

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 53

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

P. E. I. Railway

Commencing on October 6, 1913, trains of this Railway will run as follows:

Trains outward Read down		Trains inward Read up	
Daily except Sunday		Daily except Sunday	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
3:45	11:45	7:45	9:50
4:52	12:59	8:38	10:38
5:30	1:43	9:07	11:25
6:09	2:21	9:30	12:02
6:30	2:55	9:55	12:40
P.M. Noon			
7:00	12:00	10:15	1:00
8:48	1:23	11:02	1:45
9:37	2:40	11:50	2:30
10:59	4:40	12:50	4:30
A.M. P.M.			
8:30		Ar 7:40	
9:20		Ar 8:30	
P.M. A.M.			
3:00	7:00	Ar 9:30	5:40
4:10	8:30	Ar 10:30	6:50
4:36	9:07	Ar 11:00	7:20
4:57	9:35	Ar 11:30	7:50
6:00	11:05	Ar 12:30	9:20
P.M. A.M.			
7:10		Ar 1:30	
4:15	8:30	Ar 8:15	8:50
5:04	9:40	Ar 9:00	9:40
5:25	10:09	Ar 9:30	10:15
6:00	10:50	Ar 10:00	10:50
P.M. A.M.			
Dly Sat		Dly Sat	
ex only		ex Sat	
Sat		Sat only	
and Sun		and Sun	
P.M. P.M.		A.M. A.M.	
3:10	3:10	Ar 10:00	9:45
4:17	4:25	Ar 10:30	10:15
7:00	5:55	Ar 11:30	11:00
P.M. P.M.		A.M. A.M.	

Trains are run by Atlantic Standard Time.

H. McEWEN Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

America and
Ladies
Corsets

English Goods

Now Opened

We are just in receipt of 7 cases "New Goods" from the Old Country, consisting of Navy and Black Dress and Coating Serges, Tweeds, Blankets, Hosiery, etc.

Fall and Winter Coats

These Garments are greatly admired and quite a number have already been sold. The prices are within the reach of everyone, ranging from 6 to 25 dollars.

FURS

"Don't forget!"—We offer some rare bargains in Fur Coats, Sample Neck Furs, Muffs, etc.

Shawls & Carriage Rugs

A new lot of large Woolen Shawls are here. The real old Scotch kind imported from Glasgow. Also some nice Carriage Wraps.

Childrens' Coatings

We have a few pieces of Blanket Cloths, good quality, in Navy, White, Cardinal, Black. Don't you need a warm Coat for the little one.

Childrens' Coats

Exceptional Values in Childrens' Coats and Dresses. This is your opportunity, as these Sample Coats are offering at 25 p.c. discount.

Millinery

Our success in this Department, Season after Season has made it unnecessary to go into detail. This year our output in Hats, trimmed and untrimmed has been wonderful. Try us for your Fall Hat this year.

L. J. REDDIN

"The Store That Saves You Money"

October 8th, 1913.

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Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.

MONEY TO LOAN.

use 15, 1910-11

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

use 15, 1910-11

1913-1914

Educational Books

Carter's Bookstore

As usual has a full line of

Educational Books

Including the Newly Authorized Text Books for School and College, all School and College Books sold by us at Publishers' Prices.

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An Immense Stock of Scribblers, Note Books, Exercise Books, Muscular Movement Pads, Pens, Inks, Blotting Paper, Rules, Erasers, Examination Pads and Paper, Foolscap, Note Paper, Envelopes, Penholders, Lead Pencils, Account Paper, Fountain Pens, Fountain Pen Ink, Maps, School Slates, Slate Pencils, Pencil Boxes, Compasses, Protectors Eye Shades, Mucilage, Rubber Bands, Pen and Pencil Clips, Paper Knives, School Bags, etc., etc.

Carter's "Easy Writer" Fountain Pen for \$1.25 is the Biggest Value on the Market (ask to see them.)

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Sept. 3rd, 1913



A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

Smoking Tobacco. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our Combination Twist Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

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Executed with Neatness and

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MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, K. C. & E. A. CAMPBELL

July 8, 1911-17.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald

and J. D. Stewart

Mathieson, MacDonald

& Stewart,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building,

Georgetown,

July 26, 1911-17

Gold vs. Blood

For some time there has been a well-grounded suspicion that individual millionaires and corporations having interests in Mexico have been endeavoring to involve us in a war with that country. Six months ago a warning came from Washington to the effect that a powerful lobby at the National Capital was bringing strong influence to bear upon the Administration with a view of inducing it to favor intervention; which would mean war. President Wilson has been unyielding in his resistance to the plotters who are actuated solely by a design to add to their overgrown fortunes. To them it is a matter of indifference that the country would have to pay dearly in blood and treasure for the gratification of their sordid greed. They care little for what may be called international ethics. They know that Mexico is dowered with vast natural wealth, and they are "hungering to get a good share of it with the assistance of the United States."

To them it would be a matter of little concern if a war, with all its attendant horrors, should result from the United States Government entering into partnership with them for the purpose of looting our sister Republic. Their views were briefly set forth in an editorial which recently appeared in the New York Evening Journal, owned and controlled by Mr. William R. Hearst, who is the possessor of a million acres of Mexican territory. The editorial in question sneers at President Wilson for not ignoring the claims of right and justice in his dealings with Mexico. It tries to make it appear that he is opposed to a war with that country because it might elevate some military hero to the Presidency. "If we had war with Mexico," it says, "some man would be bound to distinguish himself." We have a description of the conquering hero "returning on horseback with Huerta's sword, and several carloads of other Mexican spoils, bringing back with him some millions of acres of new territory."

As a reward for killing thousands of Mexicans and for enslaving this country to conquer and subjugate Mexico, the military hero would be placed in the White House. It is suggested that President Wilson, fearing the possibility of his being overshadowed in this manner, has decided to adhere to a policy of peace. It is a case of judging others by one's own standard. William R. Hearst is thinking of those million Mexican acres. He is convinced that President Wilson views the Mexican situation from just as selfish a viewpoint as he does himself. In other words, he is persuaded that the President holds back the dogs of war because "unleashing them might endanger his future political aspirations. Whereas if they were let loose the Hearst interests in Mexico would be benefited. Here is the cold blooded manner in which the possibility of the United States going into the international highway robbery business is referred to: "Interference with Mexico would very probably mean war with Mexico. And that, of course, means, be it said with all possible United States modesty, the conquest and subjugation of Mexico, Spain, American fighter, old or young, would find himself at the right moment doing the right thing. Mexicans would flee before him like the dead lines in the "Ode to the West Wind." * * * And when he came back bringing Mexico with him, adding fifteen millions to the population of the United States, and offering one hundred million opportunities to the citizens of the United States, it might be hard to keep him out of the White House.

Never did the chief of savage Indians urge on his tribe more inhuman motives for starting out on the war-path than are here presented to a Christian and civilized Nation to persuade it to adopt a policy of wholesale murder and spoliation. Instead of dangling before us the prospect of scalps, the Hearst newspaper holds up to us as inducement the subjugation and spoliation of a sister republic after a bloody and successful raid upon it. From a moral viewpoint wherein does the Indian chief exhorting his followers to put on the war paint, differ from the person who would approve of such an act of international brigandage as that advocated by a multimillionaire who would plunge the country into an unjust war in order that the Mexican interests of himself and other millionaires may yield to him and their larger financial returns. What the Roman poet fittingly described as "the accursed thirst for gold," is back of all this shouting for war with Mexico. President Wilson is deserving of much praise for refusing to be intimidated by it. His hands should be strengthened by expressions of public opinion. Labor especially should make it known that it is strongly opposed to the war spirit that selfish greed seeks to popularize. Wage

workers, in the last analysis, would pay the cost of a war which would be a crime against civilization.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Want Sisters Back.

A cable dispatch from Paris, which appeared in last Sunday's paper, is suggestive of much. It stated that efforts to have nurses restored to their old places as nurses are unavailing. A monster petition bearing 167,949 names of citizens of Paris and its suburbs has been presented to the Municipal Council. The hospitals of the French Capital are about to be organized and this furnished the occasion for asking that patients desiring the attendance of Catholic Sisters should have their desire complied with. Here is an extract from the petition: "The petitioners have no political design. Our sole design is to permit sick persons who ask to be attended by the Sisters to have their wish. We do not wish to interfere with the rights of the present staff of the organization, but we think that patients have also a right to express their wishes, and that their rights are equal to those of the staff."

The nurses in whose behalf this petition is made have been treated by French officials as if they were social outcasts. They have been debarred not only from hospitals, but have been evicted from their homes. The head and front of their offending is their unselfish devotion to suffering humanity—a devotion they have displayed under the auspices of the Catholic Church. If they had not been Catholics, they would have been acclaimed as heroines by the very persons who have placed them under the ban of French law.

It is acknowledged that the lay nurses who succeeded these Sisters in the hospitals have not rendered as good service. This was to be expected. The nobler the incentive, the better the work. Attendants on the sick who work for a stipend will never render service any way comparable with that prompted by the highest of motives. Gerald Griffin, the Irish poet, thus describes that motive in his poem, "The Sister of Charity."

"Unshrinking where pestilence scatters his breath,
Like an Angel she moves mid the vapors of death,
Where rings the loud music and flashes the sword,
Unflinching she walks, for she follows the Lord
How sweetly she bends o'er each plagued and faint,
With looks that are lighted with holiest grace;
How kindly she dresses each suffering limb,
For she sees in the wounded the image of Him."

Yes, that explains the superior efficiency of Catholic Sisters in the hospitals of France and of all lands. They see in their patients, "The image of Him." That is the reason why these Catholic heroines have made such a splendid record in the noble work to which they have consecrated their lives.

It remains to be seen what answer will be made to that army of French petitioners who ask for the admission of Catholic Sisters to the hospitals of Paris.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

In the Diocese of Pittsburg the Gospel is preached every Sunday in sixteen different languages. Two-fifths of the entire population of the diocese do not speak the English language. The Rev. Dr. Copley calls Pittsburg the Pentecost Diocese of America.

The origin of the name "Amen Corner" is interesting, and throws a pleasant light on English Catholicity of the days before the days of Henry VIII. Each year, on the Feast of Corpus Christi, says an Australian exchange, the faithful went in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral. Mustered at Chesapeake, the procession moved toward the Cathedral, the clergy chanting the "Our Father" as they passed along the street, still called Paternoster Row, reaching the "Amen" as they turned the corner known for years as "Amen Corner."

Parisian society circles have been astonished by the announcement that the Count de Oastillon de St. Victor has entered the famous Jesuit school of Falmes Du Lac, which was transferred in 1882 from Paris to Canterbury. The Count, who is thirty-eight years old, inherited a large fortune from his father, who died in 1890, and his father, who died in the Avenue Marceau, where he lived. With Count Henri de St. Victor he broke the record for a balloon flight, travelling from Paris to Kiel. He made an ascent in an aeroplane with Wilbur Wright in 1908, when the

inventor was giving his first exhibitions abroad at the Camp Davour, at Le Mans.

World's Greatest Library.

In the course of the revision of the Vulgate, of which Catholics in America are hearing much in these days, the famous library of the Vatican was the central source in which the Commission's agents sought for manuscripts and documents dealing with the earliest Latin version of the Bible in the 4th century. This library of the Vatican is the most famous in the world on account of its ancient manuscripts of which it possesses some thirty-five thousand. It owes its first organization to Pope Nicholas V., to whom the secular world is also indebted for preserving the classical masterpieces of Rome, since he was the first to give the art of printing its official recognition. The Vatican Library was, indeed, one of the results of the discovery of printing, and it now contains four thousand five hundred books which were printed in the fifteenth century. Pope Nicholas was the first sovereign in Europe to found a collection of precious and important books, and what this has meant for the history of the world and civilization is easily appreciable. Yet, of few Popes is so little known, and it was, indeed, not till some generations after his death that the Popes themselves realized what a treasure they possessed in the manuscripts left to their care. Pope Sixtus IV. placed the precious archives in the Vatican Rooms, gave the library a definite endowment and appointed Platina, the famous historian of the Popes, as its head. Sixtus has been wrongly termed the founder of the Library; he was in reality only its re-founder.

The present splendid building was erected in 1588. It has grown not only by the purchase of successive Popes, but also by the absorption of various libraries. Napoleon, with his customary rapacity, carried off in 1798 nearly five hundred precious manuscripts and transferred them to the Louvre; these were, however, restored by ordinance of the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Pius IX. added forty thousand books to his collection in 1856, these being bought from the estate of Cardinal M. de. In 1902, Leo XIII. purchased the Barberini library for one hundred thousand dollars, while Pius X. has supervised the occasional augmentations made during his reign. The Vatican Library may be divided into the New, or Leonine Library on the ground floor, and the Old on the first floor. The actual library is in the charge of a senior ecclesiastic (writer) generally a monsignor. In the Sixties gallery, on the first floor, are housed all the famous manuscripts and the printed books on the ground floor. Library of the archives is directly under the supervision of a Cardinal and is separated from the new library by a doorway. The entire walls are lined with printed presses in which the manuscripts relating to the story of the Church are kept hidden away from sight.

Among the most famous manuscript treasures of the Vatican may be mentioned: the Codex Vaticanus, a Bible of the early part of the fourth century, the celebrated Virgil of the Vatican, a Platonic with notes by Grotius, a Seneca of the 14th century with comments by an English Dominican, a Hebrew Bible for which the Jews of Venice offered its weight in gold, several manuscripts of Luther, a manuscript of Dante, part of a very ancient Bible known as the "Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae," written in silver upon purple parchment, but with the name of Jesus always written in gold, a letter from the King of Barmuth to Pius IX., enclosed in an elephant's tooth, letters of King Henry the Eighth to Anne Boleyn, and a copy of the work against Luther which won for Henry the title "Defender of the Faith" and is called in Latin "the assertion of the Seven Sacraments, against Martin Luther"; it was printed on vellum in London in 1521 with Henry's signature. Finally there is a book by St. Thomas Aquinas containing corrections made by the illustrious author himself whose handwriting, it is interesting to note, was almost as bad as that of Napoleon. These are, of course, only a few of the best known among the vast number of manuscripts.

As one may readily suppose, so conscientious and thorough a scholar as Leo XIII. did not allow his reign to pass without looking to the needs of the Library. His intention was to make the Vatican Library the focus of European scholarship; no collection of manuscripts can compare with it, those of the British Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale being far behind in the matter of treasure.

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

PIMPLES Are an "EYE SORE."

Pimples are caused by the blood being out of order. Those little festering sores appear on the forehead, on the nose, on the chin and other parts of the body, and although they are not a dangerous trouble they are very unsightly to both you and your friends. There is only one way to get rid of them, and that is to purify the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is without a doubt the best remedy on the market for this purpose. Wm. F. Donohue, Jr., Hamilton, Ont., writes: "About six months ago my little son's face was literally covered with pimples. I tried every preparation I was told of by my friends, but to no avail. Soon I thought I could not have them fixed up, and would have to wait, and let him grow out of them, but thanks to Burdock Blood Bitters they are all gone, and I gladly recommend it to anyone." Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured solely by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Here's a real T. Milburn's heard in a parish call: "The doctor made a Dogenes of the case and decided it was typhoid."—Christian Register.

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.

She—Before we were married you solemnly declared that you never could be happy without me. He—True; but marriage has made another man of me.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

"Oh dear!" said Mrs. Blunderby; "When I read of those dreadful war rumors I got quite frustrated. I can't help feeling that the country is on the brink of an abyss."

There is nothing harsh about Laxa-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Diarrhea, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25 cts.

Man wants but little here below, But if he has a wife He's got to hustle to supply Her wants, you bet your life.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Hub—So you've taken my advice and done your Christmas shopping early. Wife—Yes, dear, and I am so pleased with the results that I am going to order my Easter hat right now.

A Sensible Merchant.

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 25 and 50 cts.

First company promoter to second ditto—Darned insult! I call it! See what the old scoundrel did! Carefully counted each of his fingers after I shook hands with him!—Latter.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Caretaker (showing tourist round old castle). Saw—b—go quietly, sir; this is the "anted chamber of 'Bloody Rufus'—I got an old 'an inside o' settlin' on six-teen eggs, an' I don't want'er disturbed.—Paroch.

Watch Your Liver.

If It Is Lazy, Slow or Torpid Stir It Up By the Use of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

A lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as it holds back the bile, which is required to move the bowels, and lets it into the blood instead, thus causing Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sick Headache, Langour, Pain under the Right Shoulder, etc. Mrs. Wesley Estabrook, Midway Station, N.B., writes: "For several years I had been troubled with pains in the liver. I have had medicine from several doctors, but was only relieved for a time by them. I then tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and I have had no trouble with my liver since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who has liver trouble." Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a box, or 50c a box for \$1.00, as all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.