CAPTAIN BLOOD

A Romance of the Spanish Main

by RAFAEL SABATINI

Copyrighted, 1922 by Rafael Sabatini.
"CAPTAIN BLOOD," a Vitagraph picture with J. Warren Kerrigan in the title role, is an adaption of this thrilling novel.

CHAPTER XXIII—Continued

"Perhaps it will be best." M. de Rivarol took up a paper. "Before going further, I have to observe that M. de Cussy has exceeded his instructions in admitting you to one-fifth of the prizes taken."

"That is a matter between yourself and M. de Cussy, my general."

"Oh, no. It is a matter between myself and you."

"Your pardon, my general. The articles are signed. So far as we are concerned, the matter is closed."

"But, non de Dieu! It is your concern, I suppose, that we cannot award you more than one tenth share."

"You are quite certain of that, M. le Baron; that you cannot?"

"I am quite certain that I will not."

"In that case," said Blood, "it but remains for me to present my little account for our disbursement, and to fix the sum at which we should be compensated for our loss of time and derangement in coming hither. That settled, we can part friends, M. le Baron. No harm has been done."

"What the devil do you mean?"

"Is it possible that I am obscure?" My French, perhaps, is not of the purest, but—"

"Oh, your French is fluent enough; too fluent at moments, if I may permit myself the observation. Now, look you here, M. le Flibustier, you have accepted service of the King of France, you and your men. The first obligation of an officer is obedience. You are not to conceive yourselves, as you appear to be doing, my allies in the enterprises I have in view, but my subordinates. In me you behold a commander to lead you, not a companion or an equal."

"Oh, be sure that I understand," Captain Blood laughed. He was recovering his normal self amazingly under the inspiring stimulus of conflict. The only thing that marred his enjoyment was the reflection that he had not shaved. "I forget nothing, I assure you, my general. I do not forget, for instance, as you appear to be doing, that the articles we signed are the condition of our service; and the articles provide that we receive one-fifth share. Refuse us that, and you cancel the articles; cancel the articles and you cancel our services with them. From that moment we cease to have the honor to hold rank in the navies of the King of France."

Captain Blood rose, his officers rose with him. Captain Blood bowed.

"M. le Baron!" said he.

"You shall be advised of my resolve," M. le Baron retorted.

That resolve proved to Captain Blood's way next official business brought these two together. Wolverstone was the cause of Captain Blood hunting audience with the admiral while he sat at dinner. The Old Wolf had retorted with his ready fist a mocking Frenchman's remarks and had been flung in jail. M. de Rivarol bade his visitor be admitted.

There entered now into his presence a spruce and modish gentleman, dressed with care and somber richness in black and silver, his swarthy, clear-cut face scrupulously shaven, his long black hair in ringlets that fell to a collar of fine point. In his right hand the gentleman carried a broad black hat with a scarlet ostrich plume, in his left hand an ebony cane. His stockings were of silk, a bunch of ribbons masked his garters and the black rosettes on his shoes were finely edged with gold.

"Your people have arrested the wrong man, M. de Rivarol," Captain Blood began. "Instead of the French officer, who used the grossest provocation, they have arrested Captain Wolverstone. It is a matter which I beg you to reverse without delay."

"Sir, you—you are insolent! But of insolence that is intolerable!"

"M. le Baron, you waste words. Justice is justice in the New World as in the Old. That justice I invite you, with submission, to administer."

"With submission?" snorted the baron in furious scorn.

"At the same time I will remind M. le Baron that my buccaneers number 800; your troops 500; and M. de Cussy will inform you of the interesting fact that any one buccaneer is equal in action to at least three soldiers of the line."

"You will do me the favor to wait in the ante-room, M. le Capitaine. I desire a word with M. de Cussy."

When the door had closed, the baron loosed his fury upon the head of M. de Cussy.

"So, these are the men you have enlisted in the King's service, the men who are to serve under me! What explanations do you offer me, M. de Cussy? I warn you that I am not pleased with you. I am, in fact, as you may perceive, exceedingly angry."

The Governor seemed to shed his chubbiness. He drew himself stiffly erect.

"M. le Baron, it was folly to have arrested the buccaneer captain. It would be madness to persist. We have not the forces to meet force."

M. de Rivarol condescended to be mollified. It was necessary that he should save his face.

"Very well," he said. "Be so good as to recall this Captain Blood."

The Captain came in, assured and very dignified. M. de Rivarol found him detestable; but dissembled it.

"M. le Captaine, I have taken counsel with M. le Gouverneur. From what he tell me, it is possible that a mistake has been committed. Your captain shall be released."

Captain Blood bowed.

"And now, sir, you have had the night for reflection in this matter of the articles. Am I to understand that you confirm or that you repudiate them?"

"I have considered that, too," he announced. "And whilst my opinion remains unaltered, I must confess that since M. de Cussy has pledged us, it is for us to fulfill the pledges. The articles are confirmed, sir."

Blood and his officers were summoned a week later to a council which sat to determine their operations against Spain. M. de Rivarol laid before them a project for a raid upon the wealthy Spanish town of Cartagena, which was rich in gold loot. Captain Blood professed astonishment. Sourly invited by M. de Rivarol to state his grounds for it, he did so with the utmost frankness.

"You mean, sir, that we are to sail across the Caribbean on an adventurous expedition, neglecting that which lies here at our very door. In our absence, a Spanish invasion of French Hispaniola is possible. If we begin by reducing the Spaniards here, that possibility will be removed. We shall have added to the Crown of France the most coveted possession in the West Indies."

Captain Blood laughed outright He had suddenly read the Baron's mind. M. de Rivarol, intrigued by his mirth, scowled upon him disapprovingly.

"Why do you laugh, monsieur?"

"Because I discover here an irony that is supremely droll. You, M. de Baron, General of the King's Armies by Land and Sea is America, propose an enterprise of a pure-

(Continued on Page Five)

TRAVEL SERVICE FOR HOLIDAYS

For those travelling during the Holiday Season, the rail services of the Canadian National offer every convenience of modern travel comfort.

Holiday travel covers a wide range. From the West special trains have carried passengers to Halifax en route overseas, while from the East many are travelling to points in Western Canada and the Pacific Coast.

A big rush of travel is expected during the next two weeks all over the Canadian National System.

The fine train services of today, and the excellence of modern train equipment, makes the holiday travel especially pleasant. The holiday spirit will prevail on all through trains, and on the diners there will be special menus in keeping with the Christmas Season.

493-12-19-m-10i

NOTICE

The Undersigned hereby notifies all whom it may concern that he has now severed his connection with the firm of McLeod & McGregor and takes this opportunity of thanking all those who have patronized his firm in the past and bespeaks a share of their patronage for his son Harry L. McGregor, who takes over the business on the first day of January, 1925.

The Undersigned has, however, reserved the book debts, notes, judgments and other securities for himself, and requires immediate payment of all such accounts secured or otherwise, as are now overdue, as he wishes to close up his business with as little delay as possible.

Dated this twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1924.

DANIEL McGREGOR of
McLeod & McGregor
Montague, P. E. I

91-12-24-wtm-6i

Short Course

A Three Weeks Short Course in Domestic Science, including lessons in cookery, millinery, dressmaking, laundry and household administration will open on Monday, January 12th at Prince of Wales College. Tuition free and railway fare refunded. Apply at once to Supervisor, Women's Institutes, Box 123, Charlottetown.

622-12-27M3i.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned offers for sale his valuable mare about twelve hundred lbs and sound. Will sell at H. H. Coxes Store, Morell, on Friday, January 2nd, 1925 at the hour 2 o'clock p. m.

Terms of Sale. Nine months credit on approved note. 6 p. c. off for cash.

JOHN J. MacADAM,
West St. Peters,
P. E. Island

658-12-30M3i.

Comprehensive Review of Men and Affairs for 1924

(Continued From Page 1)

experienced in Britain. A feature of the campaign was the publication of a letter said to be signed by Zinoveiff, official of Soviet Russia, urging sedition and mutiny in the British army for the "triumph of the cause of the workers." The final figures were Conservatives, 413; Labor, 150; Liberals, 40; Various, 12. This gave the Conservatives a clear majority of 211 over all other parties and meant not only a complete overturn of the votes but to many persons the end of the Liberal party, whose leader, Mr. Asquith, was defeated. Before dissolving the Commons passed, the Irish Boundary Commission Bill. On October 31 the Prince of Wales arrived home after his trip to the United States and Canada.

On November 4 Ramsay Macdonald gave his resignation to the King, Premier Baldwin made the announcement of his cabinet which included Col. Amery as Colonial Secretary and Winston Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer. On November 19 Britain requested postponement of consideration of the League of Nations protocol until March 8th so that the Overseas Dominions could be consulted.

A special session of the British Cabinet was called on the night of November 22 to consider General Allenby's report but it was announced that the situation was well in hand. Warships were moved to Alexandria on November 24. A trade treaty between Great Britain and Germany was signed Dec. 2. Dec. 3 Macdonald was again appointed leader of the Labor party. Austen Chamberlain had his first interview with Herriot as Foreign Secretary on Dec. 4. The Speech from the Throne, in which much interest to the Dominions, was included was read in the Commons on December 9.

Tentative invitation were sent to the Dominion asking them to attend an Imperial conference early next year to discuss a co-ordinated foreign policy for the Empire and the policy of Modified Empire Preference on December 28.

The Giant London Paris express Airplane crashed at Croydon killing eight persons.

CANADA

The year in Canada opened with expectation of dull times and prospects of trouble in the Cape Breton coal fields. One of the closing announcements of the old year that an arrangement had been reached, to which Premier Taschereau was a consenting party, by which the Bank of Hochelaga absorbed the National Bank, a large loan being made by the Province of Quebec in order to induce the Bank of Hochelaga to take over the weaker brother. On January 2 Sir Lomer Gouin, who had joined the Federal Government after his withdrawal from the Premiership of Quebec, resigned on the plea of ill health. His post as Minister of Justice was subsequently taken by Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

On January 2 Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, died, and his place was eventually taken by Hon. N. Perodeau. On January 10 Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan and Mr. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, came to Ottawa for a consultation with Premier King and there were many rumors about both of the visitors joining the Federal Cabinet. Nothing, however, came of the conference, and the two Westerners went home. In the middle of a cold spell Canada was discomfited at the news that the Cape Breton coal fields had been entirely shut down owing to labor troubles, and the stoppage had an immediate effect on prices.

Early in February a pact was signed by the United States and Canada which was drafted for the purpose of putting an end to the activities of thieves along the international border. On February 1 the Quebec Legislature finally passed the bill that gave $15,000,000 to the Bank of Hochelaga as a loan in connection with the taking over of the National Bank. On February 4 R. C. Wilson and R. McC. Oakley, officials of the Australian Government, came to Canada for the purpose of negotiating a treaty between Canada and Australia. On the same day the Supreme Court began the hearing of a case in which the validity of the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in taxing grain futures was brought into question. On February 11 Premier Ferguson promised the people of Ontario a referendum on the liquor question. On February 11 Miss Lois Frances Booth, daughter of Canada's lumber king, was married to Prince Erik of Denmark.

COMMISSIONS TRAVEL

Early in the month Manning Doherty was chosen leader of the Progressive party in Ontario, and Hon. Ernest Lapointe succeeded Sir Lomer Gouin as Minister of Justice P. J. A. Cardin being named Minister of Marine and Fisheries. A commission to enquire into the marketing of grain began travelling round the country and later a commission to investigate the proposed embargo on pulpwood began its session. February 20 was memorable in Canada as being the date of one of the worst storms in history, the damage extending from coast to coast. Father Delorme, accused of the murder of his half brother, Raoul, was tried a second time on February 25, and eventually the jury disagreed. On February 28 when Federal session of Parliament began. Federal Parliament bgan reductions on duties in agricultural machinery were forecast in the Speech from the Throne. On February 11 the British Empire Steel Corporation and the Sydney coal miners reached a settlement on the basis of a restoration of the 1923 wage scale.

Following charges made by the father of Cadet F. C. M. Arnold, of Regina, an investigation into conditions of the Royal Military College, Kingston, resulted in his reinstatement, and changes in discipline announced. On March 4 it was announced that English interests would build a $5,000,000 mill at Cap Rouge. On March 6 Home Bank directors won their appeal to the Privy Council for trial without jury. On March 17 Hon. E. Lapointe announced the Government did not consider Imperial Preference proposals binding on Canada. On March 24 a strike vote was taken by letter carriers because of a cut in their bonus. The strike eventually took place on June 16 and lasted to June 29, the east being mostly affected.

The liquor search treaty between Great Britain and the United States was ratified by the Dominion House of Commons on March 31, and by the Senate on April 4. The St. Lawrence waterway scheme was again brought up during March and eventually a body of Canadian and American engineers was appointed to survey the whole question. On March 21 a sensation was created in the West by the voluntary liquidation of the North Western Life Assurance Co. On March 24 a scheme of loans to immigrant families was announced. On March 26 Canada recognized the Soviet Government and on March 31 10,000 Alberta coal miners went on strike.

On April 1 occurred the most daring hold-up in Montreal's history, when a bank collection car was held up in the centre of the city by bandits, the chauffeur killed and $142,000 stolen. One bandit was shot, and following numerous arrests, one man turned King's evidence, and four notorious underworld characters were hanged on October 24, while three went to life imprisonment. On April 2 Canada refused to sign the Lausanne treaty. On April 7 Mederic Martin, ten years mayor of Montreal, was defeated by Charles Duquette. The Church Union Bill was debated strenuously before a committee of Parliament this month. On April 14, Hon. Peter Smith, former Ontario Provincial Treasurer, was arrested in connection with fraud charges over provincial bonds and in November was sentenced to three years imprisonment. The Quebec Liquor Commission announced sales amounting to $65,000,000 for the year, and a profit of $12,000,000 for three years operation. Exposures of Home Bank financing were made in the House during April, which startled the country. On April 24 Ontario announced profits of $850,000 on its government liquor stores. The Bank bandits trial opened in Montreal on April 28.

On May 5 the Hon. Clifford W. Robinson, of Moncton, N.B., former Premier of New Brunswick, was made a Senator. On May 10 the British Columbia legislature dissolved and new elections took place on June 20, when Premier Oliver, although he lost his own seat, was returned to power with a decreased majority. Premier Oliver was returned for Nelson on August 23. On May 13 the Supreme Court at Ottawa decided that the Manitoba Grain Futures Act was ultra vires. Aemilius Jarvis, Sr., arrested in connection with the Ontario Provincial Bond conspiracy on May 13, was subsequently sentenced to six months imprisonment and with Smith was fined $600,000. On May 15 Hon. Walter Mitchell, St. Antoine, resigned as a protest against the budget. On May 16, after sixteen hours' debate, the Budget passed by 165 to 53, providing for an expenditure of $400,571,000. At the beginning of the month Canada had sent a note to Secretary Hughes protesting against the further diversion of the Great Lakes waters by the Chicago drainage canal. On May 20 Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was approached to become chairman of the Ulster Boundary Commission, but refused, as had Sir Robert Borden previously. On May 20 the appeal of Walter Muir, a New York boy, for murder at Valleyfield was heard and dismissed, and his hanging on July 11 created much discussion in the United States regarding Canadian justice. Manitoba decided to appeal the Grain Futures Act decision on May 23. On May 26 another party of Hebrideans arrived for the West, and on May 29 Montreal Shriners laid the cornerstone of their hospital.

PRIDE OF THE SEAS.

Trade reports from Vancouver in June showed that port business had increased over 100 per cent. Mr. Justice Wilson, on June 6th, scored Montreal police in connection with the bandit trial, and this resulted in, first an aldermanic probe and then a royal commission which started to probe police administration on October 6 and continued until the middle of December. The British naval squadron arrived off Vancouver at the beginning of the month, and was visited by 135,000 people. The Daughters of the Empire held their convention at Toronto on June 2, while the Presbyterian Assembly opened its Jubilee meeting on June 3. Charges against Hon. James Murdock in connection with withdrawals from the Home Bank were aired by E. Guss Porter, M. P., on June 4, they were subsequently investigated by a committee which exonerated the minister on June 26. Guss Porter resigned his seat in West Hastings and in the by-election was defeated. On June 4 Professor Banting, discoverer of Insulin, was married, and on June 16, 8,000 Rotarians attended their Convention in Toronto. On June 20 British Columbia declared against the sale of beer by the glass. On July 26 the Church Union Bill was passed by a majority of 52 in the Commons, to become effective on June 15, 1925. On June 28 the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island was rebuked for reserving judgment on provincial legislation which he failed to ratify and not submitting it to the Governor General.

On July 1 emigration from Canada to the United States was checked by the quota law. On July 5 the "Arctic" sailed on a scientific expedition to the north. On July 16 Saskatchewan voted against a bone-dry policy, while on July 14 Mount Gerkie, highest peak in Jasper National Park, was climbed by two Canadians and one American. On July 17 British Columbia sold its second issue of $3,000,000 5 per cent. bonds. On July 19, Private Desmond Burke, 19 years old, of Ottawa, won the King's Prize at Bisley. The federal parliament closed on July 19.

On August 2, Ottawa gave a civic reception to the King's Prize winner. The same day Premier Taschereau named a commission to try and solve Montreal Protestants' school problem regarding Jewish children. On August 4 the Royal Muskoka Hotel was destroyed by fire. On August 5 bandits in Montreal held up a mail waggon and stole $30,000 registered mail. Eight arrests were subsequently made and accused are now before the courts. The British naval squadron arrived in Halifax on August 6, and joined in celebrating the 175th anniversary of the landing of Cornwallis, the celebrations lasting two weeks. The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in Toronto during this week. On August 18 France bestowed the Legion of Honor on six Canadians, including Premier Taschereau and Hon. A. David. On August 18 Squadron Leader MacLaren arrived at Prince Rupert, B.C., after abandoning his world-flight. On August 19 the British Naval Squadron reached Quebec and the same day direct cable service between Montreal and London was established. Hon. C. P. Larkin, High Commissioner in London, visited Canada and attended a cabinet meeting on August 22. Ten thousand harvesters travelled to the West in the closing week of August, and on August 27 Senator Belcourt was given the Legion of Honor in Paris. Over one and a half million people attended the National Exhibition held in Toronto in the two weeks from August 23 to September 6. The Canadian dollar went a fraction above par in New York on August 22. On August 27 Chief Justice Harvey became Chief Justice of Alberta and on August 29 Bishop McNally, of Calgary, was appointed Bishop of Hamilton.

On September 2, Ald. W. J. Hushion, Liberal, defeated W. M. Birks in the St. Antoine by-election and General Fiset was elected for Rimouski. On September 3 the Provincial premiers and others discussed unemployment problem at Ottawa and the American round-the-world fliers reached Pictou, N. S. Premier King opened his western tour at Brandon on September 4. The telegraph operators of the Canadian Press voted to strike on September 9, and walked out September 11, returning two weeks later. On September 16 announcement of a world shortage of wheat from Ottawa caused prices to jump. On September 17 the Railway Commission abrogated the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. The trial in connection with the Home Bank failure opened on September 9. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress opened on September 15 and concluded on September 20. City managers gathered in Montreal on September 23 for their convention and on September 25, E. W. Beatty, president of the C. P. R., made a plea at Iroquois Falls for outside capital in Canada. Undergraduates from Cambridge University made a debating tour in September and the Oxford debating team came in October. The Prince of Wales entered Canada on September 22 after a strenuous holiday in Long Island, visiting his Alberta ranch afterwards going to the coast. Miss Margaret Bondfield, parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Labor in the Macdonald Government visited the Dominion regarding immigration matters, and in December her report strongly favored child emigration to Canada. Judge of the Supreme Court this month, and was sworn in on October 14.

The amalgamation of the Standard-Sterling Banks was announced on October 2. The Prince of Wales drove his special train for twenty miles en route to Vancouver on October 3. Clarence E. Settell, private secretary to Sir Adam Beck, was arrested at Niagara Falls for cashing a cheque for $29,925, belonging to the Ontario Hydro Commission. He made charges against the Commission and its president which were investigated and disproved. Captain Sam Ford was tried and acquitted on a charge of piracy in connection with a rum ship, on which J. M. Isaacs, Winnipeg lawyer, was supercargo. Mrs. Jane Leavitt, who sent five sons to the war and lost three, unveiled Verdun's war memorial on October 5. Canada's apple crop was reported to have a shortage of 2,000,000 barrels on October 10. A wholesale plot to smuggle Chinese into Canada was uncovered by arrests in Victoria on October 13. On October 14 Sydney H. Jones, Home Bank auditor, was found guilty of negligence. On the same day Mr. Justices Newcombe and Rinfret were sworn in as Supreme Court judges. The Prince of Wales arrived in Ottawa for a visit to the Governor General on October 16 and on October 17 Sir Robert Borden was installed Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario remained "dry" after its plebiscite on October 21. The Governor General and Lady Byng visited Quebec at that time, and the Prince of Wales bade farewell to Canada on October 23. Charles Matthews was sent to prison for two years for breach of trust in connection with the Ontario Provincial bond scandals at the close of the month. On October 28 Sir Campbell Stuart founded the Canadian Historical Society at Versailles, the speeches being heard by radio in Canada. On October 29 Peter Veregin, head of the Doukhobors, was killed by a bomb explosion on a C.P.R. train near Nelson, B.C., his funeral the following Sunday being attended by many thousands of followers. On October 31 Abbe Adelard Delorme, after his third trial for the murder of his half-brother, nearly three years previously, was acquitted.

The Prairie Provinces announced on November 6 they would fight the Crow's Nest Pass agreement abrogation to the limit. The Yale by-election resulted in a Conservative victory on November 7. Col. Clarence F. Smith, of Montreal, the first director of the Home Bank to be found guilty of negligence, was sentenced on December 1 to six months imprisonment. The sentence is being appealed. Premier King returned from his western tour on November 8. Montreal unveiled its cenotaph on Armistice Day. The Dominion High Commissioners conferred with the Imperial cabinet early in November. The Saskatchewan Legislature opened on November 14.

C. A. Barnard, of Montreal, a second director of the Home Bank was found guilty and sentenced on December 1 to 18 months imprisonment.

On November 19 the B.C. Legislature enacted a measure providing for flogging as a punishment for drug trafficking. The problem of the natural resources of Alberta was before the Cabinet on November 21 at Ottawa. On November 21 there was a seizure of 490,000 of illicit liquor at St. Sulpice. A notorious swindler from Chicago named Koretz was captured at Halifax, where he had been posing as a millionaire for two years. Directors of the Home Bank were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on December 1 and appealed. Figures published on Dec. 3 from Ottawa showed an increase in the import trade of the Dominion for six months of fiscal year. Mr. Mitchell, a newly settled farmer in Saskatchewan, won first prize against the world for wheat at Chicago on Dec. 4. On Dec. 12 it is announced that 3,000 more Mennonites will take up farms in the West next spring. On December 23 the Liberal Government announced that the Crow's Nest Pass rates which had been abrogated last July by the Railway Commission would be enforced, pending the hearing of the appeal by the Supreme Court.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The year opened for the Empire with disaffection in India and with some resentment in the Overseas Dominions at the thought that with the advent of Labor to power the conclusions reached at the Imperial Conference would probably be null and void. On January 14 the leader of the Kohat murder gang and his principal followers surrendered to the Afghan Government. On January 21 the Earl of Athlone reached Cape Town to begin his term as Governor-General of South Africa and received a warm welcome. On February 4 the Bombay Government ordered the release of Ghandi on the score of ill-health. The abandonment of the Singapore project aroused considerable resentment in Australia and New Zealand. On February 5 the Government decided to hold up the Kenya Immigration Bill. On February 11 the Postmaster-General appointed a committee to advise him on Imperial wireless. On February 23 Premier Theodore, of Queensland, reached London, his objective being to raise loans. On February 6 Lord Oliver, in the Commons, admitted that the State of India was causing some alarm, and on March 5 the Cabinet set up a Committee on Indian Affairs. In South Africa the Supreme Court handed down a decision in March declaring that legislation setting up a "color bar" was unconstitutional. On March 7 there were serious strikes among Bombay mill operatives. On March 9 the Irish Free State Government ordered the arrest of General Tobin, military adviser to the Governor-General on a charge of mutiny.

On March 17 the Legislative Assembly at Delhi threw out the budget. On April 7 General Smuts dissolved the South African Parliament and appealed to the country, the visit of the Prince of Wales being postponed. On April 24 the effort to form an Irish Boundary Commission broke down.

Anzac Day was generally observed on April 25. On May 1 Sir James Craig on behalf of Ulster refused to appoint a member of the Boundary Commission. On May 4 Mr. Warren's Government in Newfoundland resigned and Mr. Hickman formed a new Cabinet three days later. On May 20 the Free State Government discharged the Dublin corporation for neglect of their duties. On May 31 Sir James Craig and Mr. Cosgrave met Premier Macdonald at Chequers Court in a conference. In June General Smuts was defeated after a strenuous campaign and General Hertzog was appointed Premier. He formed a coalition with Labor and Col. Cresswell was created Minister of Defence. General Smuts resigned on June 23. Elections in Western Australia in June resulted in a victory for the Labor party, Judge Feetham, of South Africa, was appointed a member of the Irish Boundary Commission.

On July 17 the Victoria Government resigned and then the Labor Party was asked to form a Government. On July 23 there was held the first Imperial Conference of university students, and on July 25 the Union Parliament opened with General Hertzog as Prime Minister. On July 26 the Duke and Duchess of York completed an official visit to Ulster. On August 27 Sir Charles Ferguson was appointed Governor-General of New Zealand and on August 28 the Burma Legislative Council passed a resolution demanding Home Rule for Burma. A prolonged ministerial crisis in Malta was settled by the creation of a Coalition Government under Signor Mizzi, leader of the Political Unionist party. In August Newfoundland went "wet."

On Sept. 23 the Government of India was twice defeated in the Assembly. On September 24 J. S. Smit succeeded Sir Edgar Walton as High Commissioner for South Africa. On September 27 Sir Dabida Dalal, High Commissioner for India, resigned. In October the Australian Parliament approved the Australia-Canadian treaty. On October 13 the Government of New Zealand decided to erect an aviation base at Auckland and a large reduction in taxation in that Dominion was proposed.

In October a Parliamentary Commission to enquire into the resources and prospects of East Africa reported most favorably. The Uganda railway showed also a most encouraging report. On October 10 James O'Grady, a noted labor man, was appointed Governor of Tasmania, and on October 15 the Irish Parliament passed the Irish Boundary Commission Bill. On October 24 De Valera was arrested in Ulster. On October 27 Mr. MacGrath and eight members of the Dail resigned, owing to disagreement with the Free State Government. In the subsequent by-elections the Government won a majority of the seats. On October 31 the Irish Boundary Commission was formed.

The League Protocol for the outlawing of war aroused a good deal of hostile criticism in Australia in November. The gold output of the Transvaal reached the highest mark in its history during November.

Australia faced a big dock strike on November 5. The Australian loan of £10,000,000 was oversubscribed on November 3.

On November 29 Great Britain and the Northern Ireland Government both refused to appoint a representative on the Boundary Commission and the situation seemed again dead-locked with possibility of direct Government interference. On Dec. 15 Freeman's Journal passed into the hands of the Republicans under Countess Markiewicz and Mary MacSwiney.

UNITED STATES.

Early in January Cleveland was chosen for the Republican nominating convention to meet June 10. On Jan. 3 announcement was made of the winners of the Bok prize for the best plan for preserving world peace; 22,135 plans were received. On Jan. 7 Americans seized several British rum-running vessels outside the three-mile limit. On Jan. 23 the Anglo-American Liquor Treaty was signed at Washington. Early in February revelations of graft and dishonesty in connection with oil leases caused a tremendous sensation. Mr. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, resigned on February 18; On March 28 Attorney-General Daughterty resigned at the request of the president. On March 31, Britain and the United States reached an agreement in the long standing Newcastle consulship dispute.

Archbishops Hayes of New York and Mundelein of Chicago were summoned to Rome on March 6 to receive the red hats of the cardinalate of the R. C. Church. There was a marked increase in crimes of violence during March and April. On April 22, President Coolidge announced that, with the settlement of the reparations problem, he would favor calling a world conference on the limitation of armaments. Early in May President Coolidge vetoed the Soldiers Pension Bill because it would add $58,000,000 a year to the $263,000,000 now paid for pensions. In April the Governors of Indiana and Oklahoma were impeached, the Indiana Governor being sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for fraud. On May 17 three U. S. army airplanes crossed the Pacific for the first time in history. On May 26 President Coolidge signed a new Immigration bill containing severe clauses for Japanese.

NEW PARTY LAUNCHED

Tornadoes on May 1 did damage estimated at $10,000,000. On June 17 the President vetoed the Postal Salary Increase as extravagant. On June 10 the Republican National Convention opened and on June 12 Calvin Coolidge was nominated as Republican candidate, with Charles J. Dawes as Vice-President. On July 2 the U. S. flag was torn from the American Embassy at Tokio. The Democratic Convention assembled in New York on June 24, and did not conclude its labors until July 10, J. W. Davis, a lawyer and former ambassador to England being chosen on the 100th ballot, with Charles Bryan, Governor of Nebraska, as candidate for the vice-presidency.

On June 16 Secretary Hughes stated in Congress what was the American attitude on Japanese immigration, and on June 30 it was announced that a United States fleet would visit Australia and New Zealand next year. On July 21 members of the Canadian and American Bar Association were formally welcomed at Westminster Hall. Senator La Folette having announced himself as dissatisfied with the results of the Democratic party, launched a new party known as the Progressives, with the Liberty Bell as their emblem, and began to stump the country. On Sept. 5 round-the-world airplanes reached home soil at Casco, Me., and received a great welcome. On Sept. 3, S. P. Gilbert was appointed Agent-General for Reparations. On Sept. 20 Donald MacMillan, a veteran explorer, returned to Wiscasset, Me., after a year and quarter's absence, without reporting any new discoveries. On Oct. 15 a German dirigible, ZR3 since became the property of the American Govern-

(Continued On Page 6)

CANADA
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
IN THE SURROGATE COURT

In the matter of the estate of Frank Forbes, late of Mount Albion in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, deceased intestate.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration in the above estate granted to Julia Carver, have been revoked by Decree filed in this Court on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1924.

AND WHEREAS by Letters of Administration dated the 22nd day of December A. D., 1924, administration of the said estate was granted to me representing the Crown.

I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to make immediate payment to me at the office of H. F. MacPhee, Solicitor, Charlottetown, and all persons having any claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present the same duly attested at the office aforesaid, within one month from this date.

Dated this 23rd day of December A. D. 1924.

JAMES D. STEWART
Administrator

600-12-24-ws-8i