

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 22

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 251



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 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. Dwellings—Six months 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.

Dwellings—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homesteaded date and cultivate 50 acres extra.

May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homesteaded patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homesteaded patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased 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 \$500.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence dates 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. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior
N. E.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111
C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916—11

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 14th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Vernon River, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next.

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 Vernon River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect May 1st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up			
P. M.	A. M.	Dep.	Arr.	P. M.	A. M.	Dep.	Arr.
3.30	6.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Hunter River	8.00	10.30	Dep. Hunter River	Arr. Charlottetown
4.50	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Emerald Jet.	6.48	8.55	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Arr. Charlottetown
5.40	7.30	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Emerald Jet.	6.05	7.55	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Arr. Charlottetown
6.06	7.45	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Borden	5.50	7.20	Dep. Borden	Arr. Charlottetown
6.55	8.20	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside	5.00	6.20	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown
5.00	6.30	Dep. Borden	Arr. Charlottetown	6.55	8.20	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside
5.50	7.30	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Arr. Charlottetown	6.05	7.45	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Emerald Jet.
6.00	7.45	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Arr. Charlottetown	5.30	7.25	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Emerald Jet.
6.42	8.15	Dep. Kensington	Arr. Charlottetown	4.48	6.45	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Kensington
7.25	9.00	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	4.10	6.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside
3.30		Dep. Summerside	Arr. Port Hill	11.00		Dep. Port Hill	Arr. Summerside
5.14		Dep. Port Hill	Arr. O'Leary	9.22		Dep. O'Leary	Arr. Port Hill
6.44		Dep. O'Leary	Arr. Alberton	8.03		Dep. Alberton	Arr. O'Leary
7.51		Dep. Alberton	Arr. Tignish	6.45		Dep. Tignish	Arr. Alberton
9.00		Dep. Tignish	Arr. Charlottetown	5.45		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Tignish
3.10		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Mount Stewart	11.10		Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr. Charlottetown
4.45		Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr. Morell	9.35		Dep. Morell	Arr. Mount Stewart
5.25		Dep. Morell	Arr. St. Peter's	8.55		Dep. St. Peter's	Arr. Morell
5.55		Dep. St. Peter's	Arr. Souris	8.25		Dep. Souris	Arr. St. Peter's
7.30		Dep. Souris	Arr. Charlottetown	6.50		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Souris
8.50		Dep. Elmira	Arr. Charlottetown	5.30		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Elmira
4.50		Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr. Cardigan	9.20		Dep. Cardigan	Arr. Mt. Stewart
6.05		Dep. Cardigan	Arr. Montague	8.03		Dep. Montague	Arr. Cardigan
6.45		Dep. Montague	Arr. Georgetown	7.33		Dep. Georgetown	Arr. Montague
7.30		Dep. Georgetown	Arr. Charlottetown	6.45		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Georgetown
3.10		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Vernon River	10.10		Dep. Vernon River	Arr. Charlottetown
4.55		Dep. Vernon River	Arr. Murray Harbor	8.20		Dep. Murray Harbor	Arr. Vernon River
7.05		Dep. Murray Harbor	Arr. Charlottetown	6.29		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Murray Harbor

ALL THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines), Moncton, N. B.
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton, N. B.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown that he has opened his New Dry Goods Store 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.
Jan. 1917.

**ADVERTISE IN THE
HERALD**

Grammar in The School

(John P. McNichols, S. J., in "America.")

An essential condition for a correct use of the mother-tongue is a ready knowledge of grammar. Some schools really teach grammar while others have the reputation of teaching it, whereas they hardly teach it at all. The excellence which the pupils display is due to home-training. Furthermore, some schools which are really making an intensive effort to impart a good training in this important subject are often accused of negligence, because there work is impaired by home conditions and by the general surroundings of the pupils. It may be worth while to examine these phenomena. They explain, at least in part, the contradictory opinion so often expressed, as to the value of formal grammar in the teaching of composition, whether written or oral.

Where formal grammar has been industriously pursued with-out a seemingly adequate return, there is a strong temptation to turn to the language-lesson, or to something which seems to promise better practical results. Where formal grammar has been skimped, there is a lack of exactitude and certainty, even where there is, general correctness in expression. This inexactitude and uncertainty manifest themselves especially in high school and college, wherever there is a question of acquiring a foreign language. The result of this manifestation is a clamour for more formal grammar.

Here as in everything else we must elude the golden mean. We should give a considerable amount of formal grammar, and we should make formal grammar fruitful of good by a very considerable amount of practical application. In etymology, for instance, we ought to drill, I insist on the word "drill," classes in the verb. We should drill them in the different voices, the different tenses, the different forms of the same tense. I know the many exponents of modern pedagogy object to drill on the score that it is work, and that school should play. I have no patience with these innovators. School is a preparation for life, and life is work. This does not mean that I would advocate grammar for grammar's sake. I would advocate grammar for composition's sake. With this end in view I would eliminate everything but the essentials. Nice questions of purely technical value I would relegate to specialists.

The principle which should guide us in the selection of matter from theoretical grammar should be non multa, sed multum, "not much, but 'muchly'." I would understand as constant insistence on a few essential principles. You have the parts of the verbs. Insist that they be used correctly. "I have saw," "I seen," "I have have did," "I done."

Reccentric Children

(Mother Janet Erskine Stuart)

Children of vivid imagination nervously excitable and fragile in constitution, rather easily fall into little eccentric ways which grow very rapidly and are hard to overcome. One of the commonest of these is talking to themselves. Sitting still making efforts to apply their minds to lessons for more than a short time, accentuates the tendency by nerve fatigue. In reaction against fatigue the mind falls into a vacant state and that is the best condition for the growth of eccentricities and other mental troubles. If their attention is diverted from themselves, and yet fixed with the less exhausting concentration which belongs to manual work this diversion into another channel, with its accompanying bodily movement, will restore the normal balance, and the little eccentric pose will be forgotten: this is better than being noticed and laughed at and formally corrected. Manual employments, especially if varied, and household occupations afford a great variety, give to children a sense of power in

Conditions in Belgium

The Manchester Guardian lately published a translation (from the Paris Temps) of a Belgian citizen to his son serving in the army of his country. which tells something of the trying conditions to which people of Belgium are subjected by their brutal masters. The following is an extract:—"From day to day the invaders appear more and more tyrannous. All the most necessary foodstuffs have been commandeered, and under much more odious conditions than the ordinary seizures of food, begin generally with the words: 'To ensure the feeding of the people we command.' Besides the produce of the National Committee, which rations us in a very insufficient fashion, I do not think there is a single sale of which is free. Just to show you how things are, I give some of the prices: A kilogram (2 1/2 pounds) of butter, 26 francs (about \$5.00); flour 12 francs (about \$2.30) per kilo; meat, 14 francs; fat, 40 francs; sugar, 12 francs; beans, 3 francs; coal, 1/2 franc (per kilo); eggs one franc each; a piece of soap costs five francs; a reef of cotton, 7 1/2 francs; slippers cost 110 francs, and a litre (1 1/4 pints) of petrol (gasoline) costs 12 francs. But apart from food so many other objects have been seized. Leather, clothes, cloth, copper, mattresses, metals of all kinds, india-rubber—all have been taken away from us. The requisitioning of copper has been made the object of particularly desperate resistance, and as there are searches every other day, hundreds of people in every town have been convicted, over-seized among them. But the spirit of resistance is only more strongly fortified thereby.

The worst of all, however, is the requisitioning of men who are reduced to slavery to force them against their will to work to the disadvantage of their country. You have heard talk of the unfortunate 'Zivilarbeiter' (civil labourers), taken by force to work on the railways and on the trenches at the front for a few centimes a day and a ridiculous food ration. Hundreds of these wretches have paid with their lives for refusing to do 'voluntary' labour and those who have returned permanent physical wrecks are more numerous still. Well, this was the comedy of the 'voluntary' labourers! These unfortunate people were put into prison (and under what conditions!) until they consented to sign a 'voluntary' engagement. When the engagement is signed the man draws his wage of eight francs a day and a little more food. Then there were the children of the schools that had been forcibly shut down for the winter "in order to ensure sufficient heating for the population." Hundreds of those young 'out-of-works' have been called upon either to do forced labour or to enter the Flemish University, which opened its arms wide to the trembling creatures. Those who refused were forcibly requisitioned; four of those carried off were fourteen years old, seven were fifteen, and twenty-two were only sixteen years of age. These school children have been sent off to work in the open in winter, badly fed and badly housed. Eight days later one of them was dead. Ah! it is all too horrible to dwell upon."

Nothing to Hold By

(Mother Janet Erskine Stewart.)

Conventionality has a bad name at present, and manners are on the decline, this is a fact quite undoubted. As to conventionalities it is assumed that they represent an artificial and hollow code, from the pressure of which all and especially the young should be emancipated. And it may well be that there is something to be said in favor of modifying them—in fact it must be so for all human things need at times to be revised and readapted to special and local conditions. To attempt to enforce the same code of conventions on human society in different countries, or at different stages of development, is necessarily artificial, and if pressed too far it provokes reaction, and in reaction we almost inevitably go to extreme lengths. So in reaction against too rigid conventionalities and a social ritual which was perhaps over-exacting, we are swinging out beyond control in the direction of complete spontaneity. And yet there is need for a code of conventions—for some established defence against the instincts of selfishness which find their way back by a short cut to barbarism if they are not kept in check.

Civilized selfishness leads to a worse kind of barbarism than a rude and primitive state of society, because it has more resources at its command, as cruelty with refinement has more resources for inflicting pain than cruelty which can only strike hard. Civilized selfishness is worse also that it has let go better things; it is not in progress towards a higher plane of life, but has turned its back upon ideals and is slipping on the down-grade without a check. We can see the complete expression of life without conventionalities in the unrestrained "hooliganism" with us, and its equivalents in other countries. In this we observe the characteristic product of bringing up without either religion, or conventions, or teaching in good manners which are inseparable from religion. We see the demoralization of the very forces which make both the strength and weakness of youth, and a great part of its charm of consequence, the light-heartedness, the exuberance which would have been so strong for good if rightly turned, become through want of this right impetus and control not strong, but violent, uncontrollable and reckless to a degree which terrifies the very authorities who are responsible for them, in that system which is bringing up children with nothing to hold by, and nothing to which they can appeal.

Using Daylight Hours

The schoolgirl who sits up till eleven or twelve to get her lessons has never commended herself to the sensible. For the growing girl who studies late may have her next day's lessons prepared, but she has paid too big a price for her preparation. No one under thirty should miss those precious hours of sleep from ten to midnight, and no one over thirty who is not robustly healthy. But that is not the viewpoint which today forces itself on our consideration. For no girl can study till eleven or twelve without using some sort of light for a number of hours. Gas or electricity mean fuel consumed. Kero-

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

HAD WORST CASE OF CONSTIPATION DOCTOR EVER KNEW.

Although generally described as a disease, constipation can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have equal for relieving and curing constipation and all its allied troubles. Mrs. F. Martin, Prince Albert, Sask., writes—"I had one of the worst cases of constipation my doctor said he had ever known, and Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cured me of it. My father-in-law had used them, in fact he was the one who gave them to me. A number of people around here use them, and they all say that they are the best pills they ever used."

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

Some oil, too, needs to be conserved. All of us have a certain amount of work to do and as far as possible we should do it in the hours of daylight. As the spring advances these hours of light increase. The sun rises before any but the most industrious. When we stop to think of it, there is something decidedly improper about sleeping away those hours of daylight and then claiming that it is unnecessary for us to use electricity for several hours in the evening in order to get our work done.

Some girls will remark casually that they do not like to get up early, and seem to think that settles the question. But a good many people nowadays are doing what they do not especially enjoy doing. When you think of the hardships our soldiers are enduring, the sacrifices our sailors have made, and of the risks which confront them at all times, it seems rather absurd to make your not liking a thing as an excuse for not serving your country.

Do you ever talk to yourself? Not intentionally. But frequently I suspect that my husband isn't listening.

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.

Young Gabber made quite a long speech at the club forum last night. What was he talking about? He didn't say.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

Medical Officer (posting man to labor battalion)—Do you think you are fit for really hard labor? Hard Case—Well, sir, some of the best judges have thought so.

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."

Mr. Pepper I don't believe there was a dry eye in the house when the curtain went down on the first act.

Mrs. Pepper—No; but there seemed to be the usual number of dry throats.

KIDNEYS SO BAD WOULD FAINT AWAY THAT WAY FOR TWO YEARS.

Those who have never been troubled with kidney troubles do not know the suffering and misery which those afflicted undergo. The dull pain, sharp pains, and quick twinges, all point to the fact that the kidneys require attention.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles. Mrs. Albert Williams, Edam, Sask., writes—"I have the greatest pleasure in telling you what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. Ten years ago I was so bad with my kidneys that I would faint away, and could not stand to do anything. I had been that way for two years, and had done all I could, but did not get any better until one day some one put a little book in our door, and I saw how another young girl had suffered like I was then, so I thought I would try them, and I am glad to say that after taking four boxes I have never had the same thing again. Thanks to 'Doan's.'" When asking for "Doan's Pills" see that you get the oblong grey box with the trade mark of a "Man's Head." Price 50c; put up by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.