The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1911 | Vol. XL, No. 6

BUSINESS MEN

Will require sew supplies of

Office Stationery

:o:

Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of

Blank Books, in *Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Letter books, Bill books, Jourdals*, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.

Office Supplies in Invoice and Letter Files and Binding Cases.

Carter's "Success" Binding Cases (none better) complete at $2.50 per dozen in dozen lots, $3.00 in less than dozen lots.

The best of Inks, Pens, Pencils, Account Paper, Foolscap. Type Writer Paper, Carbon Paper, &c., &c.

ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wove Envelopes size 7, for Accounts only. $1.00 per thousand in lots of two thousand and over only 90 cents. Big value for the price. We have 50 thousand of this line.

We are headquarters for

General Stationery and Office Supplies.

Wholesale & Retail. Lowest Prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

:o:

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

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.

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.

Nov. 10, 1909—2m.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

148 PRINCE STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—tf

True Blue

We are adopting the Cash system in order to sell cheaper, and are marking in

Blue Ink

our goods, and the newest things as they arrive at the lowest price we can afford to sell at for cash, which we call

True Blue Prices.

By this method those who live at a distance, can insure, that they buy as cheap as those who personally select their goods.

Any orders you favor us with shall have our prompt and strict attention.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometors.

A FINE STOCK OF SILVER GOODS.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Tea Party Supplies.

:o:

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline

Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annpolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

:o:

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, CHARLOTETTOWN.

The Morality of Aviation.

Aviation has taken hold of the world. It is in everybody's mouth and the newspapers give it large space. Multitudes flock to exhibitions of it. The man in the street concerns himself with records and prizes: more thoughtful men, considering the dreadful proportion of fatal flights, begin to ask how far the new art is lawful.

Man is obliged to preserve his life and to use the ordinary means of doing so. This implies that he must avoid exposing himself to extraordinary dangers of death. But "ordinary" and "extraordinary" are relative terms admitting a certain amplitude of interpretation. What is ordinary with regard to one class of persons or a certain time, may be extraordinary if referred to other times. Moreover, as life, though among the highest, is, after all, only one of the goods God has given us, the obligation of not imperilling it is to be measured by its due relation to other lawful goods. Lastly, danger of death admits of many degrees. It may be imminent, or it may be so remote as to be practically nonexistent, or it may be anything between these two extremes. A few examples will make these distinctions clear. What would be but ordinary care with regard to so precious a life as the Pope's, would be very extraordinary if bestowed upon that of a member of his household. What is ordinary to-day, considering the present state of medical science, would have been extraordinary a hundred years ago. To obtain eternal life for himself or others a man may imperil his life in a way that would be unlawful for one seeking merely worldly goods, while even for these one may take certain risks, provided there be a proportionally reasonable probability that the means he uses to escape death will be efficacious. A trader may traffic on the West Coast of Africa, notwithstanding its insalubrity, and a miner may penetrate the wilds of Alaska in search of gold; for in both these cases the danger of death is far from being imminent, especially if proper precautions be taken. Manly sports have all an element of danger. Men are killed in the hunting field and on the polo ground; they lose their lives in swimming and climbing mountains. But the comparative rareness of such accidents shows the danger to be remote; and therefore the goods to be obtained, honest recreation, health, the development of physical and moral qualities, useful not only to the individual, but also to society, are quite sufficient to justify one in incurring it.

Among the goods all reckoned great is important public utility. To obtain this one may expose himself to serious danger. About a year ago a physician left the security of this country to combat the plague raging in Iquique. He carried his life in his hands, and within a few weeks he fell a victim to the pestilence. No one would dream of calling him who risked his life to put his services and skill at the service of his fellows in their extreme distress, other than a hero. So, too, those who in the howling tempest man the lifeboat win the praise of all.—In the public service one may go to death morally certain. The captain sticks to his sinking ship that passengers everywhere may be assured that for them the perils of the sea are reduced, so far as human skill and courage can do it, to the minimum. The soldier goes on the forlorn hope to save the lives of his comrades. God Himself tells us how worthy are such sacrifices: "Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

If one be under the authority of others in those callings which involve the obligations of incurring great dangers for the public welfare, as the soldier, the sailor, the fireman, the policeman, the hospital nurse, etc., he need not examine whether circumstances be such as to warrant the exposure of his life. On the contrary their responsibility rests upon his superiors; his part is to obey orders.

It is unlawful to expose one's life to grave danger for the sake of showing off one's daring or dexterity. Hence theologians condemn such exhibitions as rope dancing, looping the loop, the flying trapeze and so forth. But they add that if, either by precautions or by his own skill, an individual so lessens the danger to life that it is no longer grave, these so far as he is concerned, are permissible.

We may now apply these principles to aviation. The record of the past year shows that the number of deaths resulting from it bears a shocking proportion to the number of persons engaged. Hence these take part in it at the imminent risk of their lives. Can they do so in conscience?

There may be two classes of aviators; those who study aviation scientifically for the public good, and those who make it a source of gain. The former are to be subdivided into those who study it of their own initiative, and those, military men especially, who study it under orders. To answer the question with regard to the first class one must consider the good to be obtained and the possibility of reducing the danger of death. Aviation clearly offers no such universal good as would allow its investigators to expose their lives without limit to serious danger. On the other hand it seems within certain limits to promise some utility to society, hence experimenting in it would be lawful, provided the risk of death can be reduced. It must be noted very carefully that this reduction of death risk is more than a condition sine qua non. It is an essential element of practical aviation. It is not aviation but safe aviation that will confer a benefit on mankind. Hence safety in aviation must be the principal object of scientific experiments. The improving of the machine, rather than length and speed of flight, must be sought first of all. Such experimenting implies sobriety and method, which are to be obtained by privacy. Experiments should be made, as a rule, in the presence of those only who are able by their scientific knowledge to give counsel as to what will make the art more secure. Of such private experimenting the motto should be that of all true science: "Festina lente." One step should be made before another is attempted, and the experimenter should be content to go forward step by step and not seek strides and leaps.

Such precautions would, in our opinion, make it lawful for one to engage of his own initiative in the scientific study of aviation. With regard to military men we remark that the utility of aviation appears more clearly in connection with their profession than with regard to the general public. Hence they are the more free to experiment in it. Moreover, as we have seen, their calling, supposes serious danger to life for the public's good, and they have to obey orders. Wherefore, though, as far as possible, they must use the precautions we have indicated, the chief responsibility for these rests upon their superiors.

As to the aviators who use art for gain, we do not see how, as things are to-day, their practice can be approved. Aviation is far more dangerous than rope dancing or the flying trapeze, and the constant recurrence of fatalities shows that the aviators neither have acquired the skill nor take the precautions to eliminate or lessen the peril. No useful end can be conceived as the result of their records and downward swoops and plunges, as the more scientific aviators admit. These and similar feats are undertaken only for the purpose of moving admiration by the skill and nerve they require. We admit the value of skill and nerve in men with a good prospect of life; and if such spectacular aviation can be made as safe as hunting and polo, we should be glad to see young men exchanging the hunter and the pony for the monoplane and biplane. But skill and nerve in men at the gates of death is worthless.

Some may think that the enormous prizes to be gained by such feats justify one in exposing his life to imminent peril. But this is not so. There is no proportion between the two. Moreover the means used to collect the money for the prizes, as well as to give them, is unlawful. The Aviation Meet has become a speculation. Spectators to furnish the funds have to be attracted. The performances, therefore, must be spectacular. In this each meeting must surpass its predecessor. The consequence is a steady rise in fatalities which cannot be justified.

The promoting of such meetings is to be looked upon in the same light as the performing in them. Whether the spectators individually are to be blamed is not so clear. As things are at present few will give much thought to their responsibility, and one here and there led to the spectacle by curiosity neither encourages it by his presence nor would his absence tend to prevent it. An exception should, however, be made when the spectator is a person of great social importance.

One word may be added of great practical utility. The aviators of the first class are obliged, according to the danger incurred, to put themselves in a state of grace. No one may take a definite risk of eternal death. Hence, should they fall into sin they must regain the grace of God by confession if possible, if not by a perfect act of contrition before attempting a flight. If they do this they will not be likely to go very far wrong in the matter of exposing themselves to danger.

HENRY WOODS, S. J.—in America.

Law.

"The Catholic Encyclopedia," was no doubt designed, by those who first conceived its plan, to be a monumental work—not a year book of Catholic information or a book to serve the purposes of its own generation, but the sort of book which should remain upon the shelves of libraries to speak with authority to all who might turn to it for help as long as the English language shall endure. This design was feasible because so many of the subjects treated are essentially enduring: a "Statesman's Year Book," dealing with the statistics and political conditions of the civilized world in this year, will be waste paper in 1915—at least for practical purposes—because the conditions it records will have changed; but an Encyclopedia of this kind deals mainly with immutable truths, or ascertained historical facts, or the views and sentiments of great thinkers who have long passed away from earth and can never change their minds.

This permanency of value in "The Catholic Encyclopedia" is strikingly illustrated in an astonishing series of eight articles, which occupy 36 pages of the latest (the ninth) volume. These articles are all under the heading "Law," with various modifications: first, Law, considered altogether in the abstract; then Canon Law, Civil Law as influenced by the Church; then Common Law, Divine Law, International Law, National Law, Roman Law. In all these articles there is no question of actual laws, which may be changed hereafter; the subject is always either eternal principles, which cannot change until abstract truth itself changes, or the facts of history which have built up systems in the past, and which cannot be retroactively affected by future events. As a basis for that knowledge of principles which would tend to make an enlightened citizen of a self-governing state, nothing in the English language—probably nothing in any written language—could be more effective, we take it, than these thirtysix pages. You might exhort a young man to study the science of law, as a preparation for the duties of citizenship, but, unless that particular young man happened to contemplate hanging out a shingle, and attempting a career at the Bar, his answer would certainly be: "Life is too short." But life is not too short for a calm, leisurely perusal of these eight articles, and then a reperusal, even if a man be busy ten hours in the day earning his living in any calling, however remote from the legal profession. And the effect of this course on an average intelligence would be, that the reader would understand more of what our colleges nowadays grandiosely term "science of civics" than half the men whose names adorn the shingles of his neighborhood.

An analysis of the means taken—the authors employed—by the editors of "The Catholic Encyclopedia" to secure this valuable digest, as it may be called, of all law human and Divine, is of some interest. Of the eight authors, three are lawyers in the conventional sense: John Willey Willis, of St. Paul, Minn. (Common Law); Walter George Smith, of Philadelphia (International Law); and Joseph I. Kelly, the Roman Law expert of the Gary Collection, Chicago (Roman Law). The author of "Canon Law" is M. Boudinhon, Director (Editor-in-Chief) of the "Canoniste Contemporain," of Paris. The remaining four are priests and professors in famous Catholic institutions of learning: The Rev. James J. Fox (Natural Law), is Professor of Ethics in the Catholic University of Washington; the Rev. T. Slater, S. J. (Divine Law), holds the same chair in the Jesuit House of Studies at St. Beuno's, Wales; the Rev. F. J. Schaefer (Influence of the Church on Civil Law) is Professor of Church History in St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., while the abstract introduction to the whole series is written by Father Victor Cathrein, S. J., Professor of Moral Philosophy in St. Ignatius College, Valkenburg, Holland. The diverse bearings of the whole vast subject are thus treated by four clergymen and four laymen, distributed between the United States—East and West—England, France, and Holland. A more perfect plan could hardly have been conceived for assembling in a relatively small space, and placing within reach of the average reader, all that is most likely to be of service in the diverse points of view of the subject.

A Sensible Merchant.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effetcs whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

Heart Trouble

Caused Dizziness, Weakness and Smothering Spells.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less, with some form of heart trouble. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found to be the most effective medicine on the market.

Mrs. F. Leslie Craig, 114 Erie Ave., Brantford, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble which caused dizziness, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of Dr.'s medicine but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and before I had finished one box I felt so much better I continued their use by taking two boxes. I highly recommend these pills to any one suffering from heart and nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

'Reginald, dear,' said the young wife, who was trying to do her own cooking, 'this recipe says 'first draw the fowl carefully.' How do you draw a chicken?'

'With a drawing knife, of course,' said the young husband, yawning.

'Didn't the grocer send one along with the bird?'

Sprained Arm.

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 25c

'Were you ever confronted by a robber?'

'Sure.'

'And did you play the part of a hero.'

'No, indeed, you can't throttle a gasmeter.'

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

For goodness sake, John, how long did you boil these eggs?"

"Just as long as you told me to, my dear!"

"Impossible! They're hard as bricks."

"I boiled them twelve minutes.'

"Twelve? Why, I told you that three minutes was long enough for an egg."

"Yes, dear—but I boiled four of them."

Mr 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.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Old man Washington's favorite cherry tree looked as if a cyclone had struck it.

'What do you know about this, son?' he queried.

'Father,' replied little George, I cannot tell a lie, I did it with my new aeroplane.'

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 50c.

Husband who fancies himself as a raconteur is, with his wife, paying his first call in a new neighborhood. He tells a humorous story with excellent results. His Proud Wife—Now tell hem your other story, dear.

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price25 cts.

Had Severe Pains In Back.

Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor.

"This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured."

For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, 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.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering direct specify "Doan's."