

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 49

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of

Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—41

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets.

Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town | Bishop's Palace & Church |
| St Dunstan's College, " " | Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown |
| Notre Dame Convent, " " | View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument |
| Hillsborough Bridge " " | Victoria Park |

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Victoria Row, Charlottetown | Pioneer Family, five generations |
| Block House Point, " " | Among the Birches |
| City Hospital, " " | A Morning Walk, Bonshaw |
| Crossing the Capes | Trout Fishing |
| Str Stanley in ice | A Rustic Scene |
| Str Minto in ice | North Cape |
| Apple Blossoms | By Still Waters |
| Travellers Rest | The Border of the Woods |
| Beautiful Autumn | Harvesting Scene |
| Terrace of Rocks | A Shady Nook |
| Catching Smelts at S'Side | Sun Bathing, North Cape |
| Sunset at S'Side Harbor | Looking Seaward |
| Summer S', Summerside | |
| High School, " " | |

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Question of The Day.

SOCIALISM AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

At a time when so many of the labor unions of our country have already endorsed the program of Socialism; when local unions have not merely extended their sympathy but ife even their financial aid towards the support of the Socialist cause; when nearly all the union magazines and papers, contrary to their former exclusiveness, will freely admit into their columns the incendiary articles of Socialist agitators; and finally, when not merely local unions, but entire state federations like those of Wisconsin, Iowa, Colorado, Minnesota, have openly declared for the great Socialist test of "collective ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution," it will be well to consider what the attitude of the vast national organization of labor is likely to be on the Socialist issue of our day. Here, certainly, is a subject of vital interest to us as Catholics. Ours is above all the Church of the workingman, and to judge by the number of her adherents who belong to the trade-unions of our country, we may call it likewise the Church of the union laborer. It will be well, therefore, to cast a few searchlight flashes on the situation of our national Federation, and reveal, though but in momentary glimpses, the Socialist activity within the labor camp.

We begin with a quotation from the International Socialist Review for July 1909. The article is written by Max Hayes, who was mentioned in a preceding number of America, and who is the foremost Socialist authority upon the Labor Question. After maintaining that, in the conviction of the December proceeding, the American Federation of Labor had practically placed itself in a position to endorse the collective ownership of the means of production, the open door to Socialism, the author continues: "The writer is firmly of opinion that the Federation and many national unions would have declared in favor of Socialism some years ago if certain fanatical leaders, so called, had not kept up a running fire against trade unions, and made loud boasts and bluffs of disrupting the 'pure and simple' organization. Ten years ago one leader made the ridiculous assertion in the convention in the same city that we will erase Socialism down your throats! That ill-advised and insensate threat has proven costly. . . . had there been some little diplomacy used, had an honest and persistent and tolerant effort been made to educate the workers, the American labor movement would now undoubtedly be abreast of the European movement."

The author is hinting in the last lines, at the taunt cast by European Socialists at their comrades in England and in the United States. Throughout many parts of Europe, we are told, the labor movement is practically identical with Socialism. To explain, therefore, the sad contrast which our own country affords in comparison with the progressiveness of Russia, France or German unionism, is the constant effort of the Socialist propagandists, American laborers, they assure us, are still so uneducated in the great revolutionary truths, American unions so hopelessly effete, American Federation of Labor officials possessed of such "middle and moss-covered ideas," that nothing better could hitherto have been expected. Give our Socialists but the time, have patience for a little while, and they will soon teach our workers to know "red" when they see it.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor again proved a disappointment to the sanguine hopes of the Socialists; yet various resolutions were proposed by them, and they could rest satisfied that they had left no effort untried. Like the giant in the fable, they were over-gaining new strength by each fall, for they were learning to know their mistakes and to correct them. So at each successive annual convention Socialist delegates were much in evidence, ever on the firing line, ever proposing resolutions tending towards collective ownership in the means of production. Finally, when in 1905 this Socialist resolution was put to the vote before the American Federation of Labor convention, it was accepted by representatives of about 214,000 members, while the opposition represented a membership of 1,128,000. This would indicate that even at that period one-fifth of the trade unionists were Socialists, at least in their tents; whereas it has been pointed out that Socialism has made much more headway among trade unions than elsewhere, since the vote at the

national election is far from showing any such proportion in their favor.

Here, however, we must bear two things in mind. The first is that men may be strongly infected with Socialistic doctrines, and yet cast their traditional Democratic or Republican vote. The second is that Socialists at the present are little concerned with their political preponderance. Their whole effort, to put it in their own words, is to "educate" the workingman, to beget in him by slow degrees "an intelligent discontent," to make him "class-conscious," class-militant, prepared for the great class struggle which it is their whole effort to precipitate—in brief, to make of him a revolutionary. His own party expression, "Blood or no," a revolution in the present order must come about. Let this idea once be firmly grasped by the intelligence of the laborer, and all else will take care of itself. Witness, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, the late manifestations in Spain, where the red banner of Socialism is riding over every scene of mob rule and turbulence. It is not the number, but trained leadership of these men, that is to be reckoned with. Given a thousand ill-hands, and one Socialist can find work for all. Nothing, it is true, does the Socialist resent more than to be confused with the Anarchist. Yet have we not in these very days often enough seen them shoulder to shoulder and jaw to jaw, shouting the same bloody Marseillaise of the new Revolution? Is not the French Commune the Socialist's ambition by day and his dream by night, which he hopes may be realized once more, not in one country only, but over all the earth?

Another consideration of great importance is the fact that unionists will naturally feel inclined to accept "an industrial system" in which the entire economic output will be shared among the workers. It seems so feasible in theory. The silver lining of the dark cloud of Socialism can alone be seen at first by those who view it at a distance. The confusion of right and wrong which is in a moment to envelop them, the darkness of immorality and irreligion which is soon to obliterate the brightness of the day, the fearful aftermath that is finally to follow, here and hereafter, are never thought of. We need not wonder, then, that Socialism has already made great and terrible inroads, and has strongly entrenched itself in the unionism of the West. We need not wonder that it was able, even four years ago, to win over to its side one-fifth of the American Federation itself. Since then it has not been idle, and we may see it put forth still greater strength in years to come.

What, then, in fact, is the present attitude towards the American Federation of Labor? Socialism, as such, has no affiliation with it. Socialism is in direct opposition to all its methods and principles as they are enunciated and put in practice. Socialism has not one word of approval or sympathy for the men who represent it now or have been its leaders in the past. To give the entire situation a Socialist phrasing, the American Federation of Labor has been conservative; Socialism is ever revolutionary or else ceases to be at all. What, then, have Socialists to do with the American Federation? As a Federation, it is nothing to them. As representing a vast numerical strength of workers, it is everything to them. Here they find the material to work upon. Daniel Lynch had said almost a decade ago, referring to labor unions: "What is there outside that we can hope for? Nothing. Trade unionism may be so far behind us to make us despair sometimes, but it does represent all that is best in the working-class. . . . The methods and precedents of trade unionism are old fashioned and will be impotent in the gigantic conflict between the forces of reactionism and the forces of progress that must be fought in a few years. The first quarter of the new century passes away. No force can hope to cope with entrenched capitalism and destroy it, root and branch, except the mighty force of Socialism, a giant along glass lines, having for its aim the glorious commonwealth of the future." Only here, the laborer is told, is "the grand idea of peace and harmony and fraternity being realized on earth."

For Socialism, therefore, to affiliate itself with trade unionism would be to put itself upon the scrap-heap, as the editor of the International Socialist Review tells us in the April number of the present year. "What we need to do for the present," he continues, "is, so far as we are able, to make intelligent revolutionists out of our members and all other working people, organized or unorganized, whom we can reach."

There has been great confusion in American Federation of Labor circles, and of course the poor maligned Socialists have had no part in it. To quote a Socialist organ on the subject: "When Sam Gompers went to Europe to inform the foreigners that we are the greatest thing that ever happened, he appears to have instructed Morrison and the office cat to run the Federation headquarters at their own sweet will." First came the difficulty of the flint-glass workers. When this had been satisfactorily settled the electric workers' controversy arose. "The consequence is that the local labor movements throughout the country have been thrown into a turmoil. A number of state federations and many city central bodies have defied the ultimatum (i. e., to expel those who refused to acknowledge the McNally regime, approved by the American Federation of Labor, as against the Redites, representing the outwashed officials acknowledged by the Socialists), and had their charters revoked; and the revolt is spreading all over the land. The feeling against the American Federation of Labor cabinet is becoming intense and it is likely that this ruling will precipitate a bitter contest at Toledo." It is a congenial situation in which Socialists will find themselves at home.

We have no wish to obsmion or oppose the American Federation of Labor in these articles, but are merely advancing a few facts relative to the present situation. We deeply regret to see that the Ferrer Resolution, drawn up by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, is but another weak concession to mob demands, another voice in the fanatic hue and cry that is making the rounds of the earth. Even the Socialist press can find it in its conscience—to delicate in Federation matters—fully to approve of this document. It is reprinted in its entirety in the Socialist daily of New York under the significant heading: "American Federation of Labor Falls Into Line."—Joseph Huxlein, S. J., in America.

Fools.

Fools. Feast of a celebration marked by much license and buffoonery, which in many parts of Europe, and particularly in France, during the last or middle ages took place every year on or about the feast of the Circumcision (1 Jan.). It was known by many names—festum fatuorum, festum stultorum, festum hypobolaeorum, to notice only some Latin variants—and it is difficult, if not quite impossible, to distinguish it from certain other similar celebrations, such for example, as the Feast of Asses (q. v.), and the Feast of the Bly-Bishop (q. v.). So far as the Feast of Fools had an independent existence, it seems to have grown out of a special festival of the subdeacons, which John Bale, a liturgical writer of the twelfth century and an Englishman by birth, assigns to the day of the Circumcision. He is among the earliest to draw attention to the fact that, as the deacons had a special celebration on St. Stephen's day (26 Dec.), the priests on St. John the Evangelist's day (27 Dec.), and again the chorists and mass-servers on that of Holy Innocent's (28 Dec.), as the subdeacon were accustomed to hold their feast about the same time of year, but more particularly on the festival of the Circumcision. This feast of the subdeacons afterwards developed into the feast of the lower clergy (scolaria), and was later taken up by certain brotherhoods or guilds of "fools" with a definite organization of their own (Chambers, l. 373 sqq.). There can be little doubt—and medieval censurers themselves freely recognized the fact—that the license and buffoonery which marked this occasion had their origin in pagan customs of very ancient date. John Bale, when he discusses these matters, outlines his object: "De quodam liberate Decembris," and goes on to explain: "Nunc the licence which is then permitted is called Decembris, because it was customary of old among the pagans that during this month slaves and serving-maids should have a sort of liberty given them, and should be put upon an equality with their masters in celebrating a common festivity" (P. L., col. 123).

The Feast of Fools and the almost blasphemous extravagance in some instances associated with it have constantly been made the occasion of a sweeping condemnation of the medieval Church. On the other hand some Catholic writers have thought it necessary to try to deny the existence of such abuses. The truth, as Father Dreyer has pointed out (Stimmons (Continued on fourth page.)

Suffered Terrible Pains From Her Kidneys For Nine Months.

For Backache, Lame or Weak Back—one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twitches and twinges, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisonous uric acid from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism. Mr. Douglas A. McIsaac, Broad Cove Banks, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys for nine months, and suffered with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three boxes my back was perfectly cured. Price 50 cents a box. For \$1.25, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The F. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering specify 'Doan's.'"

"Jones made an awful hit at the banquet the other night."
"Is that so?"
"Yes, he was called on for a speech and he refused."

Hearing a faint rustle in the dark hall-way below, the elder sister, supposing the young man had gone, leaved over the balustrade and called out:
"Well, Bessie have you landed him?"

There was a deep sepulchral silence for some moments. It was broken by the hesitating, constrained voice of the young man:
"She has."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Though knowledge is power, You are surely wrong If you think linimenter Knows it's so strong.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents.

"Don't get indignant with me man, I refuse to give you credit at the store," said Uncle Eben. "Maybe he'll be de means of havin' you some worry in de future."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

Think three times before you speak and thus give the other fellow a chance to make a fool of himself.

Sprained Arm.

Mary Orington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Her father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured her mother's arm in a few days." Price 75c.

Hoax—Don't you think it's outrageous the price these milliners charge for hats?
Joak—Oh, I don't know.

Hoax—You don't know eh? I's very evident you are not a married man.

Joak—Wrong. I married a milliner.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Blotts—Statistics prove that there are more women than men in the world.
Blotts—Gee! I think what would happen if the suffragets should win out.

Was All Run Down. Weighs 125 Lbs. Now Weighs 185.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debee Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken a box before I started to feel better. I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely young daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of order by The F. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.