

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 4

BUSINESS MEN

Will require new supplies of

Office Stationery

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, Journals, 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.

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ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wave 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.

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HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

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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, 1900-2m.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

148 PRINCE STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910-1f

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, Thermometers.

A FINE STOCK OF SILVER GOODS.

E. W. TAYLOR,
South Side Queen Square, City.

Tea Party Supplies.

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 Annapolis 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.

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, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Labor Exchanges in Germany.

The German Empire embraces only 208,830 square miles, but has over 61,000,000 inhabitants. The wealth of the nation is not only great but is well distributed, more so than in any other country. The living conditions of the masses rank high. These conditions have not resulted from individual thrift alone. They are more to be attributed to that remarkable trait in the German character, the faculty for organization. The organization for solving labor problems is admirable for its effectiveness, and in this respect Germany stands far ahead of any other nation of the world.

There is an Imperial Labor Exchange to which belong about all of the smaller exchanges throughout the Empire. The principal office is at Berlin. This national exchange receives an annual subsidy from the government of \$7,500. There are over 700 labor exchanges in the empire and about 150,000 positions are filled every month. There are seven distinct types of labor exchanges, not including the private institutions which are run for profit and which supply the bulk of the domestic servant situation.

The Berlin Labor Exchange is the largest institution of its kind in the world. It is not a strictly municipal institution, although it receives an annual subsidy of \$1,000 from the city. Its control and financial responsibility are vested in a voluntary association of employers who contribute about \$2,500 annually. It makes a charge of five cents per head for registration, and the annual receipts from this monthly source are about \$2,500. In return for this registration fee the applicant is allowed the privileges of the waiting rooms of the building for three. The annual cost of running the exchange is \$16,000 to \$20,000.

The total number of applicants during 1908 was 158,000, of whom about 84,000 were placed in positions. The two large buildings occupied by this exchange were erected by one of the enforced labor insurance companies of the empire at a cost of about \$150,000. The exchange pays the insurance company a rent equivalent to about 3 per cent on the investment.

The main room of the exchange is the waiting room, which is large, warm, and well lighted, and is divided by sign posts into sections for non-skilled labor, apprentices, skilled labor of various kinds, etc. Men seeking work are supposed to sit in the sections allotted to their kind of work.

Repeatedly during the day the superintendent or his assistant comes into the waiting room and announces, before the proper section, the positions that are open. He states the nature of the work, wages, hours, etc., and the men desiring to apply hand up their registration cards, which are collected. Later these men are given cards which they present to their would-be employer, who selects his man, or men, and mails back to the exchange the cards of the other men. This indicates to the superintendent that the men have sought the position. Reports of vacancies come in rapidly during the day, and there is usually much activity around the place.

In the same building are reading rooms, access to which is free; bath-rooms, lunch rooms, tailor, repair shop, shoe repair shop, and buffet. The men spend their idle time reading, playing checkers, chatting, etc., and, on the whole, seem content. The many conveniences make the exchange rooms something on the order of a club. The laborers do not spend wearisome hours tramping about in all kinds of weather seeking employers, and the latter do not have to seek help through various channels, thus losing valuable time and money.

In the other building are waiting rooms for women seeking employment. The trades unions (not all of the skilled labor is organized), have their headquarters here and run their own labor bureaus in close co-operation with the general public exchange. Unskilled labor in Germany is not unionized.

It is astonishing to note the number of situations annually found for applicants through the Berlin Labor Exchange. Statistics show that in 1906, 39,000 men were placed; in 1907, 95,000; and in 1908, 84,000. This averages about 65 per cent of the total applicants. Many men find positions themselves through efforts of the exchange which are not accredited to it.

There are similar labor exchanges at Stuttgart, Munich, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Breslau, Strasburg, and Nuremberg. These are the largest in Germany, but there are numerous smaller ones. Through the 12 enumerated, nearly 500,000 persons annually find employment. Of the 12, nine are supported by the

municipalities, and of the remaining three, two (Berlin and Leipzig) receive a subsidy from the municipality.

The various exchanges keep in close touch with one another through the Imperial Labor Exchange. Charts are exchanged showing the positions each has listed that are yet unfilled, and the number of persons unemployed, and the nature of the work each desires. When it is necessary and justifiable, the traveling expenses of laborers are paid from one section to another, but this is not encouraged, as it easily leads to abuse. The State, which owns the railroads, allows workmen travelling to accept positions a big discount on their tickets. The thorough organization of these exchanges throughout the empire prevents what frequently happens in the United States, a surplus of unemployed labor in one section, and at the same time a labor famine in another.

The usual position taken by the labor exchanges during a strike is to notify the men registered of the positions made vacant, but, at the same time, to inform them fully of the strike conditions. The laborer can decide for himself just what he wishes to do. Some small local exchanges take sides in strikes.

The labor exchanges in Germany are playing an important role in the industrial and economic advancement of the empire. They bring the buyer and seller of labor into immediate communication. The waiting-room plan takes idle men off the streets, thus having a strong tendency to reduce crime. It enables men already employed, but on temporary jobs, to seek other positions while they are still engaged, thus bridging over, in many cases, a period of idleness. Men in positions unsatisfactory to themselves can seek better ones without leaving their places. This is done by registering with the labor exchange their applications, which state their capabilities, references, addresses, etc., so employers can readily communicate with them. The employers, through the labor exchange, have a wider range of material from which to select, and their individual needs can be quickly satisfied, if not through the local labor exchange then through a distant one, which will receive notice of the vacancy and the kind of man or men wanted.

The arbitration boards are the means of preventing many wasteful strikes, and this is well worth the subsidies voted to maintain the exchanges.—The Catholic Fortnightly Review.

Sin as a Joke.

Brilliant is the great wide "White Way." Thronged with pleasure seekers, obligations for the time being of all else. "On with the dance! Fill to the brim the sparkling glass! A merry life, even though it be a short one!" "Dum viribus, vivamus!" Packed are the theatres, fashionable or plebeian. The more seasonal the better they please the animal rabble. Crowded are the saloons. The gambling bells are thronged with the avartulous.

In supposedly reputable mercantile affairs and in politics, dishonesty and graft seem universal. "Business is business." That's enough to clear the crook. If accused of injustice his reply is a laugh. "They all do it. Business' customs tolerated make business law." The element of conscientious regulation of amusements and of business is an irreducible dream. The acknowledgment that for every idle, unjust, or immoral thought, word or deed every man must inevitably render an account to the God of justice and purity is ridiculed as absurd. Sin? Why that is only a joke!

Let us see whether it is or not and on whom the joke is. In general terms sin is a violation of law. To transgress the law of the state is a sin against the public weal. Does the state regard these offences as jokes? If so, the joke is responsible to the taxpayers, for the cost of all the judges, all the court officials, all the police, all the prisons, the reformatories and all the criminal trials. These are brought upon by the jokes of our fellow citizens.

An official of one of the largest prisons in the nation says that homicidal crime has increased during the last twenty-five years in the United States four hundred and fifty per cent; also, that the yearly cost of crime to the taxpayers is \$1,373,000,000. Is it a joke? Upon whom is the joke? Is it anything to be laughed at? Is anything to be regarded as of no consequence?

Now, add to this sum the annual cost of the construction and maintenance of battleships; add the expenses of the regular army and navy; add the annual cost of soldiers' homes. These all belong in the account, because they are the cost of wars past and wars future,

both of which must be charged up to somebody's offences against the state or nation. No sin, no war. No war, no military expense. What about the joke?

Now let us pass to something still more important. What is stated above is only the direct cost of sin. Now about the indirect. Who but God only can compute the cost of lives wrecked and shortened by sin; the cost of ruined homes, of all the sickness caused by violation of God's physical and moral laws, of all that is expended for lawyers, for physicians, for medicines, for hospitals, for insane asylums, for houses of refuge, for infant asylums, for the support of prostitutes by men worse than the harlots, for the cost of immoral theatres, saloons, gambling houses and track swindlers.

Add to this the extortions of predatory trusts, of cheating business men, add to this the cost of the armies and navies of the nations with whom our people trade and for which the money must be raised by taxation, either direct or indirect. Isn't sin against the state a great joke? Let us all laugh and enjoy it. Of course the taxpayer may not see that this joke keeps him poor. That must be a joke, too. Ask him.

Now, consider what sin is, and what it costs, not only in money, health and bodily suffering, but what it costs in immortal soul. Men who look beyond their pocket-book and their animal interests consider sin the very greatest possible evil. It is an insult to the divine wisdom of God Who made laws for our control and for our happiness here and hereafter. The sinner practically tells God that He does not know how men should be regulated, and that the sinner's way is better than God's way.

Sin is a repudiation of God's intelligence. It is disobedience, rebellion, ingratitude, contempt and insolence. Sin changed the angels of God into devils. It despoiled the human race of its primeval gifts, brought your death and mine into the world, and condemned us to every pain, sorrow and suffering that we have endured or that may yet come to us. Is sin a joke?

Sin is responsible for every crime ever committed, for every war, for every tyrant, for every torture or cruelty. It is the cause of every hunger, of every oppression and of every evil that humanity suffers. It is responsible for the loss of souls and for every torment suffered by the damned in Hell. It is the cause of every humiliation of Jesus Christ, of His agony in the Garden of Gethsemane, of His crown of thorns, of His scourging, of His crucifixion and death. It devastates the earth, it closes Heaven, it fills Hell. Is it a joke? On whom is the joke?—The Pilot.

Aloofness of some Japanese Christians.

The missionary in Japan, during his journeys through the country, sometimes unexpectedly finds a family of Christian natives living in an entirely pagan environment, and far from any mission station where they could attend Mass or perform their religious duties.

The explanation of their strange aloofness is that these people probably met with reverse of fortune, which impelled them to withdraw into obscurity, to pursue the toil they were assailed to undertake under the observation of their former neighbors. Very foolishly they are waiting to gather together a sum that will enable them to resume their former social position, before they return to a Christian community.

The great objections to this custom are, first, the fact that these voluntary exiles become careless in the practice of their religion; secondly, the probability that their children will marry among their pagan neighbors. The apostle must continually seek out these isolated and straying sheep of his flock.—Exchange.

Bishop Haylen of Namur, President of the Permanent Committee of Eucharistic Congresses, has recently been in Spain perfecting the arrangements for the twenty-second Congress, which will be held in Madrid, June 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, under the presidency of the Cardinal Primate, the Archbishop of Toledo, and the Bishop of Madrid. On June 29 there will be a solemn open-air Pontifical Mass, and in the afternoon the usual grand procession of the Blessed Sacrament to the altar of repose, which will be set up in the Square of the Almeida of the royal palace. The King and the royal family will assist. The next day Mass in the Monasterio will be celebrated at Toledo, followed by a night of adoration of the Blessed Sacrament at the famous shrine in the Escorial—America.

HAD HEART TROUBLE

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Jessie Kinney, Arkona, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night without any smothering feeling or hot flashes. I can recommend them highly to all persons in any way."

Price 50¢ per box, 3 for \$1.25, all paid in advance. Direct on receipts of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Though Christmas comes but once a year,

I wish it might be twice,

Said Will Jones, the little dear,

"Because I think it nice,"

But papa, reading Santa's bill,

Said, "Once is once to often, Will."

Sprained Arm.

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

"For tomorrow's official ceremony invitations have been issued to 200 of the leading residents of the district."

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.

Candidate—"What a fine baby!"
Baby—"Aw, kiss me big sister. She likes it and I don't."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"Do you assimilate your food suently?"
"No, I don't sah I buy it open an' honest, sah."

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."

"You are an optimist?"
"I am," replied Mr. Dustin Star, "I not only hope for the best, but I make practical arrangements to get it."

"What luck did that sheriff who went out after Siege Coach Charley have?"
"Pretty good," replied Three Finger Sam. "Charley didn't catch him."

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

"Mrs. Gaswell, while you were in Venice did you see the Bridge of Sighs?"
"Oh, yes, I saw what they called that, but my land, I've seen bridges ten times its size, without ever going out of Pennsylvania!"

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.

BOILS AND PIMPLES

Are caused together by bad blood, and unless you cleanse the system of the bad blood the boils or pimples will not disappear.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using the greatest blood purifier as it has done me much good. My face was covered with pimples, and being advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and have them removed I did so and I now have not a spot on my face.

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Pimples Cured.
Miss Eva A. Skinner, Granby, Que., writes:—"Two years ago I was troubled with boils on my neck and back, and could not get rid of them. A friend recommended me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using two bottles I was pleased to note the boils were entirely gone, and I have not been troubled with any since."

"I am pleased to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters as it has done me much good. My face was covered with pimples, and being advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and have them removed I did so and I now have not a spot on my face. Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."