PRINCE EDWARD—TODAY ONLY
ON THE SCREEN
IVOR NOVELLO IN "SLEEPING CAR"
MADELINE CARROLL
ON THE STAGE
THE LAWRENCE FAMILY
SAYING FAREWELL TO CHARLOTTETOWN
CARTOON 3—7—9.15 LAWRENCE FAMILY 3.10—7.10—9.25 FEATURE 3.55—7.55—10.15

PRINCE EDWARD—Starts Monday—3 Days
IN CO-OPERATION WITH CHARLOTTETOWN CURLING CLUB

ADDED—WEEKLY NEWS
AND POPEYE THE SAILOR
CHANGE OF TIME
NOTE . . . ALL MATINEES START AT 3.15 P. M.

Would Lower Emigration Rates

(By George Hambleton)
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)
(C.P. Cable By Guardian's Special Wire)

LONDON, Sept. 7—To Canada for ten pounds—or $50—is one of the aims of the committee which has been delving into the question of emigration again.

The inter-departmental committee on Empire migration of the British Government tonight issued a 90-page report on its lengthy investigations.

It recommends the restoration "if and when conditions appear to justify such a scheme" of the £10 rate on steamships for British emigrants to Canada. This rate was in force from 1929 to 1931.

The committee further recommended extension to include the rail rate in three areas, namely:

£10 to Montreal east of Montreal; £12 to Winnipeg and east of Winnipeg to Montreal; £14 west of Winnipeg.

The present full ocean rate to Quebec is £17 and 5 shillings.

The committee proposed the cost of the reduced rate should be equitably shared between the United Kingdom and the Dominion government, and, or, any private organization concerned.

In no case should the United Kingdom government's share exceed 50 percent, it was added.

The report generally looked forward with hope to the time when Empire migration can resume its normal course, but it frankly recognized that with the present situation and the prices for agricultural produce obtaining, land settlement for the time being on any large scale is out of the question.

Migrants if they are to live must be able to sell what they produce in order to buy what they need. "The condition of the market for the moment is however such that even a comparatively slight additional production might well bring the level of prices below even their present unremunerative point, and thereby bring disaster to a far larger number of persons than the settlers themselves," said the report.

"For these reasons we should regard the encouragement of any considerable scheme of migration at the present time as out of the question."

The report commented "it would appear to follow that the United Kingdom government can give no greater or more direct stimulus to emigration than by assisting to create increased markets in this country or elsewhere for the dominion products, thereby breaking the vicious circle whereby low returns to the producer and the low purchasing power of this country result from and are caused by one another."

Under the best conditions, the report held, group settlement could not account for more than 10,000 per settler, whereas settlement by "infiltration" had in the past accounted for 150,000 to 200,000 yearly at a cost of $75 per person. The committee thus generally found against the group system.

On deportation, the report observed: "The migrant should in our opinion be liable to deportation only within a period, say three years, after his arrival, and within that period deportation should only take place where the settler becomes a public charge for reasons personal to himself, not for reasons applicable to the whole community in which he settled."

In other words, the report continued, "it seems to me to be reasonable that a settler who as a result of manifest laziness or incompetence (and not merely inexperience) becomes a public charge within three years of his arrival should be liable to deportation; but it is unreasonable that a settler who might otherwise have been successful should be so liable because he becomes a public charge as the result of climatic or economic conditions which equally effect his native-born neighbors.

"As regards persons who become public charges from physical causes, we would suggest that where such causes arise from accident or illness contracted after arrival, deportation should in no case take place except at the request of the person concerned. When however the causes can be definitely attributed to illness contracted before arrival, deportation should be allowable, save in cases of exceptional hardship, up to 10 years after the date of arrival."

Address And Presentation

Members of the choir and congregation of Trinity United Church gathered at the home of Mr. John Bowness on Russel Street, Summerside, on Monday to tender farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Roland Phillipson on the even of their departure to Albany, where Mr. Phillipson is opening up a general store. The following address and presentation was made on behalf of members of the choir and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Phillipson. Mr. and Mrs. Phillipson expressed their sincere thanks and appreciation for the tangible expression of friendship and goodwill and assumed the people that they would always have a very warm regard for their Summerside friends.

A dainty lunch was served by Miss Estelle Bowness assisted by some of the ladies present. After a pleasant social hour the guests dispersed wishing Mr. and Mrs. Phillipson every success and happiness in their new home.

Dear Mr. Phillipson.—It was with a great sense of disappointment that the news of your impending departure from our town was received, and now its reality is being forced upon us. Before you leave us it is most fitting that a few words of appreciation ought to be given to you as an expression of our feelings toward you.

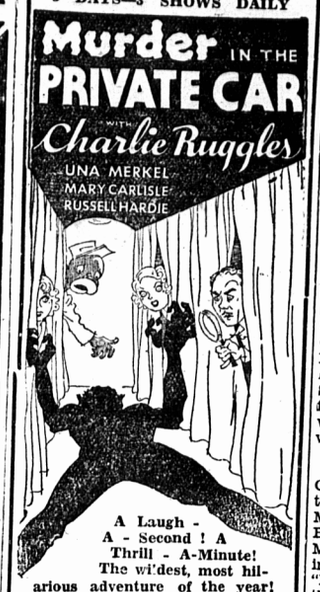
Since coming to this community you have always shown your willingness to take your part in the duties and privileges of citizenship and have been industrious and obliging in whatever you have undertaken. In Trinity United Church you have always given of your best, and there are many who have deeply valued what you have done in the way of cheerful service willingly rendered. It means much to have to deal with people who do not trim nor hesitate, nor withdraw from obvious duty and you have been such a one as that. In the choir your presence and assistance will be especially missed, where both in the steady routine of the day and in solo work your contribution was equally well received and appreciated. However, we shall expect you to fall in with and help others in the future just as you have assisted us in the post.

Our very best wishes go out to you and to your family, Mrs. Phillipson and Annie, as you leave our congregation and we hope that in your new home you may be happily situated and that the sunlight of prosperity may shine upon you in your work. The accompanying remembrance may be taken as an expression of goodwill from a few of your interested and well wishing friends in the church and choir. May God's rich blessing be upon you all, is our word to you as you go.

With all our kindest wishes,
Ever your friends,
Jessie W. Strong,
W. H. Slackford

CAPITOL—TODAY ONLY
ZANE GREY'S . . . .
"UNDER THE TONTO RIM"
SERIAL — COMEDY

CAPITOL—MONDAY
3 DAYS—3 SHOWS DAILY



A Laugh - A - Second ! A Thrill - A-Minute!
The wildest, most hilarious adventure of the year!
ALSO
PATHE REVIEW
GOOFY MOVIES
AND COMEDY
NOTE . . . ALL MATINEES START 3.15 P. M.

Unique Event At Victoria

A public service was held in the the United Church at Victoria, on Wednesday, July the 25th. under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society of that place, in celebration of the date of organization—July 25th 1889, just forty-five years ago. Manner of commemoration—previously decided, to include a public service at 8 p.m., with full representative program to be followed by a sale of ice cream and cake on the grounds next door—which arrangement was duly and successfully carried out. The program opened with Hymn 250—(Mrs. Metcalfe, president of the Women's Missionary Society, in the chair). Short devotional period led by Pastor—Rev. George Ayres, assisted by Rev. F.E. Boothroyd. A number of "Greetings" from former Charter Members, and Minister's wives, still available and still interested in this reviving of old memories, were read by the chairman. Solo—Mrs. Lea Calbeck. Greetings-from P. E. I. Presbyterial—Mrs. F.E Boothroyd. Exercise with solos and chorus by ten Junior Mission Band members (5 boys and 5 girls). The "Report"—read by Mrs. Murchison. Solo—with duet refrain—Mrs. H.S. Bell—Mrs. Chas. Bell. Congratulatory "Talk"—Rev. Mr. Ayres. Solo—Mr. Lorne Lea. The Address—Mrs. Rev. W.A. Thompson. Solo—Miss Margaret Sterns. Selection by Home Choir. Offering. Closing Hymn 255. Benediction.

The W.M.S. of Victoria wish to place on record their gratitude, their deep appreciation, to all those who in any way contributed toward making this special occasion, the very special one it was, beginning with the chairman who presided with all her wonted gracious capability; the brief, but happy tenor of the remarks from "the brethren present, the ten small echoes from the Mission Band, who, (that evening) had the unique experience of moving the audience to spontaneous applause. The various "greetings", all of special interest, particularly those reminiscences of "Other days and other scenes" related by our old friend, Mrs. James Inman, also Mrs. Boothroyd, who in addition gave some rather startling information re the meaning of these from a financial standpoint, alone. forty-five years devotion to duty, The report, (in a sense, the event of the evening) with its arresting data, covering this "long, long trail" of "inspiration and endeavour" was extremely well read by Mrs. Murchison. Of the musical numbers, their names speak for themselvs, "old favorites" all and delightfully sustaining their reputation. The address, by Mrs. Thompson (the piece de resistance of the program) and delivered with her well known clearness and charm, held her hearers absorbed attention to the last word. The W.M.S. is especially grateful to Mrs. Thompson who came so far, also to the young lady soloist, Miss Sterns, of her party, whose lilting notes rivalled the "Songbird" of which she sang. The "well rendered" closing exercises of the home contingent, and if this hour dedicated to those "days beyond recall" brought a faint retrospective sadness, a tinge of "Backward, turn backward", etc., to pass here and there throughout the audience—what wonder? In closing, however, we are glad to report these pensive shadows, speedily vanished; faded into oblivion under the benign influences of the moonlight, and the social activities "next door".

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 4 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

NOTICE.—Service at St. Mark's Anglican Church, Rustico, September 9th at 7.30 P. M. L-216-9-8-1i.

HAZELBROOK.—There will be a Song Service in the Hazelbrook Baptist Church on Sunday evening, Sept. 9th at 7.30 o'clock. L-229-9-8-1i.

OWING TO THE DEATH of Rev. Mr. Raymond's mother, there will be no evening service in St. Paul's Church Sunday evening.

CALVIN CHURCH, LOT 48.—Divine Worship will be held on Sabbath at 2.30 P. M. Sabbath School will commence at 1.30 P. M. Rev. G. Carlyle Webster will preach. L-218-9-8-1i.

CAVENDISH PASTORAL CHARGE.—Church Services for Sept. 9th. 11 a. m. New Glasgow; 3 p. m. Stanley Bridge; 7.30 p. m. Cavendish. The service at Stanley Bridge, the 4th anniversary of their new church. Special music expected. Special collection for the building fund. Rev. L. P. Archibald, Bedeque, will conduct and preach at all services. L-224-9-8-11.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH.—On Sunday next Trinity Congregation will welcome Rev. Hugh Miller, M. A., B. D. and Rev. J. W. Barbour, B. A., B. D., their new pastors. Rev. Mr. Miller will preach both morning and evening, his subjects being "Impressions and Convictions" at the morning service and "Men Who Responded" at the evening. The Sunday Schol resumes its afternoon sessions next Sunday starting at 2.30 P. M. A welcome is extended to visitors and students to worship at Trinity United Church. See Church Notice for full particulars.

CHARLOTTETOWN SCHOOL OF MUSIC.—Tuition in Piano, Singing and Theory. Advanced and Elementary pupils received. Group teaching for beginners. Prof. A. Roy Kendall, L. R. A. M. (Piano Teachers' Diploma). Studio: Heartz Memorial Hall. Phone 960 or 1024-L. L-225-9-8-11.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. A. C. Vincent, D. D., is welcomed to his own pulpit after returning from his vacation. Dr. Vincent speaks at the morning service on "Are You a Christian?" and at the evening on "The Problem of Sin." Miss Rena Wood, soprano, will sing, at the morning service "Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God Almighty" from Handel's "Resurrection." Miss Alice Coffin, soprano, will sing at the evening service, "Teach Me To Pray", Jewitt. Sunday School which now meets at 2.30 P. M. offers welcome to students visiting Charlottetown.

Rhubarb and Pineapple Jam

Wash and cut into small pieces four pounds of rhubarb, put it into a basin with four pounds of loaf sugar, and let it stand for forty-eight hours. Then put the juice of that into a pan and add the juice of one large tin of pineapple. Bring to the boil, and add the rhubarb and pineapple cut up small. Boil for thirty to forty minutes, and pour into pots and cover while hot.

This year I have made all my jams and jellies with the aid of powdered and liquid fruit pectin, and the results have been delicious. With regard to which you use, there is nothing to choose between them, for both are excellent.

Use Minard's for Pimples

Girl's Club Achievements Day At Cornwall

The Cornwall-York Point Girl's Sewing Club, which was organized under the auspices of the Women's Institute, held a very successful Achievement Day at Cornwall on Thursday afternoon, September 6th.

Seventeen girls completed the first year course prescribed by the Women's Institute Branch which includes a hand made dish towel, sewing bag, slip, cotton dress, samples of patching and darning and note-book.

Miss MacMillan and Miss Hazard of the Women's Institute Branch were present and judged the work which was of an exceptionally high standard in practically ever case. In the class for girls under thirteen (13) years of age, the competition was very keen, and the dresses shown in this class were deserving of special mention. The prize winners in this class were as follows:

1. Dorothy Good.
1. Etta Clow.
3. Mildred Hyde
4. Louise Scott.

In the class for girls over thirteen (13) years of age the contestants were fewer and the competition not so keen.

The prize winners in this class were as follows:

1. Hazel Boyle.
2. Lulu Scott.
3. Erma Bain.
4. Dorothy MacLean.

An interesting feature of the program was a dress parade with each girl wearing the dress she had made.

Special commendation is due Mrs. Lemuel Drake, club leader, and her assistant, Mrs. McFadyen, who so efficiently coached the girls during the club year.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served to the girls and guests by some of the Institute women.

The prize winners in each class will exhibit their work at the Central School Fair where they will compete with the prize winners from the other clubs in the province. Other interesting competitions open to all club members will be introduced at the Central School Fair.

Each club member who successfully completes the year's work receives an Achievement Certificate, special contributions, etc

FIFTY YEARS AGO AND SINCE

By FRED COOK
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HOW BRITAIN LOST NECKER ISLAND

As an ardent Britisher, proud of the land of my birth, I have in years gone by, often been positively ashamed of the indifference of the Home authorities to the interests of the overseas dominions and colonies. Fortunately conditions have greatly improved in recent years.

It was the supineness of Downing street, combined with a gross breech of confidence, which cost the original contributors to the Pacific cable project two and a quarter million dollars more than it should have done.

My friend and near neighbor for many years, Mr. Sandford Fleming (later Sir Sanford), first mooted the cable project in 1879 but nearly a quarter of a century lapsed before he saw the fruition of his efforts. In the face of the opposition encountered—the indifference of the British authorities, and the bitter hostility of the existing cable companies, many men would have abandoned the scheme. But Mr. Fleming was not a man of that type. Scotch-like, the more difficult the problem the more determined he was to solve it.

From the outset the great promoter had the backing of the Canadian government, no matter which party was in power, and then in turn, all the Australasian governments fell into line. But in spite of this tremendous support it was difficult to get the Mother Country to move. Conference after conference was held in London but it seemed almost impossible to make any headway.

At the Jubilee Conference in 1887 there were present in addition to representatives of the Mother Country, delegates from Canada, Newfoundland New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The conference was presided over by Sir H.T. Holland (afterwards Lord Knutsford), and his opening remarks did not bode much good to the cable project. He said the proposal to join Canada and Australia by cable was "opposed by the companies which owned the existing telegraph lines communicating with Australia." Sir Henry continued: "A very strong case will have to be made out to justify Her Majesty's Governemet in proposing to parliament to provide a subsidy for maintaining a cable in competition with a telegraph system which, at any rate supplies the actual needs of the Imperial Government." The cat was out of the bag; the colonial delegates at once realized what they were up against. The existing companies had a monopoly of the telegraphic business to the Far East, and they were determined to maintain it at all olds.

The observations of Sir H.T. Holland put Mr. Fleming upon his mettle. "This is not the first time," he declared, "that a company or an individual has been called upon to relinquish a monouoly found to be inimical to the public welfare. Is it to be thought of for a moment that Canada and Australia are never to hold direct telegraphic intercourse because a commercial company stands in the way? Are commmercial relations between two of the most important divisions of the British family forever to remain dormant in order that the profits of a private company may be maintained? Are the vital interests of the British Empire to be neglected? Is the permanent policy of England to be thwarted? Is the peace of the world to be endangered at the bidding of a joint stock company?" It was time, he thought, for the British peoples scattered round the globe to set about putting their house in order.

In closing Mr. Fleming expressed the opinion that messages via the Pacific route, when completed, could be sent for about two shillings a word instead of nine shillings and sixpence per word, equivalent to $2.28 in Canadian currency, which was then being charged. That he was not far out is shown by present day rates: London to Melbourne, via Canada (no delay), 56 cents a word; deferred rate, 27 cents; night letter rate, 5 1-3 cents a word.

Little was achieved by the conference beyond welding together the colonies solidly in support of the project. Before leaving London the delegates asked Her Majesty's Government to have a survey made of the proposed route, it having been stated by one official of the British Post Office that a cable line was impracticable as in certain places the Pacific Ocean was thirteen miles deep.

Again British officialdom would not move. Canada then offered a survey vessel, the Alert, and expressed a willingness to pay half the expense of the survey, but this generous offer was turned down. It developed later that Mr. Fleming and a friend were willing to supply the funds. And so the great Imperial project seemed to languish, but it was not dead by any means. Mr. Fleming kept hammering away and when in 1903 he accompanied Hon. Mr. Bowell, minister of trade and commerce, to Australia it was found that all the colonies were a unit in their desirre to be relieved from the then existing cable monopoly. An invitation to meet in Ottawa the following year was the outcome of this visit to the Antipdoes.

In a memorandum which Mr. Bowell sent to the seven Australasian governments before leaving home—a memorandum prepared by Mr. Fleming—he discussed suggestd routes, cost of construction maintenance, colonial and imAlways Mr Fleming had in mind that the first link of the cable would be from Vancouver Island (Bamfield Creek) to Necker Island, and the second from Necker to Fiji, the length of the two proposed stretches being practically the same. The first one would be 2,431 nautical miles and the second 2,546. Necker Island lies 240 miles west of the Hawaiian Group and something over 400 miles west of Honolulu. It was a mere rock, from one-half to three-quarters of a mile long and one thousand feet across, with an elevation at two points of 250 and 280 feet respectively. It was a vertiable "No Man's Land." No nation had claimd sovereignity over it.

The Australasian government, upon Mr. Baowell's suggestion, cabled their representatives in London to urge upon the British government the speedy acquisition of the island, and when the minister of trade and commerce returned to Canada he caused like representation to be made. The request fell on deaf ears. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Ripon, under date December 20, 1893, notified the Dominion authorities that "The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Roseberry) will defer action in the matter pending the establishment of the government of Hawaii upon a more permanent footing."

It was difficult to understand the attitude of Downing Street. What concern was it of the British government that it should be so solicitous about the setting-up of a permanent government in the Hawaiian Island's? True, a few months before, a band of Americans had dethroned Queen Liliuokalini, and had formed a provisional government under the aegis of the United States, but was that any reason why Necker Island should not be annexed by Great Britain? It was remote from and no part of the Hawaiian Archipelago. Why not then go and take it? Downing Street would be nothing.

The attitude of the Home authoritics was a matter of grave concern to the colonial governments, and particularly to Mr. Fleming. Unless Necker Island was acquired what would happen to the cable project? The colonial delegates were to meet in Ottawa in the summer of 1894 and thus this important landing point for the first link of the cable would become known to the world, and it would then be too late to take possession of the island.

Travelling on the train one day Mr. Fleming met an old friend, a man in the military service of Canada, and discussing with him the projected enterprise Mr. Fleming mentioned the unwillingness of the British government to do anything about Necker. "The best thing in a case of that kind," said this officer, "is to act first and explain afterwards. Do you know how Great Britain got the Island of Perim?" And then the story was told.

Perim is a small island at the mouth of the Red Sea, about ninety-six miles southwest of Aden. In 1857 a French cruiser entered the harbour of Aden, and the Admiral went ashore to pay his respects to the British Resident. The latter dined and wined his visitor and presently the object of the voyage was unfolded. The Resident left the dining table for a few moments, on the pretext of securing another bottle of wine, gave orders to one of his staff, and within two hours the vessel had left Aden for Perim to hoist the British flag, and take possession of the island in the name of Her Majesty. The Resident having rejoined his guest, the two gentlemen made a night of it. When the French Admiral left for his ship in the "wee sma' hours" he was profuse in his thanks for the generous hospitality extended to him. Next day the French cruiser arrived at Perim and, to the intense surprise and annoyance of the Admiral, found a flag already flying there—the flag of Britain. Concluding his story the military man remarked to Mr. Fleming, "There is a pointer for you."

(Continued Tomorrow).

Prairie Harvesters

For many years prior to 1930, it has been the custom of the Prairie Provinces to "import" from 25,000 to 50,000 men for the harvest season. These came largely from Eastern Canada, but British Columbia contributed several thousands annually and on occasion men came from the British Isles and the United States. Besides the objective of supplying harves help there was that of colonization and land settlement in the movement. There has been no assisted movement to the Prairie Provinces since 1929. Some people have assumed that the use of combines is entirely responsible for this change, but, while it must be admitted that they have caused a reduction in the demand, it is probable that the increase in the supply of labor available locally.—Dr. J.F. Booth.

PLAIDS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS

Little girls will go to school this fall in plaids and checks. They'll wear Scotch plaid woollen frocks with detachable linen collars and checked coats in angora tweed and rough wool. The coats will be doublebreasted with flat collars and notched lapels and dresses will have adjustable sleeves that can be worn or pushed above elbows.

Use Minard's for Pimples

Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, has its Boy Scout Troop of Eskimo boys. The two patrols are the "Reindeers" and "Polar Bears."

Boy Scouts from Fiji will be among those attending the Pan-pacific Scout Jamboree to be held in Melbourne in December and January.

WHERE THE FAITHS MEET

As in previous years, training camps for Scout leaders this summer brought together for ten days men of all religious denominations, including numbers of clergymen, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish.

MODERN PIONEERS

Schooling of Scoutmasters in pioneer resourcefulness at Alberta's 10-day Gilwell training camp this summer called for the making of all fires by primitive methods,—the fire bow, flint and steel or two stones.

THINGS MIGHT HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT

"If only the middle-aged and elderly men who the managing or mismanaging the affairs of the world today were sincerely inspired by the spirit of the Boy Scouts Movement, how much better the world would be, how much happier, and more prosperous the lot of mankind."—Sir Ernest Bennett,

B. B. C. BROADCASTS SCOUT SERVICE

A Scouts' Own (religious) Service attended by Scouts from all parts of Wales, was broadcast by the B. B. C. on Sunday, August 26th. Lord Swansea, the Commissioner for Wales, led in the renewel of the Scout Promise and the singing was accompanied by the Abercynon Workmen's Prize Silver Band.

CRUISING SEA SCOUTS

The small auxiliary sloop the "White Star," with a crew of fifteen Sea Scouts, three Rover Sea Scouts and two Sea Scouters, of the 1st Brighton Scout Group, England, made an extended cruise this summer, combining pleasure and publicity for Sea Scouting. There exhibition included rescue of the crew of a capsized dinghy.

In France no fewer than 800 Boy Scouts are preparing for ordination in various Roman Catholic seminaries and novitiates.

AN EERIE JOB

Of unexpected jobs assigned Boy Scouts one of the strangest was that given Medicine Hat, Alta., Scouts, when requested by the R. C. M. P. to help search for the missing skull of a skeleton.

SCOUTS CLIMB SNOWDON

British Boy Scouts from a number of centres camped at the foot of famous Snowdon this summer, for training in mountain climbing. Those successful were awarded the New Scout Climber's badge.

A CHAIN OF OLD TIME BEACONS

A chain of beacons constructed and lighted by Boy Scouts on the highest points throughout the length and breadth of England will be Scouting's contribution to the King's Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

BOY SCOUTS BAND AT TORONTO EX.

One of the musical organizations entered in this year's band contest at the Canadian National Exhibition was the Vickers' Boy Scouts Band of Montreal. The boys raised the necessary traveling funds by giving outdoor concerts

MARJORIE AND SHIRLEY

Today's Kodak picture shows Marjorie and Shirley MacLeod, ages two and six years respectively. This picture was taken under their sunshade, or parasol on a very hot day. They are daughters of Leith and Fred MacLeod. The picture was taken at 48 Longworth Ave., and mailed to The Reid Studio, Moncton, N. B. for developing and printing.

In Memoriam

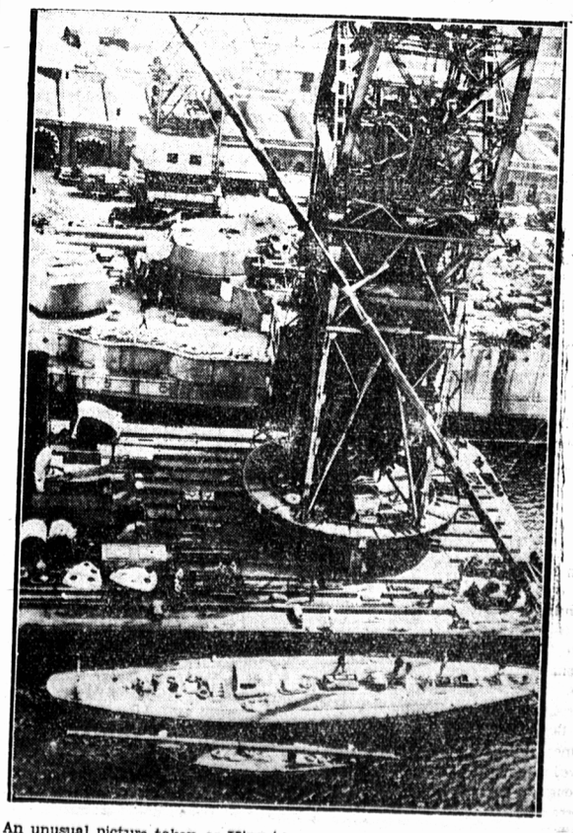
MR. MAURICE PINEAU

On July 27, Mr. Maurice Pineau, one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Pointe a Grand Pere, died at the City Hospital at the age of 48. For some time he had been in poor health, and on July 11th, he entered the hospital, where he underwent a serious operation. He seemed to be recovering, when he took a sudden turn for the worse. Mrs. Pineau, although hastily summoned, could not reach his deathbed before he lost consciousness. Mr. Pineau had, however, the consolation of receiving, while conscious, the Last Sacraments to make a last Sacramental Communion, as a pledge of the everlasting Communion which, we feel certain, he now enjoys.

His funeral, which took place at St. Augustine Church, Rustico, was conducted by the Society "Assomption", of which he was an active member. He was Secretary of the Rustico branch of the Society "Artisans" and was a church trustee. For several years he was the driver of the van from the Point to Rustico Convent and in this task, he was noted for his punctuality and regularity. He was an exemplary Catholic and a willing helper in undertakings beneficial to the church and the community. His neighbors also regret his death keenly. The large attendance at his funeral, the numerous Mass Cards, Spiritual Bouquets and Messages of Sympathy received, testify to the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

He leaves to mourn his death, his widow, whose maiden name was Phelomene Buote, two adopted children, his mother, Mrs. Francois Pineau and two brothers, Lamang and Felix, to all of whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Britannia Has Her Mast Lifted



An unusual picture taken as King George's racing yacht Britannia had her mast lifted at Portsmouth in preparation for her winter lay-up.