

FIRST JUDGMENT ON EXEMPTION APPEALS

Rendered by Justice Duff Settles Once for All the Fact That Farmers Engaged Effectively on Farms are Exempt by the Act.

(Continued from page four) OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—The first judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Duff, the Central Appeal Judge for Canada, dealing with the provisions of the Military Service Act as relating to farmers has excited much interest here.

Much of the difficulty connected with the interpretation of the act, concerning particularly the farmers of Canada, has been cleared away. This first judgment precisely affirms that competent persons habitually and effectively engaged in agricultural production are entitled to exemption on the grounds that in order to sustain the military power of the Allies it is essential that there should be no diminution in such production and that the supply of agricultural labour is actually deficient.

Any effort that is being made or shall be made by the opponents of the Military Service Act to create any other impression to the farmers of Canada that what is actually contained in the first judgment of Mr. Justice Duff would be a political dodge. The judgment emphasizes what has hitherto been the argument of those responsible for the appeal. That the Military Service Bill is essentially selective in its scope, and that the object of the bill is to see that the full power of Canada shall be utilized in the spheres best calculated to help along the cause.

voluntarily enlisted and gone overseas still further emphasizes the main idea of the Military Service Bill, which is that selective military service is what the act demands.

In his judgment rendered today the Central Appeal Judge gave out that the governing consideration was in this particular case "that where from a given family one or more members are already members of the Canadian expeditionary force every consideration would point to the propriety of a single remaining member being granted exemption.

Two judgments of Mr. Justice Duff cannot to well be considered by the people of Canada as the spirit of the act is that of Justice shall prevail in the consultation of every case and also that the act will be robbed of nearly all the terror that has been created by the politicians opposed to the act.

ISLAND'S SYMPATHY FOR STRICKEN HALIFAX

The following telegram was sent yesterday by Premier Arsenault to the Premier of Nova Scotia on behalf of the people of this province:

Hon. G. H. Murray Premier Nova Scotia, Halifax N. S. Kindly accept on behalf of the Capital City of Nova Scotia the sincere sympathies of the people of this province. The terrible catastrophe which has befallen Halifax has greatly shocked us. A doctor and fourteen nurses have been rushed to the rescue. If there is anything further we can do command us.

Signed A. E. ARSENAULT, Premier P. E. Island. Minards Liniment cures Diptheria.

THE CATASTROPHE AT HALIFAX, N. S.

Owing to the congestion in the telegraphic service it is impossible to obtain any further details of the calamity that has fallen on Halifax. The afternoon telegrams gave no additional information other than that contained in yesterday's Guardian.

A rumor found currency yesterday that the dead now numbered 4,000 but that is probably an exaggeration. That the disaster was a terrible one there is abundant evidence and there are still many people in this province who are anxiously awaiting news of sons and daughters, relatives and friends. Elsewhere in this issue is a partial list of those heard from up to a late hour last night.

Communication with Halifax is via Truro, trains leaving that town every two hours and carrying telegrams received there for Halifax. Returning telegrams are brought by train to Truro whence they are forwarded by wire to destination.

Only those in Naval or Military service are allowed to enter the city.

Twenty-five telegraph operators left Boston yesterday for Halifax where they will assist in expediting the work.

HON. F. B. CARVELL AT PRINCE EDWARD THEATRE

Continuation of Excellent Address Given by Minister of Public Works in the City Thursday Night.

Following is the continuation of the Hon. Frank B. Carvell's address in the Prince Edward Theatre Thursday night. (Continued from yesterday's Guardian.)

When a vote was taken on the Military Service Bill and sixteen other colleagues had joined the Union forces it was thought the leader (Laurier) would accept the situation and come in on a basis with the others. (Carvell) was asked to go before the people to advocate the referendum policy but he could not and would not accept it. Twenty-four hours later the Union Government was formed.

"No matter if I am elected or not, I purpose to do everything in my power to enable Canada to do her duty in this war. STAND TOGETHER TILL THE MEN COME BACK—I don't care what may happen after—that the people can see what party they want in power."

Before the war, Mr. Carvell said, Canada expended \$150,000,000 to carry on the affairs of the country. This amount was raised by taxation and revenue. He is an anti-high-tariff man but he believes it necessary to double this rate in the near future.

The National debt is now over \$1,000,000,000—after the war it will be over \$2,000,000,000—eight times the debt before the war.

On this debt the interest alone is \$100,000,000 and it will be a hundred years or more before the debt will be paid.

Another debt that must be paid—a debt of honor—is the pensions to the dependents of the brave men who have fallen at the front and these crippled and maimed. (Applause). The pension list will need at least another \$150,000,000 a year. The men of wealth must pay twice the amount of it in taxation in the future than they have in the past. (Applause)

Canada must raise all the money she can by taxation and borrowing. Some \$700,000,000 will be needed in the coming year—twice the former national debt.

He was confident the people would shoulder the financial burden. This was never so proud of the Dominion than when he heard that with a sanguine objective of \$150,000,000 the people of Canada had subscribed over \$400,000,000 to the Victory Loan—more by a third than the former national debt.

Before the war the man who said you never get \$2,500,000 by popular subscription from Prince Edward Island would be called an idiot—but you did it—(cheers) and I believe in another six months there could be another \$2,500,000 subscribed from this province.

"BUT THE PEOPLE MUST NOT ONLY STAND BY THE COUNTRY THEY MUST STAND BY THE ARMY AND THE NAVY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR."

There is a matter more important than anything else at the present time—the conscription issue. A year ago he would have voted against this measure but now he saw it was a MATTER OF STERN NECESSITY and he speaks for all members of the Union Government.

Conscription is nothing new—the idea is at least 2000 years old. Every country in continental Europe has had it in some form or other.

Germany has accomplished what she has because of her preparedness through conscription. She was organized as was never a nation in the world.

It is through lack of men we are compelled to make an inconclusive peace—a truce—for the remainder of our lives we will have conscription as never before—even the merest boys—and all of them—will have to fight."

Germany will renew the war unless beaten and put out of action. WE MUST FINISH THE JOB NOW (Cheers) AND FINISH IT FOREVER. AND IT CAN ONLY BE DONE WITH MORE MEN."

Great Britain had tried the Voluntary system, she had tried the Derby plan and she had been forced to face the same problem that Canada is facing now and adopted a Military Service Act—the same as is now in force in Canada. And now Great Britain has the greatest fighting machine the world has ever known (applause) with 5 to 6 millions of men, she has built more tonnage than ever before in any year and her arts and manufactures have kept up to the pace. Every man, woman and child in Great Britain is at work, the whole country is organized for war and without this organization we could never have held the Germans back (applause).

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The United States—that haven for the oppressed—on her entry into the war adopted a conscription bill or selection draft system the same as the one in force in Canada and Great Britain and by it she has raised at least 2,500,000 men of whom 600,000 are now at the front. The country is going ahead without hindrance on a large scale. Profiteers have no chance in the United States today. The country has profited by our mistakes and is doing everything necessary and right by organized business methods.

"WE ARE GOING TO WIN THE WAR, BUT IT IS BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES IS WITH US."

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SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S GREAT SPEECH IN THE WESTERN CAPITAL

Clear-Cut Statement of Premier on the Issues of the Day Received with Enthusiasm at Mass Meeting in Summerside.

The following is a verbatim report of the speech delivered by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Laird Borden, in the Market Hall at Summerside on Thursday afternoon.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN said: I am very grateful to you, Sir (Mr. Neil McLeod) and those who have joined in this address, for your very kind reference to me and my public work; and also for their appreciation of the labours and responsibilities that have devolved, especially during the past three years, upon the Government and upon myself as Leader of the Government.

It was nearly seventeen years ago when I was selected by the members in the House of Commons of the party which I have led during that period, to take the responsibility of leadership. I felt it still more an honour when, six years ago, through the mandate of the people of Canada, I was called upon to form a Government. But I do not mean to do it a greater honour that I can come before my fellow-countrymen in this time of national peril and danger, not as the Leader of a political party, but as the Leader of a Government which was designed to give, and does give, representation to all those elements in the population, of whatever party they may be, who desire to sustain Canada's effort in this war, and to stand by and support and reinforce the men who are fighting our battles overseas. I do not come before you this afternoon to speak on behalf of the Union Government in respect of any personal consideration appertaining to myself or to my colleagues, or to any of us put together. Those are very insignificant matters, and, indeed, the fortunes of either one party or the other, splendid as their past history may have been, shrink into absolute insignificance compared with the issues which you are called upon presently to determine. I speak, therefore, on behalf of the cause which the Union Government represents, and my first question to you to-day is: WHY SHOULD THERE NOT BE A UNION GOVERNMENT IN THIS COUNTRY? Is there any one among you who will take the responsibility of saying that, under these conditions which confront our country and the Empire and the whole world to-day, it would be better to have a party government than a Union Government? Who among you, man or woman, will say that? Not one of you! I have asked that question of many audiences; no one has taken the responsibility of speaking to the contrary.

Therefore, as far as the principle of the Union Government is concerned, a principle which has been followed out in every Dominion of this Empire and in the Mother Country, and in many of the Allied Nations, so far as the principle of the Union Government is concerned, I believe you have not got it in the heart of any one of you to deny that it is a good principle. You may, however, assert that the personnel of the Government is not what it ought to be, or that its purpose and policy do not commend themselves to your judgment.

As to its personnel: I asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the month of May last to co-operate with me in the formation of a Government, and although the party which I have had the honour to lead in the past commended then a majority of about 45 in the House of Commons, I said: "This is no time for arithmetical calculation; let us join in the formation of a Government giving each party a representation in that Government." But after two weeks he declined, because he could not accept the principle of conscription in military service; and then I said to those leaders of the Liberal Party who were prepared to join with me: "I am prepared to give you a representation in the Government upon precisely the same basis."

Some members of my own party said I was not doing justice to the Conservative Party by making that Coalition with only a portion of the Liberal Party. I had no right to give to them the same representation as the Conservative Party, which was standing solidly behind me. I replied to my friends: "I deem it absolutely useless to attempt the formation of a Union Government in this country unless it is a real Union Government, and therefore I do propose to give to those Liberals who are willing to join in the effort to support the war, equal representation in the Government with me. If my Party is not prepared to support me in that, my Party will have to look somewhere else for a Leader. BECAUSE I SEE MY DUTY ONLY IN ONE WAY." (Applause.) The negotiations were long and wearisome; they involved great discouragement. Many prominent men told me a Union Government could not be formed in such a country as this, where party lines are so closely drawn, and men so strongly wedded to the ties and associations with which they have been connected perhaps during a lifetime. It required a great deal of patience. It took five months after I had given up; but I never varied for one moment after I had formed the purpose. I never varied from it for one moment, and to have done so would have meant dishonour to the National Life of Canada. It would have been dishonour to the National Life of Canada, I repeat, and there are few of you here this afternoon who realize that adequate cause, at a time such as this and under such conditions as confront us, the public men of the country had not been large enough to put aside party and personal considerations and join in an earnest effort to give Canada their service when Canada most needed it. I am glad it has been consummated.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

When Sir John Macdonald formed a Union Government before this Confederation was established, I believe three, and only three, Liberals joined it, and yet it was regarded as a Union Government: George Brown, Wm. McLaughlin and Oliver Mowatt. We have not attempted to form a Union Government on any such basis as that, but upon a basis of equal representation; and it was my purpose to have in the Government the strongest and most representative Liberals that could be found in Canada, from one end of it to the other; and I venture to think that attempt has been successful.

Go to my own province of Nova Scotia: A. K. McLean, a strong representative Liberal with twenty years' public service behind him occupying an important position in the Government. Take the neighboring province of New Brunswick: Where will you find a stronger champion of the best Liberalism than Mr. Carvell, who will speak to you this afternoon and who holds the position of Minister of Public Works? Go to Montreal: Mr. Ballantyne could have had a position in the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier years ago but did not desire to enter public life. He is now Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service in the present Union Government. In Ontario Mr. N. W. Rowell put aside leadership in provincial affairs and took the post of President of the Privy Council, which I was glad to yield to him. General Mewburn, another outstanding Liberal, Solicitor General, Hugh Guthrie, fifteen years of public service behind him, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. T. A. Crean, an outstanding Liberal in Manitoba, Saskatchewan; J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, one of the strongest men of the Liberal Party of Saskatchewan; and in the prairie provinces, Mr. Stinson laid aside the premiership and took the Minister of Customs. Who will now say it is not a Union Government?

ment could have accomplished this thing.

Third: The War Purchasing Commission established by the late Government. All purchases for the war have been bought through that Commission, and that shall apply to peace as well as war; so that in future all supplies required for the Government will be bought on a business basis alone. That has come to say; the Government will go back to the C.I. system.

Fourth: The Income Tax: At the last session we fixed our standards the same as the United States Government. If we put our income tax higher than they have it in the United States we drive capital away from the country, and that ought not to be the purpose of a Government. They afterwards raised their standard upon the higher incomes and we decided our standard on the higher incomes must be raised, and it will be raised at the next session.

The War Profits Tax established last session is higher than any in the world. The use of food for certain purposes: We passed an Order-in-Council three or four weeks ago declaring that no article capable of being used for food in Canada should be used for the distillation of spirits or the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Excessive Profits: There may be men among you who tell you that a Government in time of war has control over certain conditions which inevitably result from war. Let us be perfectly frank with each other. If you withdraw forty million men from productive activity, and if you increase the consumption of the necessities of life as war does, neither the Government of the country, nor all the governments of all the nations of the world combined, can bring it to pass that the cost of production of those articles will be the same as before, or that the price at which they can be furnished to the consumer will be the same as before. If any man tells you the contrary to that, he either does not know what he is talking about or the truth is not in his heart. The Government, however, can do certain things; they can prevent combination to increase prices. We passed an Order-in-Council to that effect a year ago this month. You have heard nothing more of Combinations to increase prices.

There is a tendency towards hoarding. We passed an Order-in-Council against that, and I have heard nothing more of hoarding. Excessive profits made by certain great packing houses. They had precisely the same difficulty in the United States, and I will show you very briefly how Canada led the way to the solution of that question. That question was dealt with by the Committee of the Cabinet—Mr. Rowell, Mr. Carvell, and some Conservative members of the Cabinet. They had to approach the question from every reasonable standpoint and see to it that no step should be taken that would "scotch" a raising of cattle and hogs, the production of raw materials for the packing houses. You will all agree that it would not be desirable in the public interest to discourage that or to drive the packing houses out of business. But it was essential that the profits made by these people in time of war should not be such as to shock the public conscience, and they reached the following conclusion, made public: The hoarding in the first place that no packing house in the country should retain more than 2 per cent profit upon its total output in a year. Two per cent on total annual output might mean an enormous limitation. One packing house made a profit, I believe, of 80 per cent on its invested capital, but that profit was derived upon 35 of a cent per pound on bacon sold overseas and 25 of a cent per pound on bacon sold in this country. The reason why the profit was so enormous. Now, the Government cannot alter conditions brought about by a war while thirty or forty million men are withdrawn from productive activity, while the consumption of the necessities of life is so much greater than it is in normal times. Any man who tells you that it can be remedied other than by a raising of what he is speaking of, or else by not speaking to you the truth as he does know it. But, as I have already said, a Government in this country can do some things to remedy conditions brought about by the war. We took this matter up a year ago and I have heard nothing of a combination of raised prices since our Order-in-Council was passed. The Government provided, first, that a packing house might retain up to 7 per cent of invested capital—between 7 and 15 per cent—the packing house may retain half and the other half goes into the public treasury for the benefit of the people of this country. So that the maximum profit of a packing house would be 11 per cent, out of which the house would have to pay, under the War Profits Act, 1 per cent, leaving a net maximum profit to the packing house of 10 per cent. But above 15 per cent, all profit goes into the public treasury for the benefit of the people, so that if a packing house in the future could make so enormous a profit as that which I have mentioned—80 per cent—the net result, would be 10 per cent of the profit would be retained by the packing house, while the other 70 per cent would go into the public treasury to swell the revenues of the country. I venture to think this is the most advanced and progressive legislation in such matters that has been enacted in any country in the world, and I commend it to you, because I think it indicates that notwithstanding the enormous responsibilities and burdens imposed upon the Government of the country,

THE UNION GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

As to the policy of the Union Government: it was formed to throw Canada's full effort into the war, AND THAT PURPOSE WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY THE GOVERNMENT AS IT IS FORMED! (Loud applause.) We are occupied with many matters. As I said last night in Amherst, I do not believe the members of the Government have had ten or twelve days together since the government was formed some weeks ago, because a general election has been forced upon the country against my will and against the will of the majority of the people; forced upon us in war time by conditions which we could not prevent, by an attitude which, under the Constitution, we had to give effect to. So here we are with a general election, with a more or less disturbed political condition, the ordinary affairs of the country to carry on; the prosecution of the war and all the momentous questions that arise in connection with it; international matters continually coming up and difficult questions in connection with them, and matters of very great domestic concern, which disturb public opinion, especially in time of war, and to which we ought to have given more attention, if there had been an opportunity, than we have been able to give up to the present time. THE UNION GOVERNMENT HAS JUSTIFIED TWENTY-FOLD ITS FORMATION BY THE WORK IT HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED.

First: It has abolished the Patronage List, and the patronage list will never come back. No Government in Canada will ever dare bring it back. Second: It has extended the Civil Service Act to the Outside Service, with the result that men shall not be appointed in future to any position in Canada upon the recommendation of a party committee or for party service alone, but solely on the ground of merit by reason of capacity to undertake the duties assigned him. That has come to stay also, and I doubt very much whether any party govern-

(Continued on page sixteen)

NOTICE TO THE CANDIDATES IN THE GUARDIAN'S AUTOMOBILE PRIZE CAMPAIGN

Owing to the storm and uncertainty of trains running, it may be necessary to hold the final vote count and awarding of the prizes until Monday. However, all Candidates must have all their business in the Post Office to-day, so it will be post marked Dec. 8. At the specified time for the departure of the regular train due to arrive in Charlottetown by 8 o'clock.

VOTE STANDING FOR CANDIDATES.

Table with columns for District No., Candidate Name, and Vote Count. Includes Mrs. H. S. Hinton (89,160), Miss Hattie Huestis (87,961), Mr. Gerald P. Bremner (19,664), Mrs. W. A. Cumming (88,132), Mr. A. E. Jenkins (68,621), Miss Beatrice Brown (17,232), Mr. Gerald Murphy (9,306), Mr. H. M. Brothers (90,106), Mr. Duncan McLean (53,494), Miss Sadie Egan (34,146), Mr. Lloyd Proude (33,206), Mr. R. H. Abbott (30,989), Mr. Roland Buchanan (25,883), Mr. Daniel McLean (23,550), Miss Stella Robbins (12,996), Mr. Ira Fraser (7,729), Mr. Wm. M. Bennett (7,258).

SAILORS TAG DAY

"Sailors' Tag Day. Saturday, December 8th is the Anniversary of the Falkland Island Victory and the Daughters of the Empire are holding a Tag Sale for the Sailors' Relief Fund. YOU CAN HELP. Canadians can never fully repay what is due to the brave men who man our warships and merchant vessels. To the protection of the Navy we owe our National Existence. Let every man, woman and child respond, make this your Christmas gift to the Sailors. 1619.

RESPOND TO THE CALL ON BEHALF OF OUR SAILORS

What is even most generous contribution as compared with the sacrifice of the brave men that guard our shores; and the men who defenceless face the submarine peril on our merchant ships. Or as compared with the sacrifice of the helpless women and children left destitute when the sailor father is lost to the Empire Service. Help all you can by supporting generously the Navy League Sailor's Relief. Our indebtedness is such to our Sailors, that Subscriptions to the Relief Fund should be spontaneous and without urging. Don't delay or wait to be called on. Act now. 1600.

CONDENSED SPECIALS

In this column adverts. are inserted at two cents per word net.

WANTED OFFICE BOY. APPLY Guardian Office. 1515-12-41f.

*FARDOR MACHINE TO LET BY week or month. Apply to 224 East-102 street. 600-10-22M1f.

COW FOR SALE.—DUE TO FRESH- in in Spring. Apply 11 Park Street, City. 1514-12-6M3.PD

FURS WANTED.—HIGHEST PRICE paid for furs. Apply J. S. Wedlock. 1620-12-8M3f.

*FOR SALE A LARGE MIRROR Inquire at Guardian. 1443-11-29M1f.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor, office and residence, Hermanville. Telephone. 1511-12-3M5E99.pd.

LOST—TWO WEEKS AGO TWO pieces stove lining. Finder leave at E. Toombs, grocery. 1599-12-8M3f.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT 5 cents per bundle. Guardian Office. 1580-12-7M1f.

STRAYED ON MY PREMISES sheep with slice from under right ear. Arthur Cahill, St. Charles. 1579-12-7M3f.pd.

TO LET—ROOM THAT WAS OCCUPIED by the late Jas. H. Reddin, in Grant's Building, electric light and steam heat. Apply Richard Grant. 1527-12-4M6f.

LOST—THURSDAY BETWEEN Woolworth's store and Kent Street, purse containing notes, change and owner's name. Finder please leave at 210 Kent Street. 1611-12-8M2f.

LOST—BETWEEN BANK OF NOVA Scotia and Experimental Farm a parcel of Navy League Tags and two collecting boxes. Finder please leave at Bank of Nova Scotia. 1597-12-7M3f.

FOR SALE—PATCH FOXES Proved breeders or young foxes. Very low if sold quickly. Apply to Samuel Craig, Tailor, or W. N. Tanton, Jeweler, Charlottetown. 1614-12-8M6f.

STRAYED ON MY PREMISES the first part of September 1 1/2 year old steer color red and white. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. If not claimed before 20th of Dec. will be sold on above date. Chas. A. McKenna, Newton Cross. 1558-12-6ME3f.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

*Patriotic evening in the Victoria Hall on Saturday, December 15th. Good programme together with auction sales of "Christmas" eats, also an attractive display of seasonable gifts including wool goods for men at the front and men at home. Reserve the date Saturday Dec. 15. Admission 15 and 10 cents. If not fine will be held first fine night following. 1580-13-7M3f.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows. Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

As regards its personnel: When very much whether any party govern-