote, and conferring upon them the privilege of sitting in Parliament will be submitted for your consideration. Your attention will also be invited to Bills providing for aid in the construction of highways for assisting returned soldiers in establishing themselves upon the land, and for promoting desirable immigration and farm settlement.

Bills will also be submitted for the promotion of vocational education; for the creation of a Department of Public Health; for promoting better housing conditions throughout the Dominion by loans made for the purpose to the several Provincial Governments, and for the validation by Parliament of Orders in Council prohibiting the importation and manufacture of intoxicating beverages, and the transportation thereof into any community where their sale is contrary to law. Other necessary legislation dealing with matters, including proposals to soldiers and their dependents, now regulated by Orders in Council, will be laid before you. Further important measures, designed to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people in the new era of reconstruction, social as well as material, upon which the world has entered, will be recommended to your consideration. After more than four years of war, and notwithstanding the sudden dislocation brought about by the armistice, Canada's industrial commercial and financial stability has been well maintained. It is the expectation that in addition to business arising from the resumption of public and private undertakings in Canada which were suspended by the war, and needed improvements and betterments throughout the Dominion, Canada will obtain substantial participation in the expansion of export trade, following the conclusion of the war, and the liberation of commerce from the restraints which have existed during the continuance. Steps have been taken by my advisers to promote and facilitate such participation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
The accounts of the last and the estimates for the next fiscal year will be submitted to you without delay, and you will be asked to make the necessary financial provision for meeting the remaining expenditure arising out of the war and connected with demobilization; also for the establishment of credits for the financing of purchases of our agricultural, industrial and other products.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
It is appropriate that we should acknowledge our thankfulness to Divine Providence for the successful issue of the terrible struggle in which for so long a period our armies have been engaged, and for the restoration of peace to the world. Through the long conflict, with its dire vicissitudes and varying fortunes, our people never allowed themselves to doubt that victory would finally crown our cause, which was that of truth and justice. The deeply loyal and earnest co-operation of the Overseas Dominions and Dependencies with the Mother Country must more firmly cement for all time those ties which bind the Empire in indissoluble union. The spirit born of common sacrifice, suffering and heroic endeavour will also, it is confidently hoped, permanently unite the Allies by the bonds of a great memory and tradition, and effectually promote the formation of a League of Nations which will ensure for all time

the peace of the world.

A perusal of the speech from the throne, here presented, shows that the government's program is comprehensive and varied. It does not, however, embrace very much that might not reasonably be expected. There is scarcely anything of an extraordinary or surprising character in the program. It refers to such measures, for the most part, as might be expected, in view of the world conditions through which we have been passing. Quite naturally, the speech discusses the war and the distinguished place the Canadian Expeditionary Force occupied in the allied armies. Following that, it discusses the matter of the Peace Conference and expresses the hope that the conclusions thereof may be of the greatest possible value to the allies and to the world. It fore-shadows considerable legislation, relative to the re-establishment of the returned soldiers in civil life, and also indicates to some extent what the government proposes doing for the returned soldiers. Naturally, the gallantry, sacrifice, and heroism of the Canadian Soldiers are dwelt upon. On the whole, the speech from the throne presents an ample and interesting bill of fare.

When the House of Commons resumed its sitting on Tuesday afternoon of last week, there was naturally some little curiosity regarding the new Leader of the Liberal Party. When the House adjourned on Thursday the twentieth, it extended the adjournment to Tuesday the twenty-fifth instead of Monday in order to afford the Opposition an opportunity of choosing a leader for the Session at least, Monday was the day set aside for this business by the Liberals. During the interval, speculations were more or less rife as to whom the man would be. The daily newspapers were busy suggesting this one and that one as suitable and likely to be chosen. The Montreal Star had three names specially in view and had their pictures in the paper. They were Mr. Fielding, who had been Sir Wilfrid's Minister of Finance when in office, Mr. Martin, Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, and Mr. McKenzie King, who was another of Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet colleagues and apparently a great favorite with him. Later on, it was rumoured around the lobbies of the hotels that none of these would be the man; that for this session, Mr. Robb, Chief Liberal Whip, would perform the duties of leader assisted by an advisory committee. The Liberals met in their room in the Victoria Museum on Monday. As a matter of fact, it appears that they were in session most of the day, forenoon and afternoon till about six o'clock. About half past five, those who were in any part of this building heard very loud and vociferous cheering, and on inquiry it was said that the Liberals were choosing their Leader. Later in the afternoon, it developed that the mantle of leadership had fallen on the shoulders of Mr. D. D. McKenzie, of North Cape Breton. Needless to say, this was a very considerable surprise to most people. His name had not been mentioned, so far as the public were aware, previous to Monday and no one so far as opinion was expressed, really entertained any very serious ideas that Mr. McKenzie possessed any particular quantities of leadership. He was Sir Wilfrid's desk-mate to some considerable extent, Mr. McKenzie a man of fair ability, a tolerable good speaker although somewhat tiresome, up to the present was extremely long-winded in his speeches in the House, and was not, as far as general expression of opinion goes, very popular. He is a pretty

shrewd, insinuating manner of man and not averse to inflicting sharp rebuffs when occasion offers, and he was known in the House, on the Government side at least, as a 'smooth bore'. This, in a few words, is an idea of the standing Mr. McKenzie had, on the Government side of the House at least. As already stated, when the House resumed, Mr. McKenzie came in and took the Leader's place. He received very generous applause, more generous from the Government side than from his own. He did not seem to appreciate this to any great extent, as a matter of fact, he seemed to have regarded the applause from the Government side sarcastically. How far he may have been right in this surmise, no one can tell.

After routine proceedings and when the Orders of the Day were reached, Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister and Leader of the House, rose in his place and said he wished, before the orders of the Day were called, to pay on behalf of the Government a tribute to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the departed Leader of the Opposition. Mr. White's eulogy was admirable from every point of view. It was not too long, it was couched in choicest phraseology, it really had literary finish, and it was most generous though moderate. As a matter of fact, it might be classed as a masterpiece in its line. Sir Thomas spoke just twenty minutes. He was followed by Mr. McKenzie, whose remarks were somewhat more extended than those of the Leader of the Government. It was not and could hardly be expected to be as good a speech as that of Sir Thomas White, and it would appear that Mr. McKenzie married his eulogy, or rather, detracted from its merit by quoting a long extract from a newspaper. The reading of this was, of course, necessarily somewhat tiresome and the interest of the listeners flagged very much. However, on the whole, his contribution was very fair. Mr. Lemieux, one of the last remaining Cabinet colleagues of Sir Wilfrid and a close and intimate friend, followed and delivered an oration of about an hour or more in French, eulogizing the dead Leader. This closed that phase of the sitting.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was then entered upon, and in this connection, it is proper to say there were some unusual features. In the first place, both the mover and seconder were soldiers who had done their duty for their country, and moreover, the seconder spoke in English as well as the mover. Ordinarily, although not invariably, the seconder of the address has been a French-speaking member, but in this case there was no one on the Government side to discharge that duty. The only French-speaking Member on the Government side of the House is Dr. Chabot, of Ottawa, and he seconded the address last year. The mover was Major D. L. Redman, Member for Calgary, and the seconder was Captain (Dr) R. L. Manion, Member for Port William and Rainy River. Both mover and seconder discharged their duties in most admirable manner and were warmly congratulated for the way they acquitted themselves.

According to usage, the mover and seconder were followed by the Leader of the Opposition. But he evidently required to generate some steam for the ordeal, as he asked Mr. Speaker to call it 6 o'clock, when it was only 5:30. He spoke for about an hour and his criticism of the Government programme was very moderate, and very little exception could be taken to it. Then the Leader of the House, Sir Thomas White, explained and defended the Government's position and outlined to some extent what they had already done, what they were doing and what they intended to do to carry out the great work of reconstruction necessarily entailed by the Great War. Sir Thomas discharged the duties of Leader in an admirable manner throughout, and had the hearty approbation and applause of his followers. He was followed in the debate by Mr. McMaster of the Opposition. He is a very loud-mouthed gentleman and it appears that the best comment that can

be made of his remarks in a few words is to state that he admirably measured up to the declaration that 'is attributed to his Satanic Majesty when he sheared the sheep—Muckle noise and little woo'. The adjournment of the debate was moved by the Honourable Mr. Carvell. The House then adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

Two most valuable contributions were made to the debate on the address on Wednesday. They were by Honourable F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, and Honourable J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization. Mr. Carvell reviewed the government's position at considerable length, and pointed out the extraordinary amount of money required to meet the public demands. In view of the expenditure in connection with the war, demobilization and reconstruction generally, he intimated that the government would not be able to spend as much on public works as they would wish, and he said that no doubt many members would be disappointed in not having all the public requirements provided for, but he strongly emphasized the fact, that whatever else would be left undone the necessary provisions for returning soldiers and for reconstruction on generally would have to be provided for from some source. He pointed out that the expenditures for these extraordinary purposes, i.e. demobilization, reconstruction and the war generally, one hundred and eighty million dollars would be required this year. On the other hand, he showed that from the three principal items of income—Customs, Inland Revenue and Income Tax—very little more than this amount would be received. Then again, to carry on the ordinary public business of the country, at least one hundred and twenty-five million dollars would be necessary. It would therefore be seen that a great amount of money would have to be raised by some means out of the ordinary. The money necessary to carry on the government would have to be provided for, from whatever source. Alluding to the invitation extended by the Leader of the Opposition to the Government side, to return, he plainly gave his opposition friends to understand that their Olive Branch at this stage would have no effect whatever. Mr. Carvell's speech was a very temperate and comprehensive review of the Government's financial position; and the necessity for all lending their aid to render successful the Administration's efforts to satisfactorily bring home the soldiers and re-establish them in civil life.

From the Opposition side, Mr. Sinclair, of Gushyboro, N. S., spoke for over an hour, but his remarks were certainly of the most discouraging kind. They were of the Blue Ruin type. He is a pessimist and is many years behind the times. He thinks, if he thinks at all in the distant past, and seems to be too narrow and too incapable to appreciate the fact that a marvelous change has taken place in public affairs in Canada, that Canada has entered upon a new phase of existence, and that the great war has necessitated a new departure in public affairs. The old fashion of 'fossilized ideas' in which the honourable gentleman has been ruminating for years past are of no avail now. Most of his remarks were altogether inapplicable to the discussion. The only effect that he seemed to produce was to empty the Chamber at a rapid rate.

Mr. Calder's address was admirable in every way. During the last Session the Honourable gentleman had not addressed the House at any length, but his address of Wednesday stamped him as a Master mind in dealing with great public questions. He reviewed the actions of Canada and Canada's Government in the war, and emphasized the great importance of the work Canada was now engaged in, and which would occupy her attention for some years to come. He was free to say that great, onerous and serious as had been the

Government's responsibilities and operations during the war, even greater responsibilities devolved upon it now, in the matter of reconstruction and repatriation. These were matters, he said, from which there was no escape and to which the Government and the parliament of Canada would have to bend their energies. The old way of doing things no longer existed—were now of no avail. Difficult as a great many people might find it in arriving at this conclusion, never-the-less, said he, it was an incontrovertible fact, and the sooner that every person in Canada awoke to it the better for the success of the country. Alluding to the taunts of the Opposition regarding those Liberals who had become Unionists, he went on to say that he was still a Liberal, intended to be a Liberal, but that at the present time there were more important matters for members to consider, than mere party name. He entered the Government after mature deliberation, after he had convinced himself that he was doing right, and having arrived at that conclusion, he cared little what criticism might be launched against him. He emphatically declared that he had never had one moment's regret for doing what he did, he was satisfied that he had done right, and that was sufficient. He went on to point out that the question dividing the East and the West was the Tariff. The difference between the party was quite marked, but this was a question over which they had disputed for the last forty or fifty years and it could very well remain for a while longer until the great and paramount questions that the Government had now had to deal with should be satisfactorily settled. Mr. Calder's speech was listened to with most profound attention and at its conclusion he was loudly applauded—as a matter of fact, he was accorded an ovation. This speech must of necessity have an exceedingly strong effect upon the minds of any who might be dissatisfied or wavering in the position in which they found themselves. It cannot do otherwise than settle the minds of those who might be somewhat agitated.

The Debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was continued on Thursday afternoon and evening, and most valuable contributions came from Dr. Sheard of Toronto and Dr. Steel of North Perth, Ontario. Dr. Sheard, in a learned and eloquent address, set forth his ideas regarding the problems engaging the attention of the Government at the present time. He realized the importance and onerous character of such questions as demobilization, repatriation and reconstruction in general. As a doctor of long standing and vast experience, he strongly advocated the Government plan as indicated in the speech from the throne, of establishing a Federal Department Health. He gave lengthy and telling examples of the great need for such a department. On all the matters which he treated, he dwelt with eloquence and remarkably knowledge. His speech was a most admirable discourse on the matters before Parliament. Of course, to a considerable extent, it was technical, he being a professional man and technical, but certainly, it was a masterpiece of erudition and professional and technical knowledge. Dr. Sheard spoke for about an hour and a half, and he was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his discourse. Dr. Sheard is, of course, a Government supporter. On the Government side also, Dr. Steele, of North Perth, delivered a very valuable speech on the various questions embraced in the speech at the opening of Parliament. The third speaker on the Government side was Mr. Burnham of Peterborough. Mr. Burnham is an excellent speaker and a learned man, but he does not somehow possess the faculty of striking the chord that is calculated to hold the people in their seats. He is witty, too, and interjected some very good hits against the Opposition's ridiculous and posterosus position in the debate.

On the Opposition side, the debate was continued by Mr. Gauthier who spoke in English, Mr. Duchene who spoke in

French, and Mr. Kennedy who spoke in English. It is a remarkable fact that speakers on the Opposition side of the House do not deal with the questions before the House at all. The importance of the legislation necessary in consequence of the war seems to sit very lightly upon them, and their whole object seems to be to cast ridicule upon the Government, as far as they are capable of expressing such ideas in words. Mr. Kennedy certainly excelled in this respect. It is said that he is quite wealthy. He was well dressed and well groomed, and has rather a pious personality. But if his contribution to the debate were to be characterized in a few words, he could very well be described as a political buffoon. That is all the attention he deserves.

The principal speech in the debate on the address on Friday was made by Mr. W. F. Cockshutt of Brantford. He made a strong address, reviewing most of vital questions referred to in the speech from the throne, and severely castigated some of the members of the Opposition for what he considered very unseemly conduct in the course of their remarks. He was especially severe with Mr. McMaster, who had virtually apologized for the Bolsheviki. Mr. Cockshutt said that he hoped Bolshevism would never attempt to raise its head in Canada. But judging from what Mr. McMaster said, if it should so happen that any of this brood should be discovered, they would have reason to claim protection according to the apology that the Member from Brombe had made. He characterized such conduct as most unseemly and bordering on disloyalty. He hoped that Mr. McMaster would seek the first opportunity of neutralizing whatever had effect his unfortunate departure in this respect may have caused. The member from Brantford was also very severe on Mr. Kennedy of North Essex for the manner in which he conducted himself in the debate on the previous evening. As already remarked, Mr. Kennedy is a very pompous man, but his contribution to the discussion was of a very negative character. He had sneered, indirectly at least, at His Majesty King George and most sneeringly referred to Sir Robert Borden Prime Minister of Canada, and the other Cabinet Ministers who are overseas engaged in the most serious and onerous work not only in Canada but of the whole world. He certainly administered a severe castigation to Mr. Kennedy. He pointed out that this man, last year, made his first appearance in the House and created a very fair impression by his remarks, but had now offset any good opinion that he might have created then by the very unfortunate pose he had assumed when he had addressed the House on Wednesday. He did not think that sneering of this kind was calculated to advance the fortunes of a young Member of the House or to enhance any good opinion that his fellow members might have entertained of him. He said he would be very much mistaken if his supporters in North Essex would not avail themselves of the first opportunity to administer suitable punishment to him for his conduct in the House this Session.

Just before the close at six o'clock Friday evening, the House of Commons was favored with a visit from the distinguished French general, General Pau, who is visiting the overseas Dominion and while present in Ottawa is the guest of the Federal Government. General Pau and his attendants came in quietly just before the Speaker had left the chair at six. They were accorded seats beside the Speaker's chair, and without any ceremony, after the House adjourned, all the members were introduced to him and his staff. It was a most informal meeting and no speeches were made. The General wore his simple service uniform and is quite simple and affable in his manner. At his entrance, all the members in the House rose and gave three enthusiastic cheers for the distinguished visitor. The General rose and bowed his acknowledgment. The debate that was in progress ceased in deference to the visitor. The Members then filed out of the House, and the General and his

attendants passed out a few minutes later, and the visit was at an end.

The first Government caucus of the Session was held on Thursday the twenty-seventh of February. It was largely attended and characterized by marked enthusiasm.

It is stated that the leadership of the Opposition is only temporary, and that when the convention is held some other one may be chosen as permanent leader. That is all very well, but D. D. having once got into the saddle, it may not be so easy to unhorse him.

Mr. John Frazer Auditor-General of Canada, died of pneumonia at Daytona Florida, on Friday last. He had not been in good health and left for the South on January 1st, but his death was quite unexpected.

The Market Prices

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter (0.50 to 0.50), Eggs (0.50 to 0.52), Poultry (1.00 to 1.30), Chickens (1.00 to 1.25), Flour (0.10 to 0.10), Beef (0.08 to 0.11), Mutton (0.11 to 0.00), Pork (0.13 to 0.18), Potatoes (0.60 to 0.65), Hay (0.75 to 0.90), Black Oats (0.60 to 0.65), Hides (0.15 to 0.15), Calf Skins (0.35 to 0.00), Sheep Pelts (1.25 to 1.50), Oatmeal (0.00 to 0.00), Turnips (0.18 to 0.23), Turkeys (0.40 to 0.40), Packed Hay (20.00 to 20.00), Straw (0.60 to 0.60), Ducks (1.55 to 2.00).

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Surrogate Court. In Re Estate of John Hogan late of Charlottetown in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, deceased, intestate.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County or to any Constable or literate person within the said county. WHEREAS Francis Rossiter of Morell in the County of King's County, in said Province Administrator of all and singular the goods chattels rights and credits of the said John Hogan deceased hath by his Petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may appear and show cause if any they can why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the said Estate should not be closed.

You are therefore required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held, my Chambers in the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown in Queen's County on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of February next (A.D. 1919) at the hour of Eleven o'clock forenoon to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the said Estate should be closed.

Given under my hand and [L. S.] the seal of the said Court this Tenth day of January, A. D. 1919.

(Signed) AENEAS A. MACDONALD, Surrogate Judge of Probate.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 24th of January 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Routes No. 4 from Charlottetown P. E. Island from the 1st April next.

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 Charlottetown, Rural Point and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 27, 1918

Local and Other Items

The ports of Liban and Windan, in Courtland, in the Baltic Sea, which were taken by the Bolsheviks on January 31, have been recaptured.

King George conferred the Victoria Cross upon Private Thomas Ricketts, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, seventeen years of age—the youngest soldier to receive the honor.

It has been announced in the British Parliament, that all possible steps are being taken to expedite the return of Canadian munition workers. Two ships with accommodation for 1,900 will sail in March for Canada. This information is forthcoming through Will Crooks who asserts that 2,000 Canadians were brought here for munition work and had been now out of work for the past two months.

Marshal Foch in discussing the diplomatic situation with a representative of the Havas Agency said that the new armistice convention will provide for the naval and military disarmament of Germany. He added that there was no doubt that the Supreme Council also would add to the new agreement clauses concerning financial and territorial questions. In that way, the armistice convention, the marshal said, would comprise also the basis for a preliminary peace treaty.

One of the most disastrous fires in the history of the Province occurred Saturday morning at Alberton, by which the business portion of that town was almost entirely wiped out. The total loss is estimated at \$9,000. The fire broke out upstairs in a building owned by F. A. McKee. A lance had been held in the hall there Saturday night and this was concluded about 2.30 in the morning. It is thought that the fire started from the stove, live coals having dropped out on the floor. When discovered the flames were bursting out through the windows.

More than 300 girls were rescued by firemen, a score overcome by smoke and a dozen injured in a spectacular fire, which late today destroyed the building occupied by Dal's Business College, in the heart of the business district Pittsburg. One girl, who fell from the arms of a fireman at a third floor window, was probably fatally injured. Of the 450 students in the school when the fire alarm was sounded shortly after 3 o'clock, only about 100 girls and 50 boys were able to reach the street in safety before smoke and flames cut off the escape of 300 others. Trapped on the second and third floors, the remaining students were taken from windows or jumped into fire nets in the street below.

What is considered practically a law of compulsory education in a limited degree is embodied in a bill amendments Act relative to child labour, which was presented in the assembly today by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Labor. The measure is intended to reach the children up to the age of 16 years, such as those employed in hotels, office boys or messengers, newspaper vendors, children in any industrial establishment or in any employment whatever. It will be required of such children to produce a certificate from school teachers showing that they have completed the necessary course of studies before leaving school. At the present time such certificates are not exacted from children over 14 years of age.

Mrs. James Kane, Morel Rear, has received some particulars in regard to her son, Pte. William J. Kane. He was killed in action at Somme le Marquain, 11 1/2 miles South of Douai on September 27th last. No details however are available as to his death. Pte Kane was a member of the famous 16th Canadian Battalion. His burial place is officially described as Plot 1, Row D, Grave No. 14, and its marking is a temporary wooden memorial erected with all particulars of deceased engraved thereon. Another brother was severely wounded and he is now in a convalescent home in Montreal.

Locals and Other Items

The Nova Scotia Legislature opened last Thursday.

Mrs. William H. Scott, Richmond St., received a telegram stating that her son Lieut. Wm. A. Scott arrived in St. John yesterday on his way home.

Mr. T. S. Hubbard, Provincial court stenographer of this city has been appointed to the Hansard staff for reporting the House of Commons proceedings.

The estate left by Sir Wilfrid Laurier is understood to be worth about \$160,000 and practically the whole amount goes to his wife.

Marshal Foch is likely to visit the United States in March. He may come to Canada at the same time.

The Provincial Bank of Canada is about to open a Head-Quarter's Branch in this City with J. J. Hughes, Esq., ex M. P., as manager. Mr. Hughes is an experienced Banker and business man.

Louis Guillet, a dentist, of Pointe Gatineau, Ottawa, was sentenced to two years at hard labor for having procured intoxicating liquor for soldiers in uniform at Quebec.

The remains of the late Robert Harris, C. M. G., which arrived from Montreal on Saturday night and which reposed in St. Peter's Memorial Chapel until the time of the funeral, were laid to rest yesterday afternoon in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Ash Wednesday—Ushering in the Holy season of Lent all the services in St. Dunstan's Cathedral were well attended. In the evening at 7.30 the Stations of the Cross followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament brought out a record congregation which entirely filled the Church many only being able to find standing room. Distribution of ashes was continued at the service.

DIED

GORDON—At New Perth, March 2nd, Miss Margaret Gordon in her 93rd year. Funeral on Tuesday at 2 P. M. to Brudenell cemetery.

MCKENNA—In the Military Hospital, Halifax, on Wednesday Feb. 26, 1919, of pneumonia, Private Andrew McKenna son of Edward McKenna, Iona, P. E. I.

WILLIAMS—At Cambridge Mass., February 19th ult. Mr. William Cameron, leaving a widow, formerly Miss Annie Tanton, daughter of the late Wm. D. Tanton, of this city, and two sons.

SMITH—At Charlottetown on Feb 28th, Helen Beatrice infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Smith, aged 3 weeks and 2 days.

MCLEOD—At French River on Feb. 27th, 1919, Miss Barbara McLeod. Funeral from her late residence to Goddie Memorial Church Saturday at 1 p. m.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 4th April 1919 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week over Rural Mail route No. 2 from Summerside 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 Summerside and at the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, March 5, 1919-31.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT. Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and have no bad after-effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 cents a box.

Pastoral Letter.

The following pastoral letter was read in all the Catholic churches throughout the Island yesterday:

Dearly Beloved: The approaching holy season of Lent is a time of mortification, penance and prayer. In commemoration of the forty days' fast of Our Divine Saviour and to honour His Sacred Passion and Death, we are called upon in a special manner to mortify our bodies and bring them into subjection by sincere and earnest penance, and to purify and sanctify our souls by the holy exercise of prayer. St. Paul compares our struggle in this life against the powers of darkness and the ailments of the world to the efforts of the athlete to win an earthly crown. Just as the athlete in striving for the mastery refrains from many things, so the earnest Christian will deny himself many things in order that he may conquer human passions and win an incorruptible crown of eternal glory. Let us, then, during this holy season reflect earnestly upon the tenor of our lives. Let us ask ourselves sincerely whether we are striving vigorously and whole-heartedly for the mastery over our faults and vices, ever keeping our minds upon the eternal crown of Heaven's Kingdom. In this struggle we need not look in vain for encouragement. The success of others goes before us nerves us to be bold and daring. Faith bids us look up and behold the examples of the saints who strove for the mastery as we have to do. The saints who overcame themselves and brought their bodies into subjection, mastered their passions and despised the enticements and false pleasures of earth, which vain world have drawn them forth the pain of virtue, and battled against evil spirits and temptations by prayer, humility and the sacraments. A still greater encouragement have we in the fact that we serve a master who is ever willing to grant us all the aid and strength necessary to do His will. To do this He is waiting only to be asked. In humility, therefore, let us ask pardon from God for all the wasted energy and effort of our past, for the abuse of His many gifts and graces. Let us beseech Him to grant us a pure faith to see and realize what is required of us, and courage and strength of purpose to continue the struggles of life until we achieve the victory. Let us pray in particular for Our Holy Mother, the Church, and for our Country. Let us beseech God to look down upon His children who are gathered around the Pass Table in an endeavor to settle this world's serious problems, that they may receive light and guidance to bring to this world a just and lasting peace so that mankind may again be united in the bond of Christian charity and brotherly love. We cannot as an exercise of devotion particularly adapted to this season: The Holy Rosary, assistance at Holy Mass, frequent Communion and the pious exercises of the Way of the Cross.

We desire in the interest and welfare of our Catholic people to obtain from each and every parish a complete record of our soldiers who have enlisted during the course of the war. For this purpose, schedules will be forwarded to each Pastor to be filled out and returned to me. We earnestly exhort all the faithful to give in these names of their friends and relatives of this diocese who have entered the service whether at home or abroad, at a time and place to be indicated by their pastor. We hope and trust that every possible diligence will be shown to make these returns as complete and exact as possible. When the returns have been made up, we request the Pastors before sending them in, to read the completed list to the assembled parish in order to ascertain whether it is correct in every particular. In view of the constantly increasing call for priests, the Church Extension Society of Canada has recently authorized us to expend, if necessary, the whole amount of the collection for Church Extension Society in defraying the expenses of young men for the priesthood who would be content to labour in any part of Canada to which they might be assigned by that Society. This matter will be cared for by

a Committee of Clergymen to be appointed later. We therefore again exhort all the pastors who have not yet organized this society in their parishes to do so as soon as possible in view of the fact, namely, that the money collected will be expended for the education of the priesthood of our worthy young men.

The regulations for Lent will be as follows this year: All the week-days of Lent, beginning with Ash Wednesday, are fast days, on which those bound to fast may take only two ounces in the morning, and a slight lunch or supper which should not exceed eight ounces. The principal meal may be taken in the evening and the lunch at noon. From this fast are excused: All persons under twenty-one years and those over fifty-nine years of age; those who have heavy work that calls for great physical strength; women bearing or nursing infants; those who are sickly or convalescent after an operation or serious illness. Persons so dispensed, however, are obliged by the law of abstinence to abstain from flesh meat on Fridays and other days specified in the next paragraph, unless the doctor prescribes otherwise.

Flesh meat is allowed at the principal meal on all the days of Lent except Wednesdays and Fridays, Ember Saturday and the forenoon of Holy Saturday. The use of eggs, milk, butter, cheese, is by common custom allowed at the principal meal and at lunch. Dripping and lard may be used in the cooking of all foods. On days when meat is allowed, fish, oysters, and other sea food, may be taken together with the meat.

Man serving in the army or the navy are allowed by Papal Indult to eat meat on all days of the year, except Ash Wednesday, the Vigil of Christmas, Good Friday and the forenoon of Holy Saturday.

The time of the fulfillment of the Easter duties in the diocese is prolonged by Indult, beginning on Ash Wednesday and ending on Trinity Sunday inclusive notwithstanding the prescriptions of the New Code of Canon Law, unless you are notified to the contrary in the meantime. All the faithful are earnestly exhorted to fulfill with proper dispositions the great duty of their Paschal Communion, rendered obligatory by the command of the Church.

Solemn blessing of nuptials is forbidden from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday, inclusive. The Bishop may, however, permit this solemn blessing within the forbidden times, provided there be no unusual pomp, provided the liturgical prescriptions be observed, and provided also there be a sufficient reason.

This circular shall be read in each Church of this diocese by the pastor, or priest, delegated by the pastor, on the first Sunday on which Divine service is held therein after its reception.

Given at Charlottetown, on the feast of St. Matthias, 1919. HENRY JOSEPH O'LEARY, Bishop of Charlottetown

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd January 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over rural mail route No. 2 from Kensington, 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 Kensington, French River, Long River and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1918. Nov. 27, 1918-31. McLean & McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

FOOTWEAR FOR Fall and Winter. All our New Fall Shoes are here. This year we have many special lines in each department. Amherst Work Shoes. Heavy Rubbers. BARGAINS. ALLEY & CO. 135 QUEEN STREET.

Live Stock Breeders. List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale. NAME ADDRESS BREED AGE. Geo. Ahear, Montague, Ayrshire bull calves (3 yrs, 8 mos). Wm. Aitken, Lower Montague, Ayrshire Bulls (3 yrs, 6 mos). M. McManus, New Haven, Shorthorn Bull (5 years). W. F. Weeks, Fredericton, " " (2 years). David Reid, Victoria Cross, " " (2 years). Ramsay Auld, West Covehead, " calf. Frank Halliday, Eldon, 6 Yorkshire Pigs (5 weeks). Ramsay Auld, West Covehead, Yorkshire Hog (2 years). J.A.E. McDonald, Little Pond, Duroc Jersey Boar (2 years). DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Christmas Greetings Patons, Ltd. ARE AGAIN TO THE FRONT WITH All Useful and Comfortable—New Muffs, New Coats, New Furs, New Shirts, New Gloves, and a full line of Leather Club Bags. MENS' READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING Suits, Overcoats, Fur-lined Coats. PATONS (LIMITED.) December, 18 1818.

Have you bought your THRIFT STAMPS? We sell them. Put your THRIFT STAMPS on an Earning Basis. Remember, when you are filling up your Thrift Card, that the 25 cent Thrift Stamp, which you can buy wherever you see the above sign, are simply a means to an end. Thrift Stamps earn no interest. The interest begins when your Thrift Card, filled with 16 Stamps, is taken to the Money-Order Post Office, Bank or other place displaying the Beaver-Triangle sign, and exchanged as \$4.00 in the purchase of War-Savings Stamps, which costs \$4.02 this month. War-Savings Stamps earn 4 1/2 per cent compound interest, being redeemable on January 1st, 1924, for \$5.00 each.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast. GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry that she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast. This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast. If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co Agents for P. E. Island. .. CARTER'S .. Feed and Grain Store. Oats, Pressed Hay, Pressed Straw, Feed Wheat for poultry, Chicken Feed, Scratch Feed, Ground Oyster Shells, Cotton Seed Meal, Sugar Beet Meal, Cracked Grain, Milk Mash and Egg Mash for laying hens, Flax Seed, Pure Linseed Meal, Charcoal for poultry, Alfalfa Meal, Bird Seed, Bird Travel, Ground Poultry Bone, Beef & Bone Scraps, Leg Bands, Wire Hen's Nests, Drinking Fountains, &c., &c., all at LOWEST PRICE. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Carter & Co., Ltd Seed Warehouse, Queen Street. 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 trailing camp, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 10th took along 20,000 lbs with them. Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel. Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd CHARLOTTETOWN.

My Ocean

(Written for The Catholic Bulletin by Dr. James Henderson) Every year a tiny ocean sways beside the wooded land...

Return of The Prodigal

Concluded When he awoke he heard some one saying: "Who is it, boy?" Then a voice answered...

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

THE LAST WORDS.

For a long time the brothers surveyed each other silently. The priest sat by the bed with his brother's hand clasped in his, whilst in broken accents the wanderer told the story of his life.

When the priest took the clammy hand, fast growing cold, in his and poured forth the history of the family from his mother's death. Then Shaun told of his struggles to get on in the parish and keep out of debt.

The Coward

"Captain Jean Francois, you are one great coward!" It was not an enemy who said this, nor yet a chiding friend, but Captain Jean Francois himself, to himself as he sat late one night on duty in the tent of his commander.

ALCOHOL

Is almost the worst thing for consumptives. Many of the "just-as-good" preparations contain as much as 29% of alcohol; Scott's Emulsion not a drop. Insist on having Scott's Emulsion.

always been Captain Jean Francois. In fact, he had been a soldier only a few months. The conscript list had called him from the peace and quiet of the Seminary to the bustle and danger of the camp and battlefield.

WAS WEAK ALL RUN DOWN FROM HEART AND NERVES.

Mrs. Percy G. McLaughlin, Lawrence Station, N.B., writes: "I am writing to tell you that I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and find since I commenced to use them that I feel altogether a different woman."

MINARD'S LINIMENT

Gentlemen,—my daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years.

WIFE'S COLD

Husband's Bronchitis CURED BY DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

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Amherst Work Shoes

These shoes are the best heavy shoes made. See our many lines for men, women and children.

Heavy Rubbers

The kind that keep you warm and dry. We sell the INDEPENDENT MAKE—Canada's Best.

BARGAINS

Button Boots for Women, worth \$6.00. Now \$3.98. Button Boots for Women, worth \$4.00. Now \$2.98.

ALLEY & CO.

135 QUEEN STREET.

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Patons, Ltd ARE AGAIN TO THE FRONT WITH All Useful and Comfortable—New Muff, New Coats, New Furs, New Skirts, New Gloves, and a full line of Leather Club Bags.

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Suits, Overcoats, Fur-lined Coats

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December, 18 1818.

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