# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1917 VOL. XLVI., No. 46


## Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $1.00 per acre

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior


# LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

## St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916—tf



## Fire Insurance

*Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.*

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915—3m



## JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books
Dodgers
Receipt Books
Note of Hand Books
Posters
Bill Heads
Head Letters
Handbills
Circulars


## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
### Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

| Trains Outward, Read Down | | | | | | Trains Inward, Read Up. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. | Daily Ex. Sun. A. M. | | | | Daily Ex. Sun. A. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. A. M. |
| 4.00 | 12.15 | 6.40 | Dep. | Charlottetown | Arr. | 11.55 | 11.10 | | 10.20 |
| 5.20 | 1.48 | 7.49 | " | Hunter River | " | 10 46 | 10.10 | | 8.50 |
| 6.05 | 2.50 | 8.13 | " | Emerald Jct. | " | 10.09 | 9.40 | 7.40 | 7.45 |
| 6.50 | 3.30 | 8.40 | " | Kensington | " | 9.37 | 9.10 | 6.50 | |
| 720 | 4.10 | 9.05 | Arr. | Summerside | Dep. | 9.10 | 8.45 | 6.10 | |
| | | P. M. | | | | | | | |
| 8.50 | | 12.20 | Dep. | Summerside | Arr. | 8.50 | 5.35 | | |
| 9.48 | | 2.10 | " | Port Hill | " | 7.54 | 3.56 | | |
| 10.37 | | 3.57 | " | O'Leary | " | 7.05 | 2.36 | | |
| 11.18 | | 5.07 | " | Alberton | " | 6.19 | 1.17 | | |
| 11.55 | | 6.05 | Arr | Tignish | Dep. | 5.45 | 12.15 | | |
| Tues. and Sat. P. M. | Mon. Wed. Thur. and Fri. P. M. | Tues. and Sat. P. M. | | | | Tues. and Sat P.M. | A.M. | | |
| 7.50 | 9.45 | 9.45 | Dep. | Emerald Jct. | Arr. | 9.35 | 7 35 | | |
| 8.40 | 10.35 | 10.20 | Arr. | Cape Traverse | | 9.00 | 6.45 | | |
| Daily Ex. Sun P. M. | | Daily Ex. Sun. A. M. | | | Arr. | Daily Ex. Sun. A. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | | |
| 3.20 | | 7.00 | Dep. | Charlottetown | | 10.00 | 6.10 | | |
| 4.30 | | 8.50 | " | Mount Stewart | " | 8.50 | 4.30 | | |
| 4.57 | | 9.27 | " | Morell | " | 8.22 | 3.35 | | |
| 5.17 | | 9.57 | " | St. Peter's | " | 8.00 | 3 00 | | |
| 6.20 | | 11.30 | Arr. | Souris | Dep. | 7.00 | 1.35 | | |
| P. M. 7.35 | | | Arr. | Elmira | Dep. | A. M. 5.40 | | | |
| P. M. | | A. M. | | | | A. M. | P. M. | | |
| 4.30 | | 9.05 | Dep. | Mt. Stewart | Arr. | 8.50 | 4.10 | | |
| 5.19 | | 10.15 | " | Cardigan | " | 7.52 | 2.54 | | |
| 5.40 | | 10.55 | " | Montague | " | 7.28 | 2.25 | | |
| 6.15 | | 11.35 | Arr. | Georgetown | Dep. | 6.50 | 1.40 | | |
| | Sat. only. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sat. and Sun. P. M | | | | Daily Ex. Sat. and Sun. A. M | Sat. only. A. M. | | |
| | 3.10 | 3.10 | Dep. | Charlottetown | Arr. | 10.10 | 9.45 | | |
| | 4.25 | 4.55 | " | Vernon River | " | 8.27 | 8.31 | | |
| | 5.55 | 7.05 | Arr. | Murray Harbor | Dep. | 6.30 | 7.00 | | |

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.


# Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown, that he has opened his New Dry GoodsS tore at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

## I Must Sincerely Thank

all those who have given me such liberal patronage in the past, and hope to receive their support in the future.

My intention is to offer my Customers Good Service, Splendid Values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in Profit.

We offer many Snaps both in Men's and Ladies' Goods, and notwithstanding the steady advance in all classes of Dry Goods, many of our lines will be sold Cheaper than ever.

## Come In and See Me

You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

A Word of Cheer or a Welcome dear
Helps some, my Boy, helps Some.

# L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.



## Your Soldier Boy Wants
# HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the he next parcel.

**Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd.**
CHARLOTTETOWN.



J. D. STEWART
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.
OFFICE:
NEWSON BLOCK
Charlottetown.
Branch Office, Georgetown
Money to Loan on Real Estate
Dec 13, 1916—7iv.



A. A. McLean, K. C. Donald McKinnon

**McLean & McKinnon**
*Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.*
Charlottetown, P. E. Island


## Have Confidence

I believe that some people make failures of their lives by constantly thinking of the long list of failures behind them. There is no better way of creating a lack of confidence. The other day I was standing on a corner waiting for a tram. Near me were two girls with their hair still in braids down their backs. One of the girls was trying to teach the other to ride on her "bike." But the girl who was being taught seemed hesitating and afraid, and at last she said:

"Of course, I feel afraid. You know how I tumbled off both yesterday and the day before when you were trying to teach me to ride." Then the other girl said with a sharp note of reproof and lisgust in her voice:

"Oh, yesterday and the day before! Why do you want to keep thinking of what happened yesterday and the day before? Of course you are going to tumble off if you think that you are just because you took a tumble yesterday and the day before! Let what happened those days go hang! See what you can do now!"

It would surely help every woman who reads this to make successful the efforts of today if she too would let the blunders of yesterday and the day before and all the other days of the past "go hang." You want to forget your failures if you expect future triumphs. Young women starting out in life for themselves should have the most abundant supply of that fine asset we call self-confidence. You will never get it by remembering the failures of life.

The most successful men and women of all ages have been those who have made stepping stones of their failures, by putting them under foot and not allowing them to rise and confront them with taunts of any kind.

Failures sometimes serve the good purpose of showing us wherein we are weak and helping us to strengthen the weak places in character and in ability. I know a woman who always says when she makes a grevious blunder of any kind:

"Well, I will at least have sense enough not to be such a fool again."

Failures are not bad things when they beget a determination to acquire wisdom from them. I do not think that we should dwell constantly on even the great sorrows of life. I know a woman who has never been known to smile since her husband died several years ago. She says that she feels that she would be showing a lack of respect for his memory if she lapsed into merriment. So she keeps herself swathed in black, and says that her life is all in the past. Of course, she is a kind of "wet blanket" no matter where she goes, and no one regards her as a very welcome visitor. I think that a constant memory of the failures of life is the surest way of adding to the failures of the future.

—Catholic Press.

## African Legends About Birds

The natives of Uganda love legendary lore, and birds especially offer rich material for stories and superstitious belief. They are mostly considered unlucky, and if certain birds enter the hut, its occupants do not hesitate to burn it down, in order to be rid of misfortune.

The crane has this legend:

Formerly, it was a young betrothed girl; one day her appetite overcame her (a real daughter of eve); she succumbed, and ate "some currants from the Cape." Such a crime deserved chastisement. For her punishment she was changed into the magnificent long-legged wading bird which now struts in the potato fields, and whose brilliant plumage makes a gorgeous decoration for the European ladies hats.

An African bird resembling a drake, furnished a story for the credulous:

There was once a husband and wife with many children. Famine, with all its suffering, knocked at their door. One day the wife was preparing some food when her husband came in and demanded it. The wife refused. "We are grown," she said; "let the children eat first."

But a hungry man will not listen to reason; this one ate, and was at once changed into a large black bird.

Think of the grief of the poor wife! She tried to break the enchantment by saying: "Come eat!" But fate prevented, and her husband answered, in a nasal voice like that of the drake; "No, feed the children."

There was also the crow with the white collar. It was formerly a valiant soldier who was never a coward in time of war, but unfortunately he was also an arrant braggart. One day after rubbing white earth on his neck and soot on the rest of his body, he armed himself with two lances to fight sham battles, and in this way prove his fidelity to the king. Like a real matador, he wished to go before the king, in spite of the friends who tried to dissuade him:

"Kabaka is angry," they told him:
"do not go."

But this Muganda was stubborn, and presented himself at court. The king, furious at such a prank on the part of a simple soldier, had both his legs cut off. One man became a crow with a white collar, and this is the reason why the Uganda crow has short feet. In becoming a crow this warrior has lost nothing of his braggadocio; no bird does more chaffing.

## "Camouflage"

If there is one word more baffling than another in the war lingo that Americans have now a quickened interest in mastering that word is "camouflage." Probably the answers to the question, "What does camouflage mean?" would be as varied as the answers. But the word—pronounced "kom-oo-flah-zhe"—conveys volumes to the military man.

Camouflage means primarily making something look like nothing. It means generally the art of fooling the enemy's eyes.

The moving picture of the British tanks in action shown recently in this country well exemplified the primary meaning of camouflage, says the "New York Sun." The crawling land ships were covered with streaks and patches of varicolored paint, reproducing light and shadow to disguise them from the German airmen or artillery observers Newspaper readers seeing pictures of heavy guns covered by branches behold an example of camouflage.

Another trick of camouflage is familiar to readers of American history by the name of Quaker guns. On all the fronts of the world war all the armies erect dummy guns made of tree trunks, as our fathers and grandfathers did in 1861, to draw the enemy's fire. But now the camouflage experts have added the modern frill of stimulating a flash and cloud of smoke for the dummy gun by touching off a charge of loose powder.

The digging of false trenches that the hostile airman may spot them and signal his battery to waste time and shells on an empty ditch is camouflage.

When snipers crall into No Man's Land with grass in their caps, and when raiding parties go out at night with faces and hands blackened to make them as nearly invisible as may be, their officers call it camouflage.

The American khaki, the color of earth and dust, is an example of the same elastic term; so are the German field gray and the French horizon blue.

But the greatest and perhaps the least known use of camouflage is to hide troops advancing in an attack in daylight. This is done by expelling great clouds of smoke or vapor from the trenches before the infantry go over the top. Generally the men wait until the cloud has settled over the enemy's trenches, c[illegible]ing them and preventing t[illegible] firing accurately at the atta[illegible]. Sometimes the attacki[illegible]ops leave the trenches with [illegible] cloud and advance in its prote[illegible].

The varieties of camouflage are infinite. Probably the most ancient example is the wooden horse of Troy. Any little trick that makes the enemy see what does not exist, or prevent his seeing what does exist, anything that makes him do something he ought not to do is camouflage. Its best American synonym is "stuff." It will be interesting [illegible] what new varieties of it [illegible] will invent.

## Strange Uses for Paper

Pulp and paper have furnished a rich field for exploitation, and in altogether new spheres of usefulness have arrived at a stage where it may be said to guarantee their permanent serviceability. Nowadays, the public are familiar with artificial silk, coarse cloth and fabrics closely resembling mercerized cotton produced from wood-pulp fibres, and it is stating nothing new to say that ties and waist-coats are being made from pulp and paper. As a matter of fact, both pulp and paper can now be formed into solid substances capable of competing with wood or iron in point of durability and elasticity, and for some years past treated by special methods, they have been converted into such articles as paper bottles, figures, ornaments, furniture, etc. Waterproof coverings for walls and ceilings, parchment slates, flanges and manhole rings, paper wheels, roofing and boats, paper barrels, gas pipes, boxes and horse shoes are also no longer novelties. Probably one of the most valuable by-products o[illegible] manufa[illegible] phite pulp is that of spirit from the waste, and particularly in Sweden, the distillation of alcohol from cellulose bids fair to become an industry of considerable importance. Then it is but a few years since the chairman of the tanning section of the Toronto Board of trade declared that paper inventions had gradually entered into competition with leather, and that hides had advanced in price to such a degree that the output had dropped 50 per cent in Canada, a condition of affairs which had compelled the use of such substitutes as fabrics and paper.

Paper as an article for building purposes is well known in Scandinavia and Japan. In the latter country not long ago a country house was entirely constructed of paper and in Scandinavia a great quantity of wood pasteboard is used as the lining for wall papers, while in the United States a heavy paper board for use in building operations is also made from waste sugar, sugar cane and corn stalks. In a small mill at Koyasa, Kanagawa (Japan), waterproof paper is now manufactured for shirt making.

Paper strings and twine has within recent years come to be recognized as a valuable substitute for the ordinary variety. Paper string is now being made of such stoutness that it is suitable for tying up parcels of quite a fair size, and its manufacture is now being carried out in this country. Twine has been produced from paper in Germany for some years; the cord is spun from strips of brown or white creped thin cellulose paper, and the few mills making it are said to be unable to meet the demand.

—British Paper Trade Journal.

## Those Who Stay at Home

("The Queen's Work.")

Those of us who have relatives or friends who are going to the army would like to have some way of keeping in touch with the brave boys at the front, and reminding them of our continual interest and affection. An excellent way would be to begin the practice of saying the beads every night for the absent ones. Better still, fix a time for the recitation of the beads each evening, so that by making allowance for the difference in time between the place where he is and home our soldier in camp or trench can say to himself at such an hour, "Now they are all together, praying for me." Then perhaps he can take out his own beads and join the family circle, though he is so far away. Perhaps this practice, begun for the sake of the soldier boy who has gone from home, may lay the foundation of the blessed practice of family prayers in common. In how many of the old-time homes was it not the custom to gather the family together for night prapers and for the beads, The practice drew down God's blessing, and was a holy memory through all the children's lives. Surely we need just now, in a special way, the help and watchfulness of our Blessed Mother. How can we secure them better for ourselves and for those we love than by reciting the beads in our family circle every evening.


## Severe Headaches
CAUSED BY
SLUGGISH LIVER.

When the liver becomes sluggish and inactive the bowels become constipated, the tongue becomes coated, the breath bad, the stomach foul and then ensues headaches, heartburn, floating specks before the eyes, water brash, biliousness and all kinds of liver troubles.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the foul-coated tongue, sweeten the sour stomach, and banish the disagreeable headaches.

Mrs. A. Shublery, Halifax, N.S., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. [illegible] last I could not [illegible] severe headaches, but after using a couple of vials of your pills, I have not been bothered any more."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



There is nothing harsh abou[t] Laxa-Liver Pills. They cure Headache and Bilious Spell, without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25 cts.


She—What is the trouble between Millie and Arthur? Have they had a new quarrel?

He—No; the patch came off their old one.


MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPTHERIA.


Father—It's tough when you have to pay 45 cents a pound for beefsteak.

Daughter—Yes, but its tougher dad, when you pay eighteen.

Wife—I dreamed last night that I was in heaven.

Husband—Did you see me there?

Wife—Yes, that's how I knew I was dreaming.

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."

Rhymer (with a sigh)—Yes; my poem has been returned by Scribbler's.

Friend—Why don't you send it to the Wayuppe Magazine? They print some awfully poor stuff.


MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER



## HAD TO GO TO BED KIDNEYS SO BAD
COULD NOT STAND STRAIGHT.

Women should not despair even if they are troubled with severe pains in the side or back, and not able to attend to their household duties.

The kidneys of course, are to blame nine times out of ten, but they can be promptly and permanently made healthy by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. H. M. Jansen, Pathlow, Sask., writes:—"I feel it my duty to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone having weak kidneys, as they have been a great help to me. A month ago my kidneys were so bad that I had severe pains in my sides and back, and it was impossible for me to stand straight. I then got so bad I had to go to bed, and was that way for a week. We sent for some Doan's Kidney Pills, and I have taken just about one box, and now I am able to be up and do my own work. I am certainly grateful for the good they have done me."

To ensure getting Doan's Kidney Pills when you ask for them, see that they are put up in an oblong grey box with our trade mark of a "Maple Leaf" on the label.

Price 50c. per box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.