

# CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

CHANGES IN TRAIN SCHEDULES  
EFFECTIVE APRIL 27, 1930

DOUBLE MAINLAND SERVICE RESUMED.

Train No. 41 Leave Charlottetown 1.30 P. M.  
" " Borden 4.45 P. M.  
Arrive Sackville 8.05 P. M.  
Connections made at Sackville with Train No. 1, Maritime Express, leaving there 8.55 P. M. for Moncton and points West.  
Train No. 40 Arrive Charlottetown 10.50 P. M.  
from Moncton, leaving there 4.10 P. M.

CHARLOTTETOWN — SUMMERSIDE — TIGNISH

Train No. 205 (Motor) Leave Charlottetown 7.45 P. M. Instead 12.05 P. M.  
Arrive Summerside 10.10 P. M.  
Leave Summerside 10.15 P. M.  
Arrive Tignish 1.00 A. M.  
Train No. 206 (Motor) Leave Tignish 8.00 A. M.  
Arrive Summerside 10.45 A. M.  
Leave Summerside 2.40 P. M. Instead 7.00 A. M.  
Arrive Charlottetown 4.50 P. M.  
Train No. 53 Leave Charlottetown 3.00 P. M. Instead 3.40 P. M.  
Arrive Summerside 6.15 P. M.  
Leave Summerside 6.35 P. M.  
Arrive Tignish 9.45 P. M.  
Train No. 54 Leave Tignish 8.20 A. M. Instead 7.00 A. M.  
Arrive Summerside 6.30 A. M.  
Leave Summerside 7.00 A. M.  
Arrive Charlottetown 10.30 A. M.  
Train No. 207 Leave Summerside 12.30 P. M. Instead 3.00 P. M.  
Arrive Borden 2.15 P. M.

Above Services All Daily Except Sunday.

1-23-24-25

## The Biography

(Continued from Page 9)

"My intervention at this moment may be regarded as a new departure," King George said. "But the exceptional circumstances under which you are brought together justify my course of events in Ireland. The trend has been slowly and surely towards an appeal to force and to-day the cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people."

The King went on to urge the delegates to be "patient, earnest and conciliatory," but the passions which had been aroused were too bitter. There were four meetings, but no agreement could be reached or any important point, and the Conference broke up.

But it broke up at such a moment, and with such a storm about to break over Europe that even the importance of the failure was to be utterly forgotten in the greater calamity.

On June 29th, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife had been assassinated at Sarajevo, and within a very few days, all who had understanding of the undercurrents of foreign affairs knew that this was the moment—the pretext—for which the Teutonic powers had been waiting. For a few weeks there seemed a lull, as though things had blown over, and then, like a bombshell, came the Austrian note to Serbia, allowing the latter only forty-eight hours grace, with the alternative of war or the most abject surrender. The Austrian troops invaded Serbia—and gave Russia the call to arms, whilst the Kaiser, in his brother's person, made the last bid for British neutrality. Prince Henry of Prussia was sent to interview King George, to declare the Kaiser's longing for peace, to point out how he was being forced into war against his will by the military activities of France and Russia. The Prince begged King George to use his utmost influence to hold back the Great Powers of the "Entente" and to allow Austria to carry out her punitive expedition against Serbia without interference.

It did not ring true—these peace-yearnings on the part of the Kaiser and Prussia, and King George, knowing his nephew, must have felt that more intensely than anyone else could have done. Yet, naturally, it was necessary to use tact at such a moment, to avoid any words that could be in any sense provocative. The news of the interview caused a sensation, especially when the Kaiser writing a few days later to the President of the United States, claimed that King George had promised British neutrality. This, of course, was absolutely false, and was authoritatively denied.

### Had Kidney Trouble And Found Relief

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Hacketts Cove, N. S., April 26—(Special)—"I have been using Dodd's Kidney Pills for a long time," writes Mrs. I. Burgoyne, a well known resident of this place. "I find them a splendid remedy for kidney trouble. I had been suffering with Urinary Trouble, the after effect of the 'Flu.' That has all disappeared now and I can thank Dodd's Kidney Pills for it. I would highly recommend them to anyone suffering with a similar trouble."

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On the 30th July a personal appeal came from President Poincare to the King, imploring Great Britain to declare on the side of the French and Russians and to prove to the Germans and their allies what was against them if they persisted.

The King was obliged to answer the French President in a more or less temporising spirit, promising his personal intervention with the Kaiser and the Tsar, promising to lay the matter urgently before his Government. But it is interesting to catch a glimpse of the man behind the King, at this moment, as seen in the Memoirs of President Poincare, who reports a conversation with King George, some little time later, when he visited the French front.

"I have always thought," King George told the President, "that England ought to take the field against Germany if Germany attacked France, but I was obliged to be very careful in answering your letter, because my Government had not made up its mind on the matter and because public opinion was not prepared for intervention on our part. I told Grey that it was for him to let the country know the rights and wrongs of the case, and the people would then certainly understand that England could not remain aloof."

But this did not prevent the King from hating war with all the hatred of an ingrained peacemaker. No man ever worked harder for peace than did King George during those last few days of July, when England was at last waking to the fact that war was imminent. He was at his desk all day and he took no rest except to walk agitatedly round the grounds of Buckingham Palace. He telegraphed to the Kaiser in the strongest and most personal terms. "I cannot help thinking," so he wrote—"that some misunderstanding has produced this deadlock. I am most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which at present threatens the whole world. I therefore make a personal appeal to you to remove the misapprehension I feel must have occurred and to leave still open grounds for negotiation and possible peace. If you think I can in any way contribute to that all-important purpose, I will do everything in my power to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the Powers concerned. I feel confident that you are as anxious as I am that all that is possible should be done to secure the peace of the world."

But it was impossible to move a mind already made up and set—not towards peace. The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse had already begun their march across Europe, and almost immediately came the news that the Germans had declared war upon Russia, and the Tsar's telegram to the King—

"In this solemn hour, wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war. I trust your country will not fail to support France and Russia. God bless and protect you."

After this, it was merely a matter of hours. On the 2nd of August German troops invaded Luxembourg. On the 3rd, the Belgian Government refused the demand of German occupation and "assisted passage" to German troops, and on the same day German troops crossed the Belgian frontier, and a noble and dignified appeal came from King Albert, which made the neutrality of Great Britain morally and practically almost an impossibility.

"I make the supreme appeal"—wrote the young King, whose country were fighting the invaders with deathless gallantry—"to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government, to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium."

As Walter Page, Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James, reports King George himself to have said to him, when discussing the matter later: "My God, what else could we do but come in?"

And so on Tuesday, August 4th, that date of terrible and glorious memory and meaning for ever to the British Empire, it "came in" and declared war on Germany.

Civil strife was forgotten. Ireland, for the moment, forgot everything but the Empire's need, and Great Britain became once more a United Kingdom—united against a common enemy.

As King George stood on the balcony of Buckingham Palace that summer night and heard the overwhelming cheers which greeted his appearance, and saw the vast throngs extending in all directions, he felt that his people were with him. They had come there, spontaneously and as one turns to a friend or a father to tell him so, to make him feel that, as King and man, he represented them, body and soul, that, in exercising the Royal prerogative of making war, with all its terrible responsibility, he had done the only thing possible for an Empire that respected itself and the rights and freedom of other lesser nations.

In the next chapter Major Kipling tells us how the young Prince of Wales defies everybody and succeeds in getting to the front line of battle, to the horror of the nation.

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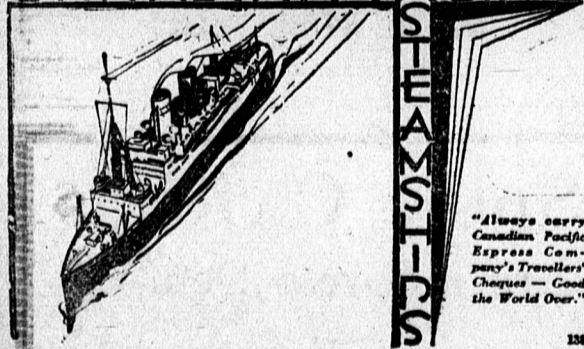
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