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STORY OF THE FALL OF HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN

Now that the dust of crumbling thrones that wrecked whole dynasties in their fall has somewhat cleared that Emperors, Czars, Kings, Grand Dukes, Archdukes and Princes have abandoned the tottering structures of Central Europe, it may not be uninteresting to compare the present conditions of these rulers with the which they occupied six months ago.

The story of the fall of the house of Hohenzollern would fill volumes. It is a far cry from the dreams of world dominion, the dictation of peace in shining helmet and spurred boot arrayed in the Palace of Versailles to the little villa hidden among the lowlands of Holland, Mordas and taciturn. William Hohenzollern second and last of the name, is awaiting the judgment of the Peace Conference within the narrow confines of the estate of one of the few men in this world who still have the courage to term themselves his friends. The only recreation from which the former Emperor seems to derive any pleasure or solace from his shattered dreams is in wood-chopping. He still maintains quite close relations with the present German government. His staff, and his servants, are paid by the "Hofmarschallamt" in Berlin as the case when he was emperor. The number of his attendants however, has been greatly reduced but what is left of them are still state officials. A few weeks ago the Herr Hohenzollern appeared to be in financial straits but his exchequer has been replenished by remittances from Germany.

The Crown Prince at Wieringen after a few interviews has been silent. Silence from him and silence concerning him is considered the bitterest form of punishment that could be visited upon him.

A feeling of pity not untinged with sympathy seems to characterize the attitude of the world at large toward Charles, the former Emperor of Austria. With his mother, the former Empress Zita and the children he led a lonely, dreary life in the isolated Castle of Eckartsau. Very few servants remained in attendance for a soldier was scarce at Eckartsau. Col. Sumerbayes of the British army, commanding a small British force, acted more in the capacity of a mentor and adviser to the former Emperor than that of a Sir Hudson Lowe. But life was said at Eckartsau and young Charles was said to be wasting away under the weight of his chain. (Charles and his family have since sought refuge in Switzerland.)

Some weeks ago there arrived at the Swiss frontier a pale, thin youngster of thirteen years of age. He gazed absently about apparently taking no interest in what was going on about him. He was dull. Under ordinary circumstances this young man would have been received with pomp and honors and addressed as His Royal Highness, Archduke Robert. He is now plain Master Hapsburg come to Switzerland for the benefit that the clear, limped air of the country might afford to his weakened lungs.

Maria Theresa, grandmother of the former Emperor Charles and her daughter, Maria Annunziata, reside in the Vienna Palace. Archduke Eugene former commander of the Southwest front Archduke Max, who has resumed his law study at Vienna University, and all the families of the Archdukes belonging to the Toscana Branch are living to the Toscana Archdukes.

Salvator, son-in-law of the late Franz Joseph is at (Wallsee Castle; Archduke Frederick at Wellburg Castle at Baden near Vienna; his son, Archduke Joseph and his family live in Budapest; Karl Stephen at Szybusch; while Archduke Leopold Salvator and family have left the country and are thought to reside in Spain.

Ferdinand, late of Bulgaria, is keeping as inconspicuous as possible "somewhere in Austria" as the communique was wont to say. He it was who deserted the sinking ship first, after trying to steer it before the most favorable wind no matter whence it blew. No one hears about Ferdinand's financial needs. The report sent out from Bulgaria at the time of his flight was to the effect that he had not fled empty handed.

Ridicule and humorous remarks are always heard when the name of Constantine of Greece is mentioned. The news that "Tino" has no funds is received everywhere with pitiless mirth. "Tino's" troubles with his servants are subjects of conversations on the boulevards and the columns of humorous publications. "Tino" is now at the Dolder Hotel in Zurich and is said to be meeting his bills regularly but the size of his tips has shrunk. The flow of paper marks which came from Germany during the reign of Emperor William has been stopped and although it has been officially denied the rumor persists that the former Queen Sophie, the sister of the former Emperor of Germany, had had to call upon some friends to visit the pawnshops with some of the royal jewels.

King Nicholas of Montenegro divides his time about equally between Nice and the Hotel Meurice in Paris. When he is not busy pinning decorations on unsuspecting visitors he is working hard to regain his throne. There is strong opposition among some of the five big powers to Nicholas returning to Cetinje either as king or as a prominent citizen.

Of the smaller princes, Joachim, youngest son of the former German Emperor has been living in a hotel on Rigi Mountain, Switzerland under the name of Count Mansfeld.

Rupprecht, the former Prince of Bavaria of western front fame, was the guest of the Bishop of Colre, Switzerland, for some weeks but his present whereabouts are unknown. Rupprecht has never recognized the Republic of Bavaria and his last words upon leaving Belgium were: "I abdicate nothing; I renounce nothing."

Louis, the erstwhile King of Bavaria, succeeded in entering Switzerland and the lieutenant in charge of the frontier port of entry was arrested for allowing him to depart without proper passports. Louis was travelling as a commercial man.

Most of this galaxy of Kings, Emperors, Dukes, Princes, etcetera, are short of money.

AUSTRALIA DOESN'T CARE TO ANNEX GERMAN ISLANDS

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, March 2.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Public opinion in Australia as expressed by some of the newspapers of Sydney and Melbourne is represented as opposing the idea that Australia wants to annex the former German islands of the South Pacific. They point out that there has been a misapprehension in Paris and elsewhere as to the attitude of Australians on this point. For example, the Melbourne Age says:

"An unhappy and untrue picture of Australia is being drawn by the Peace Conference. We are represented as demanding German territory as payment for our services in the war. A wrong impression may very well be due to misrepresentation of Australian opinion. Mr. Hughes (Premier) appears to have given the unfortunate impression that Australia wants to annex the Pacific Islands. The only datum he can have is the resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament in November last, declaring that the captured German colonies must not be handed back to Germany, and that Australia should be consulted over

their disposition. This is a very different thing from a claim for annexation. We want, in fact, to have as little responsibility for them as is consistent with our safety. It would be a calamity if they were given to Australia as a gift. Australia is not in position to manage an empire in the Pacific. We have already far more territory than we can populate and develop."

The Sydney Daily Telegraph also disavows any desire by Australia "start a little empire" of her own. "What would have suited us best would have been the assumption of control in the Pacific by Britain herself," says the Telegraph. "If only by America, if America had been clear to stretch her idea of an imperial policy. Most Australians if they had been consulted would have preferred not to take them (the former German possessions near Australia) at all if security could be obtained in any other way."

The Melbourne Argus declares that since the whole Australian people were united in the determination that the islands should not go back to Germany, Australia cannot shirk the duty of accepting a mandate from the League of Nations, but it adds that the "burden will be heavy, the responsibility great, the cost severe and the return, except in security, problematical."

AGES ARE CHANGING

Incidents of men grabbing the truth considerably to get into the British army when England needed every man and then resorting virtually to mutiny to get out after the armistice was signed have been shown at Folkestone during investigation of the first demobilization demonstration there. After several hundred men had declined to embark for France at the end of their Christmas leave, the military authorities began investigating each case separately.

One man, who might be judged anywhere from 35 to 50 years old, appeared before the examining officers:

"On what ground do you think you should be released now?" he was asked.

"I'm more than 41 years old," he said, relying upon the rule that the men of that age or more should be released as soon as possible.

"But your army book shows you enlisted 15 months ago at the age of 35."

"I gave that as my age to get in, sir. I am 50 years old now."

"You will have to prove that," came a quick reply, whereupon he turned to a middle-aged woman spectator, his wife, who had anticipated the situation and produced a birth certificate. He will be released at once and the method by which he volunteered will be conveniently forgotten.

During the last year of the war no miners were allowed to join the army. Their ranks already had been depleted until barely enough coal was being produced.

Another demonstrator said he should be released because he was a miner. His record showed he represented himself as a fishmonger in order to join the colors. When he proves he is a miner he will be released.

CANDY'S VALUE RECOGNIZED.

Fifty years ago the candy of the country was almost invariably hard and coarse, and much of it unwholesome. Now the making of it has become a fine art, and the wizard of concoction and flavoring has a fortune at his command. Pure candy in moderate quantities is no longer regarded as a menace to the healthy stomach. It has been sent to American and British soldiers, while we have a recent unconfirmed tradition that the lure of the gumdrop will enlist an Eskimo to almost any service. As candy takes its place among the articles that go to make up high living, we may assume that its consumption, even per capita, is steadily on the increase.—Boston Transcript.



HAVE BEAUTIFUL FLOORS

THE O-Cedar Polish Mop treated with O-Cedar Polish assures you of these results:

A hard, dry clean surface—that will not get gummy or collect dust—all the beauties of the wood are brought out, leaving a lasting lustre. Preserves varnished and painted surfaces and linoleums.

O-Cedar Polish Mop

Eliminates bending and reaching; also saves time. You can easily keep floors clean and sparkling by frequently using an O-Cedar Polish Mop—obtainable in either round or triangle shape—price \$1.50.

O-Cedar Polish is sold in various sized packages from 25c to \$3.00. You will find both polish and mop at any Grocery or Hardware Shop.

CHANNELL CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto

Some women's ideas of being strenuous is to belong to seventeen different societies for the suppression of things.

The more women see of the men the more they see to admire in mirrors.

If a man can't be bought you can usually land him with flattery.

HOW TO GET ON THE LAND.

The returned soldier who seriously desires to take up land under the Soldier Settlement Act, should first of all become familiar with the procedure so that no time may be lost with preliminaries. He should get in touch with one of the representatives of the Soldier Settlement Board in the province in which he resides. The representative in Prince Edward Island is: Soldier Settlement Board, Riley Building, Charlottetown.

The first proceeding is the completion of the Preliminary Information Form, which will contain the applicant's military record, his occupation in civil life, his knowledge of farming and other matters that will help the Qualification Committee to decide whether it will be desirable in his own interest, and that of the State, for him to be assisted in acquiring land.

The P. I. F. is inspected by the Qualification Committee, and it may be necessary for the applicant to appear in person before the Board. If he is not able to appear there the Committee may appoint a representative to interview him and make a recommendation.

Broadly speaking, any soldier or sailor of the Canadian, Imperial or British Colonial Forces who served in an actual theatre of war, such as France or Mesopotamia, or outside the country in which he enlisted (that is, if he went to England from Canada) is entitled to participate in the benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act. Or, if a British subject resident in Canada before war, and served in the Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, such as the United States or that of France, if he was in an actual theatre of war or left the country in which he enlisted, he may participate. Canadians who trained in the United States or Bermuda and did not go overseas are not eligible. A Canadian who suffered injury on account of service and did not get overseas may participate if he is in receipt of a pension on account of such injury. The widows of any of the above are also entitled to benefit under the Act.

After the applicant's eligibility from the standpoint of military service is determined the Qualification Committee will investigate his physical condition, general fitness and agricultural experience.

When the applicant has been granted a qualification certificate he may apply to the Loan Advisory Committee for financial assistance should he desire to purchase land. He may have selected the particular parcel of land he desires the Soldier Settlement Board to purchase for him; or he will be furnished with a list of lands for sale in the particular province in which he desires to settle, and may make a choice from that. The Committee will appraise the land with regard to its agricultural possibilities, and if it is satisfactory in keeping with the soldier's ability to comply with the financial requirements of the Act, the land will be secured for him. The Loan Committee is empowered to loan the settler on the purchase of land up to \$4,500. The settler is required to pay ten per cent cash down on the purchase, but the Committee may recommend to the Board that the ten per cent payment be waived in the case of a married man who has had agricultural experience and is regarded as a particular-

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Time Table in Effect, April 23rd, 1915

| Trains Outward | | | Trains Inward | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|------|-------|
| READ DOWN | | | ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME | | | READ UP | | |
| P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | Dep. Charlottetown | Arr. Hunter River | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | A.M. |
| 5.20 | 12.15 | 6.35 | | | 11.55 | 10.20 | | 10.40 |
| 6.05 | 1.48 | 7.35 | | Emerald Jct. | 10.47 | 9.22 | | 9.98 |
| 6.50 | 2.50 | 8.08 | | Kensington | 10.09 | 8.50 | 7.40 | 9.03 |
| 7.20 | 3.30 | 8.34 | Arr. Summerside | Dep. | 9.37 | 8.25 | 6.50 | |
| | 4.10 | 9.00 | | | 9.10 | 8.00 | 6.10 | |
| 8.10 | 5.08 | 9.08 | Dep. Summerside | Arr. Port Hill | 8.35 | 5.00 | | |
| 9.57 | 6.30 | 10.38 | | O'Leary | 7.40 | 8.21 | | |
| 10.38 | 7.15 | 11.15 | | Alberton | 6.52 | 1.52 | | |
| | | | Arr. Tignish | Dep. | 6.05 | 12.32 | | |
| | 8.55 | 9.55 | Dep. Emerald Jct. | Arr. Borden | 5.30 | 11.30 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 7.45 |
| | | | | | | | | 6.45 |
| P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | Dep. Charlottetown | Arr. Mt. Stewart | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | A.M. |
| 3.10 | 7.00 | 8.55 | | | 10.10 | 6.10 | | |
| 4.30 | 8.55 | 9.30 | | Morell | 8.55 | 4.30 | | |
| 5.00 | 9.30 | 10.00 | | St. Peters | 8.22 | 3.35 | | |
| 5.22 | 10.00 | 11.35 | Arr. Souris | Dep. | 8.00 | 3.00 | | |
| 6.30 | 11.35 | | | | 6.50 | 1.35 | | |
| P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | Dep. Elmira | Arr. Dept. | 5.30 | | | |
| 7.50 | | | | | | | | |
| P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | Dep. Mt. Stewart | Arr. Cardigan | 8.50 | 4.10 | | |
| 4.35 | 9.10 | 10.20 | | | 7.48 | 2.54 | | |
| 5.27 | 10.20 | 11.00 | | Montague | 7.23 | 2.25 | | |
| 5.51 | 11.00 | 11.40 | Arr. Georgetown | Dep. | 6.45 | 1.40 | | |
| 6.25 | 11.40 | | | | | | | |
| P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | Dep. Charlotteown | Arr. Vernon River | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. |
| 3.10 | 3.10 | 4.25 | | | 10.15 | 9.45 | | |
| 4.25 | 4.55 | 5.55 | Arr. Murray Harbor | Dep. | 8.20 | 8.51 | | |
| 5.55 | 7.05 | | | | 6.20 | 7.00 | | |

Except as noted, all the above trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent

Toronto Ontario. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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"I hear Adele has gone into comic opera."

"There was always something supremely sad about the girl."—Life.

BRINGING UP FATHER



TAKE THOSE BUNDLES HOME AND SEE THAT DINNER IS ON THE TABLE WHEN I GET THERE.

YES SWEETIE!

AND HAVE MY DRESS SUIT OUT AS I'M GOING OUT TONIGHT AND I DON'T KNOW WHEN I'LL BE BACK.

YES DEAR!

DON'T TALK SO MUCH—HURRY HOME AND DO AS I SAY.

SAY COULD YOU GIMME A FEW LESSONS?

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