

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1920

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 35



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 24th September, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Wood Islands North Rural Mail Route, No. 3, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Wood Islands North and Hopefield, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, 12th August, 1920, August 18, 1920—51

C. N. R. Time Changes Effective June 27th

Do not effect service on Prince Edward Island Railway. Connections are unchanged.

Changes of time on Canadian National lines effective June 27 do not affect the service between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland to any great extent, inasmuch as the time of arrival and departure of trains is unchanged.

Passengers leaving on the morning train at 7:00 a. m. will connect at Tormentine with No. 39 train carrying parlor cafe car, No. 80 is due in Moncton at 1:35 p. m., and connection is made with No. 1 Ocean Limited for Quebec and Montreal, and with No. 13 express for St. John and Boston. The cafe parlor car on No. 39 is carried to St. John on No. 13.

Passengers by the train leaving at 1:40 p. m. connect at Sackville with No. 3 Maritime Express for Quebec and Montreal and with No. 9 and No. 10, the night trains between St. John and Halifax.

Train leaving Sackville at 1:15 p. m. connects with first trip of steamer from Tormentine to Borden.

No. 40 train leaving Moncton at 4:30 p. m. carrying cafe parlor car meets with steamer leaving Tormentine for Borden at 7:20 p. m. Boston passengers and passengers on No. 2 Ocean Limited connect with No. 40 train at Moncton. The cafe parlor is carried through from St. John to Tormentine.—June 23.

Canadian West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family (any male over 15 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Distinct residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Dues—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead can rent and cultivate 50 extra acres. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a pre-empted homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon

Office and Residence:
105 Kent Street
CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I.

McKinnon & McLean
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN

Legislative Assembly
Prince Edward Island.

Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session, exclusive of adjournment.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for it same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly

On 279 Special Trains, C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 757,400 Troops have travelled over Government Railways.

Thousands arrive each week at Halifax and are sent forward to Dispersal Areas.

Since the war began in 1914 up to March 1st, when S.S. Belgic departed her returned soldier passengers at Halifax 757,400 troops have been carried on special trains over the Canadian Government Railways.

The last train which carried troops over the Government Railways the year the war was declared was numbered one and all special troop trains to and from Halifax since that time have been numbered consecutively. The last train from the Belgic was on Saturday No. 1279. Each train averages about twelve cars with an average of 50 men to a car, which figures up a total of 767,400 men carried. Of course in addition to this thousands of soldiers have journeyed between Montreal and Halifax by regular trains during the past four years.

The movement of troops back to Canada is now approaching its greatest activity. Last Sunday 5000 arrived at Halifax by the transporta Lepland and Belgic and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

S. S. Magentic with soldiers and dependants arrived Wednesday and S.S. Adzjadic due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively all summer.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect May 3rd, 1920

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
4.40	2.50	1.40	7.00	Charlottetown	10.50	2.25	7.00
6.20	4.01	2.58	7.52	Hunter River	9.20	1.11	5.47
7.10	4.55	3.35	8.25	Emerald Jet	8.10	12.25	5.10
	6.05	4.45	9.10	Borden	7.10	11.20	9.00
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		Dep.	Arr.	P.M.	P.M.
9.00	4.10	7.10		Borden	9.10		4.45
9.50	5.10	8.35		Emerald Junction	8.10	12.25	3.25
10.20	5.44	9.13		Kensington	7.35	11.51	2.40
10.50	6.15	9.55		Summerside	7.05	11.20	1.55
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		Dep.	Arr.	P.M.	P.M.
6.35	11.45			Summerside	10.15	12.25	
7.38	1.36			Port Hill	8.41	11.17	
8.33	3.10			O'Leary	7.21	10.25	
9.23	4.20			Alberton	6.02	9.37	
10.00	5.20			Tignish	5.00	9.00	
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		Dep.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
3.10	6.35			Charlottetown	10.00	5.56	
4.15	8.45			Mount Stewart	8.45	4.15	
4.42	9.22			Morell	8.14	3.17	
5.02	9.52			St. Peters	7.52	2.40	
6.05	11.25			Souris	6.50	1.15	
P.M.	A.M.			Dep.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
7.20				Elmira	5.30		
P.M.	A.M.			Dep.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
4.20	9.00			Mount Stewart	8.45	4.00	
5.14	10.10			Cardigan	7.47	2.44	
5.55	10.50			Montague	7.23	2.10	
6.10	11.30			Georgetown	6.45	1.15	

Except as noted, all the above Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

H. H. MELANSON Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont. **W. T. HUGGAN** District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Look! Read! Realize.

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor!

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!!
We study the business! We know what suits a young man

we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W H Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order—from... \$30.00 to \$48.00

Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... \$15.00 to \$36.00

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to success

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price.....\$1.00 to \$1.00

Underwear

Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit \$1.90 to \$5.50

MacLELLAN BROS.

Private Property And Its Enemies

Dr. John A. Ryan, D. D., the noted economist and director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Council, declared in an address delivered before the City Club, Cleveland, O., on July 17, that "industrial feudalists" or those capitalists who believe that the instruments of production should be owned and operated by a comparatively small section of the population, are as much enemies of private property as Socialists are.

The address was delivered in a public square in the commercial district of the city, and was the first of a series that has been planned by the City Club. A similar address will be given each Saturday at noon. The platform from which Dr. Ryan spoke was erected originally by the late Tom L. Johnson when he was mayor of Cleveland.

Dr. Ryan said in part: "Many of us are acquainted with the well known saying of Arthur Young: 'The magic of property turns sand into gold. The desire and hope of property are the most effective incentives to labor, for the simple reason that material goods are necessary for human life; they can in most cases be obtained only by labor, and labor is ordinarily irksome. Contrariwise, when men have no sufficient assurance that property will come to them as the reward of labor, they become industrially indifferent and inefficient."

"The importance of material goods and the secure possession of them has led all civilized peoples to institute and maintain the right of private property. In substance this means that the State respects and protects the property of individuals and gives them a wide legal opportunity of acquiring material goods. This right ought to be cherished and safeguarded by all reasonable men."

The first class of enemies of private property that occurs are those of the adherents of Socialism. They would restrict private ownership to the good of consumption, as food, clothing, shelter and household furnishing, and would abolish it as regards land and the instruments of production. The arrangement is not sufficient for human welfare, because government ownership and operation of industry would be inefficient, and would destroy necessary individual liberty and individual security.

Industrial feudalists are not thought enemies of private property, because they are among its 'onset defenders. By industrial feudalists it means those capitalists and their associates, who believe that the instruments of production should be owned and operated by a comparatively small section of the population, while the great mass should be merely wage earners, under the control and direction of the former. They believe that the users of the tools of production should constitute one class, and the owners and managers another class. They would indeed permit the masses to own property, but divorced from effective management and control. Savings banks, mortgages and bonds are the typical forms of property to which industrial feudalists would limit the wage earners. They do not want the workers to own active industrial property, such as factories, stores and banks.

"These men are enemies of private property because they desire its most effective form to be restricted to themselves. The inactive ownership of property is insufficient because it does not satisfy the desire for management, nor give opportunity for indefinite gains dependent upon efficiency. It is a bad arrangement socially because it discourages productivity and efficiency, and it is bad for the individual because it does not promote the

development of his faculties. In a word, the industrial feudalist is an enemy of private property because he would confine its best forms to a few, whereas the institution is good for all; and because his opposition tends to bring the whole institution into discredit.

"The masses easily come to think that if property is for the benefit of only a few, and if it enables them to oppress the majority it is not worth preserving. Moreover, the attitude of the law is inadequate because it protects only the right of property after it has been acquired, but does not sufficiently aid men in the exercise of their right of acquisition. The absence of legal hindrance to the acquisition of property is not sufficient for the general welfare. There must be positive assistance.

"So far has this restrictive idea of property gone in this country that the rights of property are frequently set over against the rights of men. The contrast is inherently false, as the former rights are in truth rights of human beings; but the grain of truth in the contrast is that property in the full sense has come to be restricted to a minority of the population. In a rural community of owners no such contrast is ever thought of, and it has no meaning.

"Another set of enemies of property are those who exaggerate its scope and powers, who thus would make it unlimited, who believe that they have a right to do what they please with their own. According to the Catholic and the national doctrine of property, the primary right of man over the goods of the earth is the right to use, not that of full ownership. The earth was intended for the sustenance of all mankind, and individuals are justified in claiming a part of it for their exclusive possession and control only in such terms and circumstances that their private rights will not obstruct the social and common end of possession.

"This means that private rights must be so limited and exercised that it will not be unreasonably difficult for all others to have the necessary access to the goods of the earth. In our system it means, aside from the rare case of extreme need when all things become for the moment common, a living wage for labor, a just price for goods, just interest and just profits. A rational conception of the rights of property excludes starvation wages, profiteering, and exorbitant rates of interest.

"A sane application of the doctrine of private property involves the lessening of tenancy in agriculture, and in urban industries the ownership of at least a majority part of the instruments of production by the wage earners. Only in this way can the institution of private property bring its normal blessings to society and to individuals. 'The State should favor the multiplication of property owners,' said Pope Leo XIII. This is the Catholic ideal. There are many ways by which the State can contribute to this end, and many other methods by which individuals and private associations cooperate to the same end.

"The State could provide better credit facilities for those who wish to become owners of land, and could penalize absentee ownership through measures of taxation. It could promote co-operative ownership of mercantile marketing, banking, and productive associations in various ways. The men who do not now own active capital could begin with cooperative stores, which have been such a great success in Great Britain, and thus prepare themselves for the more difficult enterprise of conducting productive concerns. 'All this would be very different from and the best preventive of Socialism. If it would make the individual himself responsible for success of the enterprises, instead of deceiving him into the belief that a State mechanism of

Do Your Bowels Become Constipated?

The cause of constipation is an inactive liver, with deficiency of bile, improper diet, and most frequent of all, a neglect to attend, with regularity, to nature's calls. The one aim of those suffering from constipation should be to have at least one regular motion of the bowels every day, in other words, keep your bowels open and you won't be sick. In Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills you will find just the remedy for this purpose. They are small and easy to take, and there is none of the griping, weakening and sickening which beset the old-fashioned purgatives. Mr. Jas. S. Harris, Box 924, Halifax, N.S., writes: "For two years I suffered with constipation. I could not get anything to stir me, and hardly anything would give me even temporary relief. One day my uncle, a friend of my father's, gave me a box of your pills. I even brought me a vial. I tried them without much faith, but I soon found they were doing me good, and after using the second vial I was relieved of my trouble." Price 25¢ a vial at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Industrial management would automatically remove all industrial evils, and insidiously destroying his liberty through an industrial bureaucracy.

"All three classes of enemies of private property must be opposed by all enlightened believers in the institution. We must fight not only Socialists, but industrial feudalists and those who exaggerate the right of property. We want the institution to be limited as to its powers, but unlimited as to its extension among the population. Only in this way and on these terms can we maintain an efficient and enduring civilization."

Catholic Teaching On Spiritism

Father Hull, S. J., of the Bombay Examiner, writing of Spiritism, sets down briefly and succinctly the attitude of the Church on this question:

"We cannot say that there is any Catholic attitude on the subject of Spiritism as regards the point of fact," he says. "The Catholic Church holds, on theological grounds, that good and bad spirits do exist, and that they are capable of certain kinds of communication with the living. In the case of good spirits this communication will always be under the positive consent of God, and will always be good in subject-matter and tendency. If evil spirits communicate, this is at least under the toleration of God, though not under His approval. It is merely a certain range of liberty which God allows to the evil spirits, under cover of which they try and do mischief which serves for the moral probation of man; i. e., puts before him the choice to reject or accept such communications.

"Hence Catholic theology leaves room for a recognition of the reality of the communications of Spiritism; but the Church does not go further and decide on theological principles that such communications really take place in a given class of instances. That is a question to be decided purely and simply by evidence. But since the evidence does point to the reality of such communications in certain cases, the Church adopts, at least hypothetically, the conclusion of fact drawn from the evidence, and then proceeds to issue a condemnation of those who aim at or entertain such communications."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES RHEUMATISM

Don't Scold The Children IF THEY WET THE BED.

It is not their fault, but the fault of their kidneys. Some children inherit weak kidneys. In others, it is the result of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other children's diseases. Doan's Kidney Pills are perfectly safe and very effective for kidney weakness in children. It is often very hard to make a child take a pill, but with Doan's it is easy; just crush the pill, a mouthful of water, and the trick is done, as they have no unpleasant taste. Mrs. B. Christner, Dresden, Ont., writes: "I have two boys, six eleven, and one five, and from the time they were two years old they wet the bed. I tried everything I could get to help them. At last I gave up hope until my mother-in-law told me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. My, but will you believe that with one box I saw a difference. I am on the second box and they don't wet the bed any more." Price 25¢ a box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Job Printing Done At The Herald