

The Herald

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Mr. Lloyd George's Speech

Mr. Lloyd George is no believer in the "hush baby" policy which frightens timid statesmen from speaking unpleasant truths. In peace as in war he recognizes that the Briton fights best when things are darkest, and the picture he has just painted of the United Kingdom's economic position is assuredly of a character to cause even the bravest to quail. Summed up, briefly, Mr. George has shown that Britain today is staggering under a debt of almost \$10,000,000,000 (£7,800,000,000); that she faces an adverse trade balance of \$4,000,000,000 (£300,000,000); that her international commerce is in grave danger; that her consumption is rapidly increasing while her production is on the wane; that her people are spending more and earning less. It is not a pleasant picture; but examination of one feature of it alone—that of the national debt—shows that it is not overdrawn. The present public debt of the Dominion of Canada stands at about \$2,000,000,000. It is regarded, and rightly so, as a tremendous burden; yet, in comparison with the figures given by Mr. Lloyd George, it is as nothing. Two billion dollars means an indebtedness of slightly more than \$200 for every person in Canada. Forty billion dollars means an indebtedness of \$1,000 for every person in Britain. To equal the British burden the Dominion's debt would therefore have to reach eight instead of two billion dollars. Can we imagine such a position? Can our politicians, who shudder at the prospects already before us, picture the country four times as badly off as it is?

Nor is this position of financial gravity confined to Britain alone. It is the common lot of practically every nation in Europe. The recent debate in the French Chamber of Deputies showed that the war cost France \$60,000,000,000—that is to say, the whole fortune of France—and that there is an enormous floating debt of \$20,000,000,000, including credits obtained abroad during the war, which were put at \$6,000,000,000. The result is that, taking into account interest payments and other obligations, the annual French budget of the future will stand somewhere about \$500,000,000, an amount which, to a country with her richest provinces ravaged by the war and her population sorely reduced, is almost crushing.

The cold truth is—Mr. Lloyd George does not blink it—that the war, devastating in treasure as well as in blood, has left a world burdened with debt. The old days of ease and indolence and prosperity are gone, and a new world, particularly a new Europe, must be slowly reared upon the ashes of the old. In one of those acute, penetrating letters which have attracted so much attention in the Westminster Gazette, Mr. J. A. Spender, its brilliant editor states the position clearly:

On the evening of August 4, 1914, I was in one of the great rooms of the Foreign Office with a very eminent man. For a while he paced up and down the room in silence, and then he

looked out over the Park as the last gleam of light faded and said: "I see the lights of Europe going out one by one, and most of them will not be lit again in our lifetime." He spoke the truth, but we are only now beginning to realize it. It will take us years to understand what the cost of this war has been. Don't think, because I say that, I am repenting of August 1914. There was no other way, and if it came over again we could not do otherwise. But we must look the facts in the face. While the war lasted, we were bound to disguise them. We could not have lived through it, if we had not believed it to be in some sense a purifying ordeal, if we had not found our consolation in the great virtues it evoked, in the incomparable courage, endurance, and self-sacrifice of the fighting men. But with the coming of peace these splendours recede, and we are left for the time being with the loss, the impoverishment, the bitterness, the disabilities which war leaves behind it.

Nor is there any short cut from out of such a position. The only remedy—and it is bound to be a slow one—lies in harder work, in thrift and economy, in public and private, in decreased consumption and increased production. This, Mr. Lloyd George seems to clearly perceive; and while he faces realities, he knows that the resources of civilization are not exhausted, and his plain warnings must not be confused with either pessimism or despair.

Mr. Wilson Lets In The Light

If anything can be expected to spike the guns of the senatorial opponents of the League of Nations Covenant in the United States, the discussion between President Wilson and the recalcitrant senators should do it. Mr. Wilson may not have meant to play politics—doubtless all he intended was to get the League plan adopted without more delay—but when the report of his written explanation and the subsequent conversation between himself and the senators is made public the latter will, unless the mind of the public has been thoroughly poisoned with politics, find themselves without a leg to stand on.

If the meeting at the White House has done anything, it has laid the ghosts which the Republican senators have so industriously conjured up. In effect, what Mr. Wilson did was to tell the senators that the Covenant already contained the reservations which they were at such pains to devise, that it means neither more nor less than it purports to mean, and that the honorable members of the Upper House have been spending their time for the last few weeks in the unprofitable business of setting up straw men and then knocking them down. The stenographic reports of the meeting will, of course, be sent broadcast through the land, and they will be the sort of "pitiless publicity" that is particularly hard on bogeys of all kinds.

For the campaign against the League Covenant by the Republicans of the Senate has been very largely a campaign of hostile suggestion. Its leaders have been clever enough to declare that the League plan endangered the sovereignty of the United States and threatened to violate the sacred injunction of Washington against entangling alliances with Europe. None of them have been very different. Borah and his followers have played desperately for the anti-British sentiment. They have stopped at nothing, and they will stop at nothing in

what is nothing more than a frantic endeavor on their part to get votes at whatever cost to international good-will. Lodge has kept his skirts reasonably clean of this nasty business. His education, experience and background keep him from digging for political preferment with a muck-rake, but even he is not free from the charge of making mountains out of mole-hills and hiding behind them to pot at the League, that is to say, at the President.

Mr. Wilson cannot be charged with impractical idealism so far as his explanation of yesterday is concerned. He was able to show at the very beginning that the Senate tie-up is hitting Uncle Sam fairly and squarely in the pocket. Until such definite course is taken by the supreme ratifying power at Washington, United States export business to Europe must remain "up in the air." If the Senate does finally ratify the Treaty with the League Covenant included, American business will be able to go ahead, though under the handicap of lost time. If it does not, the country will have to begin all over again and negotiate with Germany for a separate peace. American ambitions to get in on the European market in its earliest and eagerest post-war hunger will be extinguished, and, incidentally, Germany will be able to profit by the thing she vainly hoped for during the war, a definite diplomatic split among her former enemies.

The President was comfortably explicit on several other matters which have been exercising senatorial minds. He was quite clear that the European nations had no desire to befog the meaning of the League Covenant at the expense of the United States, and that on his return to Paris he had only to express his wish for greater verbal clearness in the written Covenant to have it immediately gratified. This ought to silence the Borah objectors who have made a big feature of their case out of an alleged desire on the part of Europe to fool Uncle Sam first and put it over him later. "Absolutely nothing is concealed in the phrase" concerning the Monroe Doctrine, says the President. When Article 21 said that the Covenant should not affect the validity of the Doctrine it meant that the Covenant should not affect the validity of the Doctrine: just that, nothing more, nothing less. After Mr. Wilson's explanation—which was not needed to begin with—shaking that particular skeleton should not be worth the time of even a Republican die-hard at the Capitol. Similarly where domestic questions are concerned, the President was quite emphatic that the framers of the League never intended it to interfere in such matters. The senators, if they read the Covenant at all, must have known that Article 15 expressly provides for this very thing. Of course they had read it and they did know it, but the "sovereignty" cry was an effective one with super-patriots who had not and who possess votes. Here, again, is another bubble which Mr. Wilson has pricked.

It is not to be expected that senatorial opposition to the League will have ceased with the conclusion of the White House conference. There is a presidential election next year, and against the hope of electing a Republican president certain keen politicians in high places find world peace to weigh but lightly. That is their affair. The value of yesterday's conference is that it will give millions of people throughout the country the clearest insight they have yet had into the vitals of the League plan, and will help them to decide for themselves between the Covenant and its opponents. The whole world is concerned in the manner in which the case is put before them, for there cannot be world peace without the United States in the family of the peaceful nations. That is why the conversation in the East Room of the White House was of such momentous consequence.—Montreal Star.

No "Passing the Buck"

While admitting that the Canadian people are now assured that the new Board of Commerce will lay a firm hand on profiteers and trusts, and will prevent extortion by the exercise of powers conferred upon it at the last session of Parliament. The Toronto Globe says:—

"It is apparent that the Federal Government has moved very cautiously, and has shown a reluctance to place on any Federal body the responsibility of actually punishing any combiner or profiteer." The Globe refers to the fact that under the act when in the opinion of the Board, an offence has been committed the Board "may" remit to the Attorney-General of any province within which such offence has been committed, for such action as such Attorney-General "may" be pleased to institute, certified records of the copy of the case. In lieu of such remission, the Board may declare the offender guilty and liable to fine or imprisonment. Here again enforcement of penalties is left to the provinces. The Globe thinks it will require a vigorous assertion of public opinion to make some Provincial Attorney-Generals do their duty, even when the evidence on which to base a prosecution is put into their hands by a Federal Board clothed with inquisitorial powers.

But it is hardly fair to say that the Dominion Government has moved "very cautiously." The Dominion Government had no power under the constitution other than to leave to provincial officers the punishment of offences under the Criminal Code—to which offences under the new law are added. The only alternative was to make the offence a civil one, which would have been ineffective. When however, the Dominion Government appointed as members of the Board such men as Judge Robson and W. F. O'Connor, it gave the public adequate assurance that "passing the buck" would not be permitted. These Commissioners may be relied upon to give sufficient "pitiless publicity" to any attempt of provincial officers to obstruct the process of law. When an Attorney General is presented by a Board of such standing as the Dominion Court of Commerce, with an indictment to which is attached evidence carefully prepared and verified, he will be a brave man who will defy it. The public would soon show him and his Government where they fitted. Further, if provincial prosecutors are dilatory there is nothing to prevent the Board of Commerce appointing its own prosecutors. The Globe's first guess about the effectiveness of the new Board is a correct one.

Partisan newspapers are trying hard to find some flaw in the measure. One thinks the Commissioners will do good work if they are not "interfered with," another says it won't be surprising if a cabal is instituted to quiet the investigators in the interests of the "big interests." The Commissioners can be dismissed from office only by Parliament, and it is proposed that their salaries shall be fixed by Parliament at its next session. The possibility of "interference" by any people desiring to prevent the Board from carrying out the work for which it has been created is, therefore, very remote. As Judge Robson said, it is "a court of the people," and the people will see that it continues to have the free hand it has been given.—Ottawa Journal.

Federal authorities at Boston seized 4,500,000 pounds of granulated sugar at the warehouse of the Terminal Wharf and Railroad Warehouse Company in the Charlestown district. The action was taken on a warrant issued by Judge Morton, of the Federal District Court, after evidence concerning it had been presented to the Federal Grand Jury which is investigating the high cost of foodstuffs. The libel alleged that the sugar had been in the possession of the company since July 29, and that it was being hoarded in quantities in excess of the requirements of the owners, and for the purpose of increasing the prices unreasonably. The owners were not named in the libel.

Mexican People Aroused

Mexico City, Aug. 20.—The Mexican Government announced that American troops had crossed the border, in a bulletin issued last night, but has given no indication of its attitude. El Universal and El Herald de Mexico are the only newspapers to comment editorially on the situation. A protest against the crossing is made by El Universal and it demands for Mexico an opportunity to be heard "before being outraged." The paper calls on all Mexicans to contribute to the defence of the country. El Universal has also announced that its section, now printed in English will be discontinued until the Americans leave Mexico. El Herald says the situation has assumed a grave character and declares that the crossing by the Americans was without notice or request for permission to do so. The American consuls at Tampico, Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, the Excelsior says, have instructed Americans, in outlying districts to come into populated centres. General Juan Torres, chief of operations in the State of Sonora, reports to the War Department that the Yaqui bandits who killed an American chauffeur named White, had been dispersed with losses.

H. S. White, an American, was reported killed near Hermosillo, Sonora, last May 25, when twenty Yaqui Indians attacked a truck train carrying silver ore.

New York, Aug. 20.—Our relations with the United States are better each day," President Carranza of Mexico is quoted as saying in an authorized interview published in the Nation today. "Having passed through the period of the war," Carranza said, "the American people are now convinced that we remained actually neutral during an epoch when it would have been to Mexico's advantage to enter the world war." Carranza said the best proof of friendship the United States could give would be to establish freedom of commerce and communications with Mexico, follow a policy of non-intervention and exercise greater caution in making claims in behalf of foreign citizens in Mexico. If his administration could obtain arms freely from the United States, Carranza said, Mexico would be pacified by the end of next year with no help from the United States, beyond vigilance on the border.

New York, Aug. 20.—The evening papers comment freely on the Mexican incident. The Evening World says: "It will be more than unfortunate if the misadventure of two army officers, flying in a military plane, which came to grief in Mexico, leads to further complications with that disturbed state. Mischievous-makers are plenty on both sides of the border. There is intense desire among many Americans to invade Mexico and 'straighten it out,' in delightful disregard of a number of curves in our own body politic that will bear attention. The oil, mining and ranching concessionaires are also in full cry to have the republic subjugated in their interest. They cannot comprehend that Mexico is being exploited, not developed, by them. Every barrel of oil, every ounce of silver or gold removed from Mexican soil, cuts just that much from the rightful inheritance of the Mexican people. The increment left behind in wages is so slight as to be negligible. That a country so treated and so poor should foster with revolt is only reasonable. The kind hand, not the strong one, is needed, and should soon prevail, but for the persistent and unwarranted hostility nourished by the adventurists and the profiteer. The Mail says: To characterize the expedition as an 'invasion' of Mexico is at least premature. We have no intention to invade Mexico under the existing conditions," extremely irritating as they are. "What course we may be forced to adopt in the future we cannot foresee, since we do not know how far Carranza's impotence of his militia will go. If the United States goes in, bringing order out of chaos along the border, it will aim to create in Northern Mexico a civilization something like that of

Texas. As a matter of abstract justice it looks essentially that we should go into Mexico to do these things. The only difficulty is that justice is never abstract. It is never any better than the people that administer it. We have a good record in the Philippines and in China, but are the American people willing to trust themselves with the desires of the people of so rich a region as Mexico? Are our honesty and morale equal to the task? This is the only question that need trouble us as we stand on the threshold of intervention.

Columbus, O., August 20.—One hundred tanks of the one-man type and three thousand rifles have been shipped from the army reserve depot here to forts on or near the Mexican border within the past week, it was learned to-day. The consignment was divided between San Antonio and Fort Bliss.

Three Measures

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—When Parliament assembles for its extra session next Monday, the Speech from the Throne is likely to indicate only three measures to be dealt with. First and foremost will be the ratification of the Peace Treaty, then a bill with a schedule of War Measures to be extended, and finally an estimate to defray the expenses of the session and pay honorable members of both Houses for their trouble in coming to Ottawa on a special mission. If here for thirty days, Senators and members will get a full indemnity of \$2,500. So all the betting is favorable to a session of at least a month, though the Government, as the program indicates, is disposed to hold down as much as possible the volume of sessional work. The Peace Treaty and the extension of the War Measures, both present an almost insurmountable field for discussion. The former will be more or less academic, for there is no question of the treaty being ratified without any suggested variation.

More contentions will be the War Measures. It is not proposed to extend them all, but rather, only such as have authorized work on initiated undertakings not yet finished. As an example, the Order-in-Council for the sequestration and administration of alien enemy property, will be continued. Orders, such as trade, commissions and the wheat purchasing board, appointed by Order-in-Council will be maintained, and each department will have a number of war measures to continue. It is proposed to put them all in a schedule to one bill, giving the Government authority to cancel any particular measures when the tenure of its usefulness is ended.

Prohibition is almost certain to come up again either as part of the general bill or separately. No permanent legislation on the subject will be proposed, but in all probability, the bill rejected last session will be presented anew in the original form. This provided for an extension of the existing prohibitory order till a year after the date when peace is officially proclaimed by the King—a process which will likely take place when the Overseas Dominions shall have followed the Imperial Parliament's action in ratifying the treaty. It will be recalled that while the bill passed the House overwhelmingly, it was defeated in the Senate by an amendment unacceptable to the Commons. The Senate held that, to all intents and purposes a year after the armistice, their proposal therefore, was to extend prohibition till November 11, rather than to a year after the coming promulgation of peace. While the two Houses were gripped in a deadlock, the bill fell to the ground. It can be only a matter of speculation as to whether the Senate's attitude will have undergone any change by the time the bill is taken up again. With regard to racing, with the privilege of betting, it is probable that a commission will be appointed to inquire into the whole subject, and that upon its report permanent legislation at the next session will be enacted.

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Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.
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Local and Other Items

The Dutch steamer Luna struck a mine Friday and sunk four miles east of the harbor of Calais. The crew was saved.

A grave shortage of the British hay crop has resulted in many urgent enquiries being placed with Canadian Trade representatives in London for supplies of Canadian hay. If Canada has any hay for export she can sell it all over there.

New York Herald: From the present state of national affairs a domestic treaty of peace is needed more than a foreign treaty. A league to preserve peace in America is more essential than a League of Nations to preserve peace abroad.

Chicago News: Surely the railroad brotherhoods demand a good deal when they ask the people of the United States to buy all the railroads, run all the risks of ownership, pay them adequate wages, and, in addition, turn over to them half the profits of the business.

New York Post: Why should the President hesitate an instant about "surrendering" to American opinion? If he could surrender or yield with grace and agility on so many of his fixed points or principles when matching minds in Paris with foreign statesmen, who keeps him from a little retrogression here on our own beloved soil for the sake of America's future?

David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, will address the League of Nations Union on September 1, according to an announcement by the Lord Mayor of London. The meeting, which will be attended by representatives of all British peoples, will mark the opening of a campaign the Union is undertaking to impress the need for co-operation in the movement for world peace.

Immediate withdrawal of the American troops now on the trail of bandits in Northern Mexico is asked by Mexican Ambassador Bonillas, who called at the State Department, Washington, to present a formal protest from the Carranza Government. The text of the protest was not made public, and officials would not discuss it further than to say that no reply had been made.

While plans in connection with the Dominion loan to be adopted this fall are progressing satisfactorily in Ottawa, no definite announcement as to its terms have yet been made, and officials describe comments which have been appearing as 'purely speculative. All the necessary preliminary steps for the successful flotation of the issue, it is stated, are being taken, but it may be some little time before final decision is reached as to the exact terms on which the bonds will be placed on sale.

There was a bit of a stir around the city last Friday evening when an alarm was rung in at the station for a fire on the Lower St. Peter's Road, near the golf links. The barn was totally destroyed. It was the property of Capt. James Walker, A. M. C. C. E. F., who is still overseas. The building covered a space of thirty-five by twenty-five feet and was filled with hay, which also belonged to Mr. Walker. The loss is very considerable, although the amount of the damage could not be ascertained. It is not known if it was covered by insurance.

The French cruiser Somme, which was at Halifax for the Prince of Wales' visit, went aground at Ives Knoll Thursday afternoon at one o'clock. The Somme took on fuel oil at Dartmouth that evening and anchored off George's Island, where she remained all night. Shortly after noon the steamer steamed down the harbor for Ives, and struck at low tide on Ives Knoll. The government steamer Stanley and the tug Lee, from the dockyard, were dispatched to the scene and stood by until she was refloated by the incoming tide at 4.20. As the ship was going about five knots when she struck she was not damaged, and proceeded on her way.

Local and Other Items

London, Aug. 21.—In the fervent hope that Liverpool has sown the major part of its post bellum wild oats, Canadian officials are taking a more optimistic view of repatriation prospects. It is estimated that government transports have still to carry home 3,000 officers and 10,000 men, making with wives and families approximately 35,000 in all.

Five thousand roosters contributed by P. resident Wilson, Gen. Pershing and officers of the army and navy, were sold at auction at Demopolis, Ala., this proceeds from the sale totalling \$105,000. The rooster contributed by President Wilson sold for \$45,000. The money is to be used in the construction of a bridge across the Tom Digby River at Demopolis.

Eighteen defaulters under the Military Service Act appeared before Police Magistrate Bradshaw at Kingston on Friday, and seventeen were found guilty and fined two hundred and fifty dollars and costs each. The eighteenth was remanded until next week. The men fined hailed from Labelle County, Quebec, and all were French Canadians. Many of them are unable to speak English and it was necessary to employ an interpreter.

At 3.20 Thursday afternoon Benjamin Gallant, aged 23 years, of Egmont Bay, P. E. I., a returned soldier, while working for the George A. Fuller Company on the new T. Eaton Company building being erected on Foundry street Moncton, N. B. was accidentally killed by coming in contact with a cement hoist, when his skull was crushed and death resulted instantly. He was unmarried.

Declaring that automobile stealing has reached an "astounding scale", Chief Clerk Frank Oliver of the New York Magistrate's court today sent invitations to police officials of hundreds of cities to co-operate in a wholesale drive against automobile thieves. Through co-operation of insurance companies a clearing house for stolen automobile information will be established to which the police departments of all cities are requested to send descriptive lists of missing cars.

The Commissioner of Customs in London has issued an explanation of the new Empire preference rates, mentioned in the Budget Speech, which becomes operative on Sept. 1. In the case of manufactured goods, the preference is only claimable if twenty-five per cent of the factory or workshop cost of each article is due to labor within the Empire. The exceptions are manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup and molasses. The onus of proof as to the origin of the goods rests with the importers.

Active control of sugar prices was resumed by the W. S. Government Friday through an agreement reached between the Department of Justice and the Food Administration, that licenses will be revoked, the latter when it is shown dealers have been profiteering. Sugar should reach the consumer at approximately 11 cents a pound, it was announced, based on the ownership of the entire domestic and Cuban crop by the United States Sugar Equalization Board which is selling to refiners at 7.8 cents a pound.

His many friends will be delighted to welcome back to Charlottetown from overseas Rev. Capt. Pius Macdonald, who arrived Monday night. Father Pius left Charlottetown as Roman Catholic chaplain with the 105th Battalion, and was one of the earliest in that Battalion to get to France and to real work up the line. He served for many months with one of the Western Infantry Battalions, and then received an appointment as R. C. chaplain with the Second Divisional wing. His ministrations and increasing kindnesses will long be remembered not only by the Island boys who went overseas with him, but by thousands of others from all parts of Canada with whom he came in contact.

"Made In Canada"

London, Aug. 23.—Sydney Walton, of the Canadian Mission in London, has been approached by a Minister of the cabinet to undertake an increased production propaganda in Great Britain. He has given valuable assistance to the Minister of Labor since the Victory Loan campaign. The proposed new work is regarded by the Prime Minister as of paramount importance. It means educating the people about the operation of trade. Mr. Walton told the Star, without committing the Mission, he personally believes the time is ripe for Canadian industries to group themselves together and provide a fund for publicity in Great Britain and Europe. The prestige of Canada is growing; it will be business wisdom to grasp the present chance of creating the desire and habit to ask for Canadian goods. Now is the time to prove that the golden prairies and great industries of Canada can produce commodities to compete in the world's markets. The right line of approach must be taken. Canadian industries must send representatives to survey the ground and provide an information department to advertise Canadian products co-operatively.

Mr. Walton's services are at the disposal of the Canadian manufacturers in such a combined attack on British and continental markets. A British-Canadian news service, on ample lines, is growing necessary. The matter is before the Colonial Office here, and may soon materialize. Canadians here agree with the need for publicity, and at the same time point out that if Canada intends exploiting these markets, she must greatly increase her production. It is contended that the present production cannot guarantee future stability. H. B. Thompson, of the Canadian Mission, who has just returned from Belgium, says there is a big demand there for neutral and manufactured agricultural products.

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 8.15 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 6.10 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 Cap. 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 11.35 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 5.53 a. m., Souris 6.55 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 p. m., Souris 6.05 p. m., Elmira 7.30 p. m. SOUTH. Saturday only leave Murray Harbor 7.20 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 10.05 a. m., returning leave Charlottetown 4.00 p. m., arrive Murray Harbor 6.45 p. m.

Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various breeds like Ayrshire bull calves, Shorthorn Bull, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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 service and by 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.

C. LYONS & CO.

Queen Street - Charlottetown, P. E. I. March 19 1919

Canadian National Railways - OPERATING ONE HOUR EARLIER

Important Daylight Saving Change of Time at 2 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.

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.

FAIR GRADING

The rules and ethics of the exchange do not permit us sending out alluring price lists, yet we give you at 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, 1919-31

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, you would 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. Price... \$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. Includes various train routes and times.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Ode To My Mother

Three score and ten, allotted time of life— 'Tis short when fully spanned, the stress and strife With pleasure and with joy entwined! When o'er, The soul releases, which doth upward soar Unto its God, great fountain head, the source Of all the universe; the wondrous course In which the spheres revolve and move. Directed by His hand, Infinite Love, For one so dear, who has gone forth, I do Not grieve or mourn, although the loss is new. Through her, God gave me life, my beating heart, My soul infused by Him, of her a part; 'Een though my heart is pierced with poignant pain, As day by day I watch, and wait in vain. For her sweet, gentle, loving presence here, I know within that grand celestial sphere That she is happy, and, where should I Question the Infinite? We all must die Who dwell upon this earth; 'tis so ordained. But for the soul, immortal life is gained.

Opportunity

(Written for The Catholic Bulletin by A. McC.)

Bill Radford was a messenger boy, out of school hours, one of those intense souls, all wrapped up in the movies, of the W. S. Hart variety, mostly. The life of the frontier appealed to him, and while his mother frequently predicted that his craze for the movies would bring him to no good, it was, on the contrary, his greatest protection. When mounting dark stairways of questionable elegance, he was, in his own mind, ascending Arizona mountain tops, bareback, on his famous steed. While delivering notes between people of low morals, he was, only delivering important communications in regard to the flooding of the Bloody Gulch Mines. And when tawdry, overdressed women smiled upon the boy, he never knew what they were doing. I doubt if he always saw them. Do you believe it? There are those whom Heaven thus protects, and Bill raced through the city streets, and amid the haunts of vice, unscathed. His mother did what she could. She made him take his bath once a week; she kept his clothes mended; she deplored his "spend-thrift" propensities, and was glad of one thing—Bill had no time for girls. Five years ago, she had lost her husband, and had gone to work in a department store. Her mother kept house for them, and now that Bill was earning something, too, they were even comfortable in a small way. Like so many, many people nowadays, they meant to be good, perhaps called themselves God-fearing, but religion bothered them—not at all. Sunday was a legitimate sport day, the workingman's holiday, and was so regarded when it came around. It was at this time, when Bill was thirteen years old, that he fell in love with a man. Do not smile; every boy that is worth anything has to fall in love with a man, and it generally strikes this age. The fellow Bill chose to fall in love with was twenty-five, good-looking, well dressed, college-bred, and strange to say, of a Sunday School department. By all signs, Bill should have shunned that type, which earns the invariable scorn of all right-minded miners, prospectors, and cowboy heroes. But such was Bill's fate, and you shall hear how it happened. He was going by the Settlement House one evening whistling his favorite tune, "Beautiful Ohio," or whatever it was, when a boy on the Settlement steps hailed him. "Hi, Bill! come on in!" "What for?" "Come on! I want you. Come on!" Bill snatched over. His companion seized him by the

Pains in the Back

are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely important to take a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency. "I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and some weak I could scarcely get around, took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After a few bottles I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me new woman. When my little girl was a year, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas L. Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

ures kidney and liver troubles, revives the back, and builds up the whole system. sleeve and began pulling him in. "Say, you oughter hear this guy. Boy Scout talker." "Aw—Boy Scout. Who wants to hear about them?" Nevertheless, he allowed himself to be led into the auditorium, where a young man was talking to a bunch of city youngsters on the joys of a tramp through the woods. He had arrived at a breathless moment, the kindling of a campfire, scientific scout style, under the open sky. He went on to the baking of the fish, which had been caught prior to the Bill's entrance. You never saw a movie artist command more apt attention than those "kids" were according to that Sunday School gentleman. Well, all I can say is, Bill had fallen head over heels in love with the scout master before the campers had fairly gotten out their jack knives to attack the feast. He was a little mortified, though afterward, at the impression he must have made. The scout master was taking the names of those indicating a desire to become scouts. "William Radford?" he asked. It seemed his name was Mr. Wells. "Bill, for short," said the messenger boy, and then blushed. "Why, that's my name, too," said Mr. Wells, genially, "pretty good name for us fellows, what?" "You betcha!" roared out Bill, and turned redder than ever. Just his luck! Why couldn't he have said something elegant and original to this wonderful man? Something that would have put him in a class by himself, as it were, and commanded admiration. But, as you see, by this time he was perfectly helpless. It was hard for Bill to bend his neck to the new rule of living. He managed, however, to stay in the club, Wells at least, two or three times a week. Then he had to find a church to go to, for a scout has to perform his religious duties. So he proceeded to discover Mr. Wells' church, intending to adopt that. Jew, Catholic, or Protestant, it was all the same to Bill; he was delightfully unprejudiced. It happened that Mr. Wells was a Catholic, a very devout, high-souled young man, earnestly desirous of doing some good in the world. He was interested in the working boy question, had faith in American boyhood, and was growing conscious of the immense field of labor here presented. He believed that much could be accomplished by giving boys a normal vent for perfectly normal activities. Having been a boy himself recently, he could remember their many good points, and he could not help remembering instances where harmless and innocent acts had been harshly construed by the unseeing elders. He had already proven himself. He possessed a magic key to the heart of boyhood, and with it he was unlocking treasures hitherto unknown to such fellows as Bill. The delights of nature skillfully painted offer attractions incomparably dearer to the heart of a boy than the cheap pleasures of the city street, and this young man was notably successful in his chosen work. But, what do you think of poor Bill? Had he not undertaken a rather large commission? To be a Catholic, we know requires more qualifications than Bill had ever dreamed. Let us see how he fared. He asked questions of the other boys.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is the only emulsion imitated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard fish and strength builder. ALL DRUGGISTS

HAD DYSENTERY

Was So Weak She Had To Go To Bed.

Mrs. Charles Buchanan, West Monkton, Ont., writes—"I took Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry when I had dysentery so bad I passed nothing but blood and water. I got medicine from our doctor, but it failed to help me. A friend of mine dropped into see me one afternoon. I was so weak I was in bed. She told me what "Dr. Fowler's" had done for her little boy, and she went home and got the bottle she always kept in her medicine chest, and believe me four doses helped me so I could get up and do my work. I took two more doses and I was as normal as I should be. I would not be without it now if it were five dollars a bottle. My husband has used it since I did, for diarrhoea and he got splendid results. You may publish this if you wish, as it may lead some other sufferer to a cure."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for the past 74 years has had phenomenal success in all cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint and bowel complaints of old and young. If you want to be on the safe side, if you don't want to experiment or take chances as to results, take any and every bowel complaint compound that is offered you and insist on the old reliable "Dr. Fowler's."

Price 35c a bottle at all dealers. Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"What does a Catholic have to do?" "Oh, he has to say a lot of prayers, 'n go to church every Sunday whether he wants to or not, 'n go to confession—" "Confession! what's that?" "You have to go—" and tell the priest all your sins, how many lies you told, and if you stole anything, and if you sessed-your-uns, and if you swore and all that."

"You mean—tell everything I do that's bad? Everything, every little thing?" "Uh-huh, kneel down before the priest and tell him everything you do."

"Gosh! does anybody really do that? Does he—does Mr. Wells do thit?" To Be Continued.

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 25 cents a box. Lachute, Que., 25th Sept. 1908. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since. Yours gratefully, JOHN WALSH.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

Johnny and his mother were dining with a friend. The first course was chicken soup with macaroni in it. The hostess watched Johnny as he sat quietly gazing into his plate. Finally she asked: "Why don't you eat your soup, Johnny?" "I don't care for it, please ma'am." "But your mamma said you liked chicken soup." "I do like mamma's chicken soup, but she don't put the wind-pipes in."

SUFFERED 5 YEARS WITH HEART TROUBLE

Through one cause or other a large majority of people are troubled with some form of heart trouble, but do not know it. When the heart becomes affected there ensues a feeling of a choking sensation, the breath becomes so short, it is hard to breathe, and you feel as if you were smothering, you become weak and dizzy, the heart palpitates, throbs and beats irregularly. On the first sign of the heart becoming weakened you will find that a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will strengthen and invigorate it so that it beats strong and regular, and the lost vitality is replaced by vigor and energy. Mr. Stephen Cross, East Clifford, N.S., writes—"I suffered for five years with heart trouble. I could hardly walk to the barn without resting. I used to get so short of breath. The doctors could not help me. My wife told me about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I got a box and felt better; three boxes made me quite well. I am now helping my son work the farm; and can truthfully say I feel like a different man. I can highly recommend your pills to any one who has a weak heart. Price 50c a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

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.

Paris Green Berger's Pure Paris Green (tins) Binder Twine Green Sheaf and Silver Leaf Brands, the Best Binder Twines made Strawberry Boxes Regulation Size—well made Sprayers For Fruit Trees, Potatoes, &c. The Best Makes Our prices for above are the lowest possible. Let us supply your wants.

Carter & Co., Ltd CHARLOTTETOWN 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

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 fgs with them. Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel. Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd CHARLOTTETOWN

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Boat Harbor at North Lake, P. E. I.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1919, for the construction of a channel protection works on either side of the new opening from the Gulf of St. Lawrence into North Lake, King's County, P. E. I. Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department at the office of the District Engineers at Charlottetown, P. E. I., Halifax, N. S., and at the Post Office, Elmira, P. E. I. Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions contained therein. Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p. c. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount. NOTE—Blue Prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$20, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 21, 1919. July 30, 1919—21

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.; return 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.; return leave Borden 4.15 p. m., arrive Charlottetown 7.05 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 8.30 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 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., George-town 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 5.53 a. m., Souris 6.55 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 p. m., Souris 6.05 p. m., Elmira 7.20 p. m. SOUTH Saturday only leave Murray Harbor 7.20 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 4.00 p. m., arrive Murray Harbor 6.45 p. m.

Important Daylight Saving Change of Time at 2 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

MAIL CONTRACT SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 29th August, 1919 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, 24 times per week, on the route St. Peter's Bay Post Office and Railway Station from the 1st January 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 St. Peter's Bay and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post-Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, 15 July 1919. July 16 1919 38.

Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale. TABLE with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Includes entries for Geo. Annear, Wm. Aitken, M. McManus, W. F. Weeks, David Reid, Ramsay Auld, Frank Halliday, Ramsay Auld, J.A.E. McDonald.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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 service and by 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 respect fully invite the patronage of new customers; and if we succeed in thus increasing our present connection, we guarantee that we shall be indefatigable 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

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St. Louis Fur Exchange 7th & Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. March 12, 1919—31