

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26 1912

Vol. XLI, No. 26



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VICTORIA ROW.

ROME LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rome, June 1st, 1912.

Under the auspices of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Turin, the International Congress for the protection of young ladies has just closed its sittings in that city after the election of Baroness De Montesch as President-General of the International Association. The nations represented there were France, the United States, Canada, Ireland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, Denmark, England, Scotland, Holland, Switzerland, The Argentine, Luxembourg and Belgium.

Perhaps never more than today is the need so great for a world-wide society that will care for unprotected females travelling abroad and save them from the human sharks who make a living on the terrible traffic in every country. And so a few facts regarding the society for the protection of friendless girls are at the moment particularly opportune. The work of the society is divided among ten nations, which had in 1909 no less than 2572 district courts laboring for a great and holy end. These are divided as follows: Austria 88, Belgium 263, Denmark 2, France 913, Germany 435, Greece 5, England 30, Italy 55, Luxembourg 6, Monaco 2, Norway 4, Low Countries 193, Portugal 3, Roumania 8, Russia and Poland 18, Spain 40, Sweden 6, Switzerland 247, Turkey in Europe 6, Africa 165, Asia 43, Australia 1. Three years ago the number of active laborers was 10,000; at present it is far in advance of this. Every year more than 300,000 girls pass through the hands of the society.

For the mere sake of justice the confession of Ranco, one of the females whose perjuries in the cause celebre of Don Riva in Milan four years ago caused this priest to be sentenced to sixteen years in prison, should be published far and wide. This is the second 'witness' concerned in the foul trial whom remorse of conscience has forced to retract. The letter addressed to the Procurator of the King runs as follows:

"I, Filomena Ranco, attest on faith that in 1908, at the trial of Don Riva I gave false testimony. Having now reached the age of seventeen years, I feel myself bound by the obligation of making retraction. Although I had attained the use of reason I did not comprehend the harm I was doing in condemning, though innocent, a poor priest.

"Sir, would you have the goodness to consider how I can make my retraction again? Frankly I feel intense remorse at the thought that a priest, an innocent man, is suffering by reason of me. However, cost what it may, I have to repair the harm that has been done. Better lose one's life than have that of another on one's head. With a heart filled with anguish I confess I would prefer death itself sooner than fall again into such a crime. On leaving the Orphanage of Mariuccia I thought myself happy; but I have endured instead four years of hell. I have had death in my soul, and for me there was no longer a moment's happiness. I hope you will have me summoned to your presence to retract the falsehood sworn to in 1908, as I have several matters to relate to you."

Just two observations are needed to go with this terrible confession of this female.

The civil official, a man over fifty years of age, who displayed great zest in working up the trial against Don Riva, fled the place after the trial in company with a female of eighteen leaving his wife and children in destitution.

For over a year the Association of the Clergy of Turin have vainly asked for a revision of the case. However, revised that infamous trial shall be if there is justice in Europe.

At the hands of the Cardinal-Vicar of Plus X, Rev. T. Russel-Weilbur, student of the American College (who by the way acted up to a short time before his conversion as Archdeacon to Bishop Gratton of bigoted fame) received the Order of Deacon today. The following students of the American College were ordained priests on the same occasion: Rev. W. Rowan, Dubuque; Rev. P. McGeary and Rev. W. O'Brien, Boston; Rev. H. Trainor, Chicago; Rev. C. Murphy, Rev. P. Leachy, Brooklyn; Rev. G. Gregoire, Winona; Rev. N. Costello, Alto; Rev. F. Shield, Scranton; Rev. J. Herrel, Dallas; Rev. J. Brady, Cleveland. All these young priests, like those ordained on the same day from all the foreign colleges in the Eternal City, will start for the States in a few days.

The choice of Cardinal Von Rossum as Papal Legate to the International

Bocharistic Congress which takes place in September in Vienna is considered to be an especially happy one. It was first thought Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, on account of his being Honorary President of the Bocharistic Congress, would have been chosen. However, His Eminence has presided over the Congresses held at London and Montreal, so that he may be said to have done his share of the great work.

In a letter from the Archbishop of Aach to the 'Univers'—which journal has just passed the crisis, thanks to a little enthusiastic energy on the part of the Catholic public in raising the subscriptions, of nearly having to substitute a strictly political for its religious program—one finds that a great deal of organization has yet to be initiated before anything like a strong Catholic body can be pointed to in the dioceses of France. Mgr. Ricard calls for a Catholic league in each parish—six or eight earnest laymen are enough to begin with; an output of energy, and a total absence of anything like pessimism or discouragement. How necessary are the words of the Archbishop is evident from the death of priestly vocations of which the Bishop of Bayley complains as existing in his diocese. In Bayley there are no less than thirty-nine parishes without priests, ten curacies have been suppressed since the breaking of the Concordat. During last year seventeen died in this parish, while only eight were ordained to fill their places. As a complement to such facts only last week it was announced that the death rate in France was in excess of the births.

In Italy Time is called a perfect gentleman, for sooner or later he brings out the truth. Only this very week the propriety of the title has been verified, and this in a quarter in which one would scarcely expect such justification. When next you visit the great cemetery, outside the walls of Rome, do not fail to inquire for the monument erected there in honor of the Papal soldiers who fell in one of the several battles that heralded the downfall of the Temporal Power of the Pope. A grateful Pontiff engraved upon plates of bronze the names of those who had laid down their lives in his defence. France, Canada, Ireland, Italy, Belgium and England are represented by the names of those young heroes, most of whom had thrown aside position and title for 'God and the Pope.' But a day came soon after that monument had been erected when the usurpers of the Papal States were to place a marble slab having an insult to the gallant dead engraved upon it. According to that slab, which the Italian Government caused to be placed there, the Papal soldiers are nothing less than 'mercenaries.' And now we find that an Italian monarchial journal, L'Ida Nazionale, when searching for some brave military body in history that may be compared with the authors of a brilliant feat on the part of the army fighting presently against the Turks, chooses from among many the Papal army at Ostendford. The journal is lost for words to pay them honor. The forced marches of that body of Papal troops were magnificent, etc. Truly Time is a perfect gentleman. But he would be more perfect did he get the L'Ida Nazionale to recall that five thousand Papal soldiers fought against twenty thousand Italians at that battle.

Belgian Catholics At Work

In a booklet, remarkable for its clearness and accuracy, M. Georges Goyau, the well known historian, draws a picture of the part played by the Catholics of Belgium who, since 1884, have been at the head of the Government of that country. It is well worth reading, for it victoriously dispels the accusation which their adversaries delight in bringing forward against the Catholics, whom they charge with being too much wrapped up in veneration for the past to pay sufficient attention to the crying necessities of the present. M. Goyau proves that, in Belgium, on the contrary, it is to the Catholics, and to them alone, that are due the laws passed within the last quarter of a century, for the assistance, relief and welfare of the working classes. When in 1884 the Catholic party assumed the reins of government in Belgium, the country was suffering from a commercial and industrial crisis, due to many complex causes, but the effect of which was to cause a general state of discontent and misery, that in some instances ended in scenes of violence. The Anticlerical Government which held the reins of government during some years previous to 1884, had unsuccessfully coped with the difficulties ahead; the Catholics, in their turn, were called upon to solve them, and from the first they set to work with a sense

of duty that was based upon their religious convictions. Before attacking the consequences of the evil they thoroughly sifted its cause, and M. Goyau aptly remarks that in a circular on the subject, M. Beernaert, the Belgian Premier, in 1886, judged the social question, its evils and its remedies, from the standpoint taken by Leo XIII in 1891, five years later. Indeed, he seems to have foreseen the declarations of the celebrated Eccelesiastical letter On the Condition of Workmen. The result of the practical inquiries that were thoroughly organized and conscientiously carried out were given to the country in the shape of a succession of laws framed for the welfare and protection of the working orders, to which laws Belgium undoubtedly owes the unprecedented prosperity that it now enjoys.

In 1887, 1889, 1896, 1901, 1903 and 1909, were issued regulations concerning the hygienic conditions of workmen; measures were drawn up providing for their safety and comfort, for the protection of women and children, etc., etc. These new laws were carefully prepared, and before making many of them public the Government took counsel of an institution called the 'Superior Council of Work,' formed by forty-eight members who are qualified to give an opinion on matters in which they are practically interested, one-third of them being workmen. In 1887 M. Beernaert organized other associations called 'Councils of Industry and of Work,' to which belong both men of business and workmen. These unions have largely contributed to bridge over the abyss that too often separated the workmen from their employers. Some years later, in 1898, another law was issued that authorized the Belgian workmen to form themselves into syndicates; a Dominican, Father Batten, took advantage of the motion to found Christian syndicates among the miners, and in order to understand their conditions of life more thoroughly, he worked among them in a mine and afterwards published his experiences.

It is also to the Catholic government that the Belgian workmen owe the organization and development of the old age pensions, the laws issued against alcoholism, and, above all, a law drawn up in 1897, that provides for the housing of the working classes. It has been calculated that one hundred and fifty thousand houses, in excellent sanitary condition, were erected for the workmen in less than twenty years. Owing to special arrangements, from being merely tenants, the inhabitants of these houses may become proprietors, and the Government has thus been able to lodge one-tenth of the population. If our country followed the example of the Belgian Catholics, said the Italian Minister, Luzzatti, 'the most essential progress would be realized.'

The attention of the Government was also turned towards 'the interests of the peasantry; the 'Peasants' League,' 'Boorbond,' founded by Father Gas, S. J., and two representatives in 1890, had done wonders for the development of agriculture among the small farmers, and the Government, far from being suspicious of this initiative, lent itself to assist and encourage the movement. It gave a 'more important place to agriculture in the school programs, and spread no pains to organize and protect associations for the development of native industry in the country. The happy result of this joint action has often impressed the foreign politicians and sociologists who have studied the methods of the Belgian Government. The prudent and generous protection bestowed by the latter on local organizations that are due to private initiative is a stimulant to action. The same protection is extended to the leagues that have been organized on behalf of the small local industries in cities, and here again the Government has proved its desire to honor the labors of the humblest workman. As an example of its liberal and kindly action we may mention the fact that any young apprentice who, after three years' training, passes a satisfactory examination, is provided by the State with the tools and books that he needs to carry on his work, and on the employer, to whom he owes his training, it bestowed a sum of two hundred francs as a reward. The final result of this policy victoriously shows that in Belgium the Catholic statesmen have displayed a practical and enlightened spirit, no less to be admired than their high principles and lofty ideals. In 1907, statistics proved Belgium to be the only country in the world where commerce was most flourishing. How then can the adversaries of Catholicism pretend that to be a Catholic implies narrowness, blindness and ineptness in worldly matters? The one country in Europe that, for the last twenty-five years, has been governed by a party

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Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous, and should be attended to at once. If the bowels cease to work properly, all the other organs become deranged. Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills work on the bowels gently and naturally, and will cure the worst cases of constipation. Mrs. J. Hubbard, Fort Colborne, Ont., writes—"I have tried many remedies for constipation and never found anything so good as your Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills. We always keep a vial in the house, for we would not be without them. I always recommend them to my friends."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

O, how many songs will you sing, my lad, And when will your task be done? I have dreamed me a dream of the long, brave years, And my task is just begun. And where will you find a theme, my lad, Since the world is no more young? While the man and the woman hope and seek There's always a song unsung.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents."

Office boy (answering the telephone for the first time in his life—"Hello! Who's there?" "I'm one hundred and five." "Go on, it's time you were dead.")

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Young wife—Arthur, dearest, how do they arrange these pickles in the bottle so nicely? Young Husband—They pile the pickles up, Patsy, and then blow the bottle round them.

W. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

Said one man on the street, speaking to a friend: "Well, money talks." "Maybe it does," answered the other, "but all it ever said to me was 'Good-by.'"

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after-effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

Home is the only place on earth where we are appreciated at our true worth, and treated good in spite of it.

SUFFERED WITH LAME BACK WAS NOT ABLE TO STRAIGHTEN UP

Mr. C. Grace, Hamilton, Ont., writes "I was suffering with lame back, and for two weeks was not able to straighten up to walk, and hardly able to sit down for the pains in my back, hips and legs. I had used different kinds of pills, plasters, liniments and medicines, without any relief. One day there was a B.B.B. book left at our door, and I read about Doan's Kidney Pills, and I decided to try them. Before I had half a box used I felt a great deal better, and by the time I had used two boxes I was cured. I have no hesitation in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills to all suffering as I did, or from any illness arising from diseased kidneys. Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct, specify 'Doan's.'"