PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

How Mrs. Kelly Suffered and How She was Cured.

Burlington, Wis.—"I was very irregular, and had pains in my side and back, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and using two bottles of the Sanative Wash I am fully convinced that I am entirely cured of these troubles, and feel better all over. I know your remedies have done me worlds of good and I hope every suffering woman will give them a trial."—Mrs. ANNA KELLY, 710 Chestnut Street, Burlington, Wis.

The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers ought to be proof enough to women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for these dreadful ills; it contains what is needed to restore woman's health and strength.

If there is any peculiarity in your case requiring special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

LETTER OF SYMPATHY.

To Mrs. Wm. Sencabaugh:

Dear Friend,—The sadness which has come to so many homes during the last few years has now entered yours and in so doing you have been called upon to part with one whom was very dear to you in the person of your son, W. H. Graham, who was killed in action on the battlefield last month.

We as members of the I.O.G.T. o which the deceased was a highly honored member wish to express our deep sympathy in this your day of sorrow and trial.

We all fully understand what a noble character Bro. Graham possessed, always willing to help in anything pertaining to good, and when the call came across the waters "for men" Bro. Graham was not slow to heed that call and went like a man to fight the enemy.

He has laid his life suddenly down a life just budding into a future of promise.

The summons came to him in splendid manhood and he was ready to answer the call.

What greater answer could he give than to lay down his life for his country.

May God in His goodness and love look down on you and help you bear this sorrow which we all so keenly feel. We also earnestly pray that the "White Dove of Peace" shall soon fly over that lonely grave in France which holds the dearly loved remains of our Bro.

We shall meet, but we will miss him
There will be one vacant chair,
We shall linger to caress him,
When we breathe our evening prayer.

Signed on behalf of the I.O.G.T.
EMMA LANGILL, V.T.
Murray Harbour, North,
April 16th., 1917.

Clergyman Has Recovered

WAS UNABLE TO FILL APPOINTMENTS AND GREATLY DISCOURAGED BY CONTINUED ILL-HEALTH.

Gananoque, Ont., April 23.— The many friends of Rev. George Alton are pleased to learn of his recovery after a long period of ill-health from biliousness, stomach troubles and severe headaches.

Mr. Alton has become very much discouraged over his inability to obtain relief, and thought he would have to quit the ministry, when fortunately he read about Dr. Crase's Kidney-Liver Pills and began their use. He tells the particulars of his case in this interesting letter.

Rev. George Aton, Gananoque, Ont writes: "I had been suffering from bilicus attacks for four years. I was very weak, had headaches, and my stomach was so bad that I could hardly eat anything without being troubled by it. I had tried many cures, herbs, pills and salts, and was under the doctor's care for some time but instead of getting better I seemed to get weaker. I was unable to fulfill my appointments on Sabbath and had to secure help. I used to take dizzy spells and could not walk across the floor straight. I had almost given up all hope, and my wife said that if I did not get better we would have to quit the work of the ministry However, in looking over the 'British Whig,' I saw Dr. Chase's advertisement in it, and read how Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills had helped others who were troubled as I was. I resolved to give these Pills a trial, and I must say that in a short time I obtained relief. I continued taking them for sometime and now I am able to resume my work a gain. From the benefit I have obtained from these pills. I would recommend them to all who suffer as I did.'

Rev. C. Cunningham, 124 First Avenue, Toronto: "This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Rev. George Alton of Ganaoque, and believe his statement with reference to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to be true and correct."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto.

CANADIAN SAILORS TRAVEL ROUND GLOBE

(Story told to The Guardian reporter by John H. Fraser, of Georgetown.)

I left Georgetown, Nov. 17th, for Montreal, to join the ice-breaker "J. D. Hazen," now called the "Nukula Selianinovitch," built by the Canadian Vickers Co., of Montreal. Ship and cargo valued at $4,000,000, of which she had over a million dollars in copper bars for Russia. I arrived in Montreal March 19th, 1916, where I joined the ship. We left Montreal on Dec. 1st, for Quebec, arrived there that night, and were to sail Dec. 5th, but an accident happened to one of the high cylinders, and the ship was delayed sixteen days to repair the damage done.

We left for Sydney, Cape Breton, the 21st, arrived there after a rough passage. On the night of the 23rd the ship was rolling terribly, smashed the skylight over the men's quarters, and messroom, and sleeping quarters were flooded same night. Our life boat broke away from its fastenings and John Smith, of Georgetown, and Jim McDonald, of Toney River, N.S., were called upon to secure the boat. A sea boarded her, and both men were carried with it. Smith saved himself by catching the rail and McDonald caught a stanchion to which he clung till the ship cleared herself of water, when they went back and secured the boat. These men were over to Russia in the Minto with Captain Read. The ship took on her bunker coal at Sydney. Ten of the crew left her at that place—they took "cold feet"—saying the ship would never reach Russia, so they were paid off and new men shipped in their places.

We left Sydney on Jan. 1st, 1917, for Russia; on Jan. 6th sighted the southern shores of Greenland; Jan. 9th passed north of Iceland; Jan. 16th arrived at Ucanka, called there for orders and coal. Ucanka is a new Russian port in the north, at the entrance of the White Sea.

The war has created many new towns on the northern shores of Russia, used as centres for receiving and distributing munitions of war, and exporting products of the country. It was there I was aboard the "Earl Grey," now an ice-breaker in the Russian service. We left Ucanka Jan. 16th for Archangel. We picked up a steamer in the ice in the White Sea, she was bound for Accomia, which is practically a suburb of Archangel. We towed her through 150 miles of ice to Accomia; she was loaded with explosives and munitions of war.

We saw ships at Usanka which had been torpedoed and run ashore. We arrived at Solombo Jan. 24th, twenty-four days from Sydney, a distance of 4,500 miles from Quebec, via Sydney. We were in latitude 73 degrees north and did not see the sun for four days. The ship was in darkness all the way across, no lights being shown. Two days after we arrived at Solombo they were discharging the ship we towed up to Accomia, when a sling load of explosives fell, and an explosion took place which blew up the ship and two other steamers, nearly 300 persons being killed. We were going to stay there, but there was no room for the ship; had we remained none of us would have been left to tell the tale.

I have in my possession a flag from one of the steamers that was blown up. We left ship at Solombo Feb. 3rd for Petrograd. We had to drive eight miles in sleighs to Archangel, temperature 30 degrees below zero. We were supposed to make trip in train in 36 hours, but it took three days, a distance of 800 miles; the locomotives burn wood.

We arrived in Petrograd Feb. 6th, and were put up in barracks, where we were kept for 22 days. We were nearly starved; we had only sour black bread to eat, no butter; we were given tallow to put on the bread; had fish stew for dinner and black bread and hot water for tea, no milk. Soup and stew were put in a bowl, enough for four men; we were given wooden spoons, and the four of us ate out of the same bowl. It was with the greatest difficulty we could get enough food for ourselves, though we had plenty of money.

The revolution, so far as we could learn, began through workmen of Petrograd striking for more pay, more food and better conditions; these were, of course, refused by the aristocracy, with the result that the dissatisfaction crystalized into nation-wide revolt, and the Czar and his court were overthrown, thousands being killed in the uprising. This happened two days after we left Petrograd.

We saw thousands of women and children in different parts of the city waiting in line for bread, cold and hungry, sometimes they had to wait all day, and long into the night before their turn came. Women work on the streets as electric car conductors, cab drivers, barbers and truckmen, even at the station they handled freight and mails.

I saw German, Austrian and Turkish prisoners of war. I travelled all over Petrograd, visiting all places of interest. We left Petrograd Feb. 8th for Vladivostok, a distance of 4,816 miles, by the Trans-Siberian Railway. A few days after we left Petrograd on our trip across Russia and Siberia to the Pacific, we saw all kinds of grain piled up by the millions of bushels and live stock of all kinds; but owing to inadequate organization people were starving for bread and meat in the cities of Russia. This, it is said, was due to pro-German influence in Russia, which was bent on making conditions as bad as possible, that Russia might drop out of the war.

The trip from Petrograd to Vladivostok was a memorable one, the train passed through numerous tunnels, at one point we could see four tracks below us, so does the road wind around the peaks. We were fourteen days and eight hours in the train; arrived at Vladivostok March 14th and were put in barracks till the 17th. Vladivostok is a port on the sea of Japan; it is growing rapidly. We left Vladivostok March 17th by boat across the Japan Sea to Tsuruga, a distance of 500 miles. We arrived there March 19th; left the same evening for Yokohama by train, a distance of 490 miles; we made it in fifteen hours.

Yokohama is a busy Japanese city. The streets are narrow and carts, bicycles, jinirickishes and motors go flying past. The Japanese wear wooden shoes and take them off before they enter the house. They do not sit on chairs, but on the floor; they have no beds, but place the quilts on the floor, and use blocks of wood for pillows. There are many nice shops with chinaware and other pretty articles for sale. Their gardens are very curious and beautiful.

We left Yokohama March 23rd on the S.S. Empress of Russia for Vancouver, B. C., a distance of 4,283 miles. Over 2,000 Chinese came over, going to France to dig trenches and bury the dead. Infectious diseases broke out among them and the ship was detained for twenty-four hours at Williams' head quarantine station, and the Chinamen were landed and ship fumigated. We arrived at Vancouver April 4th, left there April 5th for home, and reached Georgetown April 12th, five days short of five months from the date of leaving. Mr. Ed. Flynn, of Charlottetown, was ship's carpenter; boatswain's mate was John Smith of Georgetown, who was to Russia with Captain Read on the Minto; quartermasters were: Chas. Fitzgerald, Georgetown, John A. McDonald, Charlottetown, Herbert Turner Toney River, N.S., John Blue, White Sands, P.E.I. Our cooks were a poor lot. Not being steamboat cooks they were seasick in rough weather and could not do the work they shipped for. Out Captain is a gentleman and did everything in his power for us. All things considered I would like to make the trip over again. In 1908 I was shipwrecked on the brig "Aquila" and was rescued and taken to Naples, Italy. I visited France and Spain, landed in London, then went by the Allan Line to Halifax. I have travelled quite a lot in different countries, but never saw a place I like better than this dear old Georgetown, the place of my birth. "&"

PRESENTATION TO SERGT. C. HINE

Sergeant Charles Hine, of the 98th Siege Battery who recently was invalided home from England after a period of service on the battlefields of France, was fittingly remembered at the close of the morning service yesterday by his fellow members of the choir of St. Peter's Cathedral. Sergt. Hine was presented with a valuable gold watch. Rev. Dr. Hunt, who made the formal presentation, in a few appropriate words referred to Sergt. Hine's long and valued service with St. Peter's choir, and his gallantry in serving the Empire in two wars, after which he read the following address:

St. Peter's Cathedral,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
April 22nd, 1917.

To Sergeant Charles Hine,

Dear Sir,—

The choir of this cathedral church wish to mark corporately in a special manner your return to your home and your stall in the choir, and to extend to you sincere congratulations and a hearty welcome.

Many a man, especially a married man with a family, who had served his King and Country in one war, as you had done in South Africa, would have considered that he had done his duty and was not called upon to offer for service a second time until all available men who had not previously answered the call to arms had done their duty by enlisting in their country's service. You, however, thought otherwise, and early in the history of the present great world-struggle for right over might and for the liberty of all nations volunteered and went overseas to "do your bit" in support of your Sovereign and Nation.

It may have been that the blood of a soldier family coursing in your veins impelled you so to offer your services and, if need be your life, in this most meritorious project, but the fact remains that your recognition of your privilege and duty was prompt and heroic.

During your absence you were ever in our minds with interest and solicitude and daily remembered in the prayers of your church and congregation. We learned with deep regret of your being wounded and with grateful relief of your recovery. We were much gratified by the enthusiastic reception accorded you upon your return.

We regard, too, with pride the fact that, while your venerable soldier father served this church officially, you and your two sons one of them now at the front, have been faithful members of this choir.

For these reasons, as also to give tangible proof of our regard, we and a few other of your friends, not in the choir but desirous of being associated with us upon this occasion, ask you to accept this watch, which we hope will constantly remind you of our esteem of you as a companion and a dutiful and honoured soldier of our gracious Sovereign and the Realm.

With sincere wishes for an early and complete restoration to health, and for your future welfare and happiness, we are proud to subscribe ourselves, as representing the donors.

Your sincere friends,
JAMES SIMPSON, M. A., D. C. L., Priest Incumbent.
T. H. HUNT, M. A., D. D., Choir Master.
E. A. FOSTER, Precentor.
LAWRENCE W. WATSON, M. A., Organist.

Sergt. Hine made a brief and fitting reply thanking those who had thus remembered him. The gift was quite unexpected and came as a pleasing surprise to him. Sergt. Hine declared that his going to the war was undertaken as a matter of duty, and, said he, "if they can 'patch' me up all right again, I will be pleased to go back once more."

(Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, April 22.—Baron Devonport, the Feed Controller, today issued an order for the taking over of all flour mills in the United Kingdom on April 30th by his department. It is presumed that the mills will continue to be operated by their present owners under the supervision of the Food Controller.

TRIP OF ISLANDERS TO DISTANT RUSSIA

Messrs. Edward Flynn, carpenter, William Mahar and William Butler, firemen, and John A. McDonald, quartermaster, members of the crew of the Russian icebreaker, formerly called the J. D. Hazen arrived home last week from Russia Mr. James Mullins, oiler, also of this city, was among the returned men, but remained in Pictou. Others returning were the following from Summerside: Oliver Carver, boatswain; W. McElvin, and A. Arsenault, seamen. Two others Messrs. Bacheldor and Sonier of Summerside stayed in Montreal. Messrs. Charles Fitzgerald, quartermaster and Harry Fraser, caterer of Georgetown also returned. The balance of the 24 Islanders who comprised the crew of 85 remained in Yokohama, Japan, to await the sailing of the next C. P. R. steamer for Vancouver.

A representative of the Guardian called on Mr. Edward Flynn last week and gleaned a few interesting facts about the trip of the Islanders to Russia.

The "Mikula," as the unpronounceable Russian name of the ship is known to the Canadians, sailed from Montreal for Quebec on the 1st of December last, where a cargo of 500 tons of copper was taken aboard. They sailed from Quebec on Dec. 21st for North Sydney, arriving there on the 25th after the roughest experience of the whole voyage, the storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence being altogether out of the ordinary. They remained at North Sydney until Jan. 1st, 1917, when the big icebreaker set sail on her voyage across the ocean In connection with the stay of the "Mikula" at North Sydney, Mr. Flynn said he would like to contradict the greatly exaggerated story which appeared in the North Sydney Herald about the conduct of the seamen while in that town and which was reproduced in some P. E. Island papers. Mr. Flynn said it was true that three or four members of the crew did get intoxicated while on shore leave and some arrests were made but considering that the "Mikula" had a crew of 85 men this was not such an extraordinary circumstance. It was only after others of the crew had seen the paper containing the report that they heard anything about it, which goes to prove that the matter was mainly the worked-up idea of a news-gatherer hard up for something to write about.

The voyage from North Sydney to Ukanko, in northern Russia, occupied fourteen days. At this port the steamer took aboard 500 tons of coal. Not a single ship was encountered on the voyage across, until the coast of Russia was sighted. The steamer sailed in total darkness every night.

After leaving Ukanko they fell in with a large Russian ship loaded with ammunition. This vessel with seven others was stuck in the ice and was taken in tow up the White Sea to within ten miles of Archangel. Three days later this ship was blown up by an explosion, some three hundred lives being lost. The next port of call was Salumbo where the cargo of copper was discharged. The crew next visited Archangel being conveyed by sleighs after Captain Reid had formally handed over the steamer to the Russian authorities. The crew next took train from Archangel to Petrograd the Russian capital, where everything was quiet. Here they saw many novel and interesting sights. The sight which struck them as perhaps the oddest was to see the women engaged in all kinds of work usually done by men, while the latter in uniform gaily walked about the city.

They left Petrograd on Ash Wednesday and made the journey by train through Siberia across the Ural Mountains to Vladivostok in sixteen days.

In Vladivostok they met sailormen from everywhere and had no trouble in getting along. They sailed from there for Yokohama, Japan, a passage of four days and here they embarked on the S. S. Empress of Japa for Vancouver, B. C., where they arrived on April 4th.

Mr. Flynn brought quite a number of very interesting souvenirs of the trip including, specimens of all the Russian and Japanese copper coins, a box containing sample specimens of the minerals found in the Ural mountains, a facsimile of one of the peaks in the Urals made of mineral specimens, a set of Russian vases, old-time tallow candle with which trains are lighted there, a Russian soap box with coat of arms on it, Russian hair-brush with mirror on back, Russian towel, (3 yards long), Russian and Japanese handkerchiefs Japanese shirts, Russian anchor made of silk, and a curious Japanese novelty shaped like an egg containing six other eggs.

Mr. Flynn kept a record of the voyage as follows:

Left Sydney, Jan. 1st.
Off Greenland, Jan. 6th.
Off Iceland, Jan 8th.
Jan 16—Arrived at Ukanka.
Jan. 21—Arrived at Salumbo.
Feb. 2—Left ship at Salumbo.
Feb. 5—Arrived at Petrograd.
Feb. 28—Left Petrograd.
March 14—Arrived at Vladivostok.
March 17—Left Vladivostok.
March 19—Arrived at Tounago, Japan.
March 20—Arrived at Yokohoma.
April 2—Arrived at quarantine station at Vancouver.
April 3—Left for Victoria.
April 4—Arrived at Vancouver.
April 5—Left Vancouver.
April 8—Arrived at Winnipeg.
April 9—Arrived in Ottawa.
April 12—Arrived in Charlottetown.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The House met at 11.15.

HON. MR. McKINNON rose on a question of privilege taking exception to a statement which had appeared in the Patriot newspaper in its report of the debate on the appointment of a commission to enforce the Prohibition Act when, said he, a newspaper, that is paid to send a reporter to take note of the porceedings of the House pares down these reports, and only publishes that which suits its own ends, it is bad enough. But when that paper puts into the mouth of a speaker words which he did not utter it is going altogether too far. In the report complained of the reporter puts deliberately into my mouth these words which I did not use: "There is no better law-abiding citizen than Mr. James Abram Garfield Ellis." I repeat that I never used such words. I did not now that these names James Abram Garfield were part of Mr. Ellis' name. It is an injustice to have reporters who are paid for reporting the proceedings of the House resort to such reprehensive tacties.

No member defended the Patriot.

The Act to amend the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act was on motion of Mr. Paton read a third time and passed.

The Act to repeal the office of County Stipendiary Magistrates received its third reading and passed.

An act to further amend an Act, re the Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquors was read a third time and passed.

The Act to Incorporate the Lot Seven Telephone Co. was read a second time and passed through committee.

The Act to Incorporate the O'Leary Public Hall Co. was read a second time and passed through committee.

Hon. Mr. Mathieson presented the Year Book of P. E. Island for 1916.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon presented the Vital Statistics of the Province for 1916

Hon. Mr. Arsenault gave notice to a bill to repeal the Fox Tax Act and to base taxation on prices realized on sales.

The House went into committee on the Act to Incorporate the town of Montague.

Progress was reported and at 12.30 the House adjourned to meet on Monday at 8 p. m.

Just before adjourning Premier Mathieson said he was desirous of having the session brought to a close as soon as possible. He had a special reason for this as it was his intention to leave shortly on a visit overseas. He had heard from the officers and men a note of sentiment to the effect that while the other provinces had sent officials to see their men on active service, wherever they might be, to ascertain if they had any grievances or any matters that required to be dealt with in any way, this province had not done so. The Premier said he had come to the conclusion that such a visit should be made and he would like relatives and friends of the men on active service to take advantage of his visit in any way that they saw fit. All are following the course of events in the war with deep interest and all mourn when any of our boys have fallen.

One special feature he referred to, and that was the coming into the struggle of Canada's nearest neighbor the United States of America. By their entrance into the conflict they would greatly strengthen the fighting arm of the Allies. Not only this, but the moral support of such a great nation coming in and recognizing the justice of the Allies' cause, was a great thing. Just in proportion to the weight of the United States on the Allied side, was the consternation which such a step had spread in the ranks of the enemy, and this would do much to strengthen the cause of the Allies.

MR. BELL said he was pleased to concur in the plan of some one going overseas to see and confer with the men from this province. He expressed great pleasure in concurring with the sentiments expressed regarding the entrance of the United States into the great conflict.

SUNDAY'S CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK CITY

Baseball Evangelist Has Not Yet Filled the Immense Tabernacle.

NEW YORK, April 14—It is a tremendous task that Billy Sunday has undertaken in pitting himself against the forces of evil in New York. The metropolis has not exactly languished for his coming and it will be a fight to the last ditch to justify the enormous amount of preparation and expense attendant on the campaign. Such an upheaval has not been known in years. Even the traffic system has been completely upset. Regular routes have been diverted. Subway and surface lines have added hundreds of cars. Jitneys and autos innumerable are bearing the crowds toward the tabernacle.

The family machinery knew what it would be like even if Billy did not. The evangelist deals in words, not in practical details. But Mrs. Sunday knew.

"I knew what it meant to tackle New York. Mr. Sunday didn't," she declared soon after arriving here. He is always so wrapped up in the campaign on the moment that he can't make any plans for the future. I'm the one that has to look ahead Now the worry is all over. I confess that a year ago I had some fears about coming to New York. I haven't a single one now. I know from the way the ground has been prepared that the Lord meant us to come, and so, of course, we shall succeed."

The faith of "Ma" is all embracing.

Tabernacle Not Yet Filled.

New York has not filled the tabernacle yet. The momentum of the campaign is only gathering. Those who came were late in arriving Whereas in Buffalo and Boston an infant could barely be squeezed in after 7 o'clock. New Yorkers come strolling in at 8 o'clock and later.

Before an audience of 18,000 Billy let himself go for the benefit of the Jews. There were few of the sons of Israel present, however, and some of those who were left soon after he started.

"It makes by blood boil," said Sunday, "to hear Jews called 'Sheenies' or Christkillers. The Jews gave the world its Saviour. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. stopped the Russo-Japanese War when they wouldn't lend the Japs any more dough. A Jew organized the pure milk supply of New York. a Jew sent Columbus to discover America— yes, he did. Isabella of Spain had to hock her jewels with a Jew to pay for the trip. Columbus' interpreter was a Jew and he was the first to set foot in this land. Oh, we've outlived the Stuarts, the Plantagenets, the Romanoffs, and that bunch. Let's get together for God as we've done for democracy."

Playing a Shell Game.

He stopped short, reared himself on one foot, slid across the carpeted platform and wheeled—a pugilist at bay.

"Jacob tried a shell game on Esau; that's what you're doing with God. You forget your God— you dress up in a hard-boiled shirt, Fifth avenue togs, a diamond as big as your brain— peanut size— and you ring for a taxi. Go and get some bird who might have made a good wife if you hadn't lived, and hit it up for the cocktail centre of the town.

He defended prayer as he would have defended himself in case of a riot in the Tabernacle, blocking imaginary blows, meeting every objection, taking advantage of every opportunity to win his point.

"Don't be afraid or ashamed to pray. Your Declaration of Independence was drawn up in prayer; your Constitution was framed in prayer; your Congress meets in prayer. President Wilson is not 'too proud to pray,' and Teddy Roosevelt isn't ashamed to pick up his Bible, put it under his arm and go to meeting.

Religion in the Home.

"You want the religion that will make you go home and kiss your wife instead of raising hades with her. Try praising your wife, even if it does frighten her a little at first. She'll look like the blue-sashed girl you courted fifty years ago— the girl you fed gum-drops to and candy hearts with reading on. Your wife isn't good-looking and more. No wonder. It would spoil the looks of a mule to be treated as you treat her.

Oh, religion's a great beautifier better than paint, powder, and paz azza. If you're homely, women, ge Jesus Christ for your saviour. That's the solution. And you men— don't wait until your wives are dead before you buy the flowers; take 'em home with you now.

Sunday, in strong, unfettered language, scored the church for its lack of sincerity; for its factiona hair-splitting; lack of active interest in its members, and general tendency to "lay down on the job" of saving sinners.

"We need a panic in religion," he screamed. "Give God the right of way in New York, and you'll see what will happen. Jesus is no three-card proposition. Take that from your Uncle Fuller."

The Devil's Draft.

And then, shaking his fist so that the mild manner folks in the front rows blinked and blushed, he shouted:

"God has the right to make you serve Him just as your Government today has the right to make the people respond to the call for troops. God won't conscript you, though: He'll let you be a fool if you want to. But the devil—he'll draft you to smoulder in hell. That's what he'll do.

"Oh, prepare for Heaven, you folks. If there's one thing that makes me disgusted with my Government and country it is that they've known for two years that war was coming but did not do anything to prepare for it.

"We prepare for anything in life; we don't wait until you break a leg to learn how to set it; you don't wait for your house to burn before you put up fire escapes. Go ahead; be sensible.

Not one half of New York's church members ever have been converted to Christianity in Billy Sunday's opinion. They've never had a religious experience, but think they're religious 'because they pass through a church once a week."

"It's said that only 10 per cent of your church members darken the church doors Sunday nights," he said, "while only 70 per cent or 80 per cent go mornings. The churches don't need new members half as much as they need to have the old bunch made over.

"If the church of God today would hold ten hours' prayer meetings and pray of one accord, wonderful things would happen. The church needs one accord more than high steeples or pipe organs or opera singers up in the choir loft scraping the kalsomine off the ceiling and wiggling their diaphragms.

"The biggest thing that could happen in New York would be to convert half the church people. Some people know old Hoyle better than they do Jesus Christ. Like a lady at prayer meeting. She was asked to repeat a verse of Scripture and responded with 'I pass.' "

STOCK QUOTATIONS

HALIFAX, N. S., April 21—(Quotations furnished by F. B. McCurdy & Co., stock and bond brokers, members Montreal Stock Exchange, McCurdy Building, Halifax, N. S.)

CLOSING PRICES

	Friday	Saturday
Atchison	102⅜	102
A. F.	64½	65½
Am Loco	66⅛	66½
Am S & R	88½	98¼
Anaconda	76½	76
Can Pac	161	161¾
Cen	93½	93½
M. F. Ct	78⅜	77⅞
Mex Nor Power	85¾	86
Reading	95½	95⅛
U. S. Steel	111¼	111⅛
U. T.	110¾	110½
Crul	60⅝	60
S. P.		94
S. T. U.	84¾	84⅝

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