The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES — CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1916 — VOL. XLV., No. 48

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 5th January, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years as required times per week on the route

Port Hill and Railway Station ,

from the 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Port Hill and Tyne Valley and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR.
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office.
ChTown, Nov. 22nd 1916
Nov. 22nd, 1916—3i

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 a 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 $3.00 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 a 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

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.,
Charlottetown

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
Note Books of Hand
Letter Heads
Receipt Books
Posters
Tickets
Bill Heads

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 2nd, 1916.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

Trains Outward, Read Down.					Trains Inward, Read Up.			
					A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
P. M	A. M.	A. M.	Dep.	Charlottetown Ar.	11.40	10.15		10.20
3.45	11.50	7.35	"	Hunter River "	10.36	9.20		9.03
5.00	1.15	8.30	"	Emerald Jct. "	9.59	8.48	6.15	8.00
5.45	2.06	9.02	"	Kensington "	9.27	8.23	5 30	
6.22	2.49	9.27	Ar.	Summerside Dep.	8.00	8.00	4.50	
		P. M.						
8.10		12.15	Dep.	Summerside Ar.	8.45	5.05		
9.08		1.57	"	Port Hill "	7.48	3.31		
9.57		3.32	"	O'Leary "	7.03	2.07		
10.38		4.40	"	Alberton "	6.19	12.55		
11.15		5.40	Ar.	Tignish Dep.	5.45	12.00		
Tues &Sat	Mon. Wed. Thur. & Fri.	Tues. & Sat				Tues. &Sat.		
						P. M.		
8.55	8.55	6.30	Dep.	Emerald Jct. Ar.		8.35		7.50
9.30	9.50	7.25	Ar.	Cape Traverse Dep.		8.00		7.00
P. M.		A. M.						
3.00		6.50	Dep.	Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	5.50		
4.10		8.40	"	Mt. Stewart "	8.35	4.10		
4.36		9.17	"	Morell "	8.07	3.24		
4.57		9.47	"	St. Peter's "	7.44	2.50		
6.00		11.15	Ar.	Souris Dep.	6.40	1.25		
7.10			Ar.	Elmira Dep.	5.30			
		A. M						
4.15		8.50	Dep.	Mt. Stewart Ar.	8.35	3.50		
5.04		10.00	"	Cardigan "	7.40	2.39		
5.25		10.30	"	Montague "	7.16	2.10		
6.00		11.10	Ar.	Georgetown Dep.	6.40	1.30		
A. M.	P. M.					A. M.		P. M
8.10	3.10		Dep.	Charlottetown Ar.		9.45		5.35
9.50	4.25		"	Vernon River "		8.31		4.01
11.45	5.55		Ar.	Murray Harbor Dep.		7.00		2.00

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

FARMERS
—AND—
STOCK MEN!

We have a large supply of

FEEDS

On hand which we are selling at lowest possible prices.

Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Cracked Corn, Cornmeal, Linseed Meal, Calf Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Molassine Meal, Shorts, Feed, Flour, Cracked Mixed Grain, Wheat for Feed, Hay, Oats' etc.

Poultry Supplies

Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

P. O. Drawer 38. | Phone 70

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES
COVERED HIS FACE.
B.B.B. Cured Him.

All diseases and blemishes of the skin are caused by the blood being in an impure condition

The best blood cleansing medicine on the market to-day is Burdock Blood Bitters, a medicine that has been in use for over 40 years, so you do not experiment when you buy it.

Mr. Lennox D. Cooke, Indian Path, N.S., writes: "I am writing you a few lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. My face was covered with pimples. I tried different kinds of medicine, and all seemed to fail. I was one day to a friend's house, and some they advised me to use B. B. B. so I purchased two bottles, and before I had finished the second I was getting better. I got two more, and when they were finished I was completely cured. I find it is a great blood purifier, and I recommend it to all."

B. B. B. is manufactured only by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPTHERIA.

She looked at him doubtfully after the proposal. "The man I marry," she said, "must be both brave and brainy."

"Well," he declared, "I think I can lay just claim to being both."

"I admit you are brave," she replied, "for you saved my life when our boat upset the other day; but that wasn't brainy, was it?"

"It certainly was," he returned. "I upset the boat on purpose."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headach Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

An adjoining suburb had a "buy at home" week. One of the features was an automobile parade. There, says the editor of the Chicago New World, we saw our butcher riding in his limousine, our grocer in his coupe, our milkman in his Victoria, our druggist in his Sedan, while we stood on the sidewalk looking on. On the whole it was a pretty good argument for buying elsewhere.

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.

"The school mistress in interested in you, dad," said Tommy.

"How's that, my boy?" inquired the startled parent.

"Well six times to-day she told me to sit down and behave myself. She said she wondered what kind of a father I had."

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

Suburbanite—"Are you in favor of abolishing capital punishment?"

Farmer—"No, siree! If it was good enough for my forefathers, it's good enough for me."

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

WAS TROUBLED WITH HER LIVER
FOR FIVE YEARS.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, etc.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They will clear away all the effete matter which collects in the system and thus do away with constipation and all its allied troubles.

Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Brittania Bay, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with my stomach and liver for the past five years, and have had constipation causing headache, backache and dizzy spells, and sometimes I would almost fall down. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining any relief.

I commenced using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they have cured me. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they are all very much pleased with the results they have obtained from their use."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, 25c. a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

The Morality of Strikes.

Since all strikes depend for their effectiveness on concerted action, which can be best secured through the medium of labor unions, it is essential in any discussion of the morality of strikes to lay down from the outset the clear principle that labor unions are licit, says J. Harding Fisher, S. J., in America. There is no reason in justice why men should not band together for mutual protection and improvement, provided that their organizations respect the rights of others and limit their activities to the promotion of the legitimate interests of their members. The right to form associations of this kind is guaranteed by common and statutory law, has the sanction of Pope Leo XIII, and is founded in the nature of man. This right, however, does not impose on employees a corresponding duty of employing unionized labor. If employers see, or think they see, in labor unions a menace to their freedom, they are not obliged to expose themselves to the possibility of their domination. There was a time, in the beginning of the past century, when the courts were disposed to regard organizations similiar to the present labor unions as dangerous to the peace of the community, and liable to indictment under the charge of conspiracy, but, with the progress of years, public sentiment has changed, so that now not only have they the sanction of State and Federal legislation but its encouragement as well.

Nor is this surprising, for the ethical foundation of this position is unassailable. The workman's labor is his own. He has, therefore, the right to dispose of it, and to insist that it be employed under reasonable conditions and be given a just remuneration. As a consequence he also has the right to take the means necessary to secure such conditions and such remuneration. Experience has demonstrated that, ordinarily, the only means of securing this twofold object is united action. Moneyed interests are sometimes disposed to exact labor under intolerable conditions, and to give in return the lowest possible wage for which men can be forced to work, regardless of the fact that the sum given may be quite inadequate for the decent support of the workman's family. Unprotected laborers on the other hand, especially when goaded on by the cries of hungry children, are helpless against the immense resources of capital! They have long recognized this, and have formed associations that have for their purpose the obtaining of the legitimate common good by legitimate means. One of these legtimate means is the strike, which is variously defined, but is admitted by all to be a concerted withdrawal of employees from work, with the purpose of forcing employers to accede to their employees' demands. Moralists are unanimous in pronouncing iustifiable this method of compelling employers to ameliorate the conditions of labor. They admit the possibility of abuse in the use of the strike, but at the same time they maintain that the strike is an absolutely licit weapon, provided it is invoked to remedy a grievance of a serious nature; that other methods of reaching a settlement have been tried and found unvailing; that it offers well-founded hopes of success, and that the good to be derived from it is of such a character as to counterbalance the evils it entails. The reason for this position is clear. There is nothing morally wrong in refusing to work under unjust or unreasonable conditions, nor is the character of this act changed by the fact that many men concur in it simultaneously, for the supposition is that the grievance is common to all. What they may do individually they may do collectively. True, the strike is not a measure that the moralists ordinarily advise; on the contrary they hold that it should be appealed to only in the last resort, for its success is doubtful; at its conclusion the strikers are often no better off than at the outset, and almost inevitably excesses are committed in its progress. Despite this, in itself, supposing the necessary conditions fulfilled, the strike is legal and licit.

Nor is a strike legal and licit only when the employees are victims of flagrant injustice. They may also strike in order to realize a legitimate desire to better their position, and to obtain a greater share in the general profits to which they contribute so largely. This is true even though they are at the time receiving the minimum living wage and are not obliged to work under intolerable conditions. Such desires and demands are just, as long as they do not exceed the maximum wage. It is to be noted, however, that the employers are not obliged in justice to give more than the minimum wage, though in certain cases they might be obliged to do so in charity. There is a difficulty about cases where the strikers have bound themselves by contract for a specified period and nevertheless "walk out" before it has elapsed. But this difficulty is hardly practical. for labor leaders, in ordering a strike under such circumstances, never fail to allege that the refusal to abide by the contract is justified by grave reasons; for example that the employers have failed to abide by their side of the contract; that the contract has become iniquitous or was unjust from the beginning. These claims, however, must be determined in each particular case by an examination into the facts, and care must be taken that difficulties be not stressed beyond their value. The mere lowering of wages for instance, would not in itself be an injustice, if, in periods of extreme financial depression, economic conditions rendered this action imperative. It would be wrong to maintain that the whole brunt of hard times should be borne exclusively by the employers, but at the same time they may bear their share of the burden, and reduce their own profits proportionately to their reduction of wages. On the other hand the mere refusal on the part of the employees to abide by the terms of the contract would not of itself constitute an act of injustice, if the contract was inquitious from the beginning and was entered into by the employees under the moral compulsion of the fear of starvation. Employers are prone to regulate wages solely by the marketable value of labor, but Christian ethics insist that other factors, besides supply and demand should be taken into account in fixing the scale of wages. Where employees have been compelled against their will to accept for their labor remuneration that is inadequate for the proper maintenance of their families, they are quite within their rights if they seize a favorable opportunity to force their employers by equitable means to redress the wrong. If the actual conduct of strikes consisted solely in cessation from labor there would be no difficulty whatever in deciding on their morality; as practically carried out, however, they frequently entail losses on innocent persons. If the strike is based on clear injustice on the part of employers, the latter's losses may be left out of account for they may be attributed to the employers' misdeeds or their own free choice to suffer a present loss in order to retain greater profits. But what of the employees who do not wish to strike, but prefer to work under existing conditions rather than endanger their present means of sustenance? And what of those other men, not yet employees, who are willing to accept work at the employers' terms? Both these classes are prevented from working by the strikers, because it is essential for the strike's success that the employers' embarrassment should not be relieved. How far are the strikers justified in preventing innocent men from retaining their positions or taking those vacated by the strikers?

First of all it is morally wrong for the strikers to do such men personal violence. On the other hand they may exert moral compulsion on actual or prospective employees; that is, they may resort to persuation, exhortation, and even threats of exclusion from the union and from the advantages connected with it. This is not in itself evil and, under the circumstances, to do it would not be reprehensible, for it is a necessary means of defence, and the loss to the individuals excluded from positions by the united opposition bears no comparison to the far greater good that a much larger body of men hoped to attain. It is partly by such methods that the entire laboring class of the United States has been enabled to escape from economic slavery, and the detriment of the few is negligible when compared with the good of the many. Another element enters into the problem, considerably complicating it. Strikes, as a rule, are not merely a trial of strength between two disputants, with the sympathy of the public divided between them; they often entail very serious consequences for whole classes of people who are in no way party to the dispute, and involve them in much inconvenience and discomfort and, at times, financial loss. How far may employers and employees disregard these regrettable but inevitable effects to their action? First of all, if there is downright injustice on either side, the leaders of that side are responsible for all the losses which their injustice, entails, and are under the obligation of making restitution to the full extent of their culpability. If neither side is guilty of injustice, but both are struggling to safeguard respective interests, the strike takes on the character of an act which has two effects, one good and the other bad. The bad effect is always to be allowed to take place, provided the good effect outweighs the evil. The public is willing and prepared to put up with a certain amount of discomfort and even loss, in order that justice may be done or legitimate interests advanced; but this discomfort and loss must be reduced to the minimum necessary for the attainment of the object. In the measure in which this minimum is exceeded, the strike is illicit. This principle affects both employers and employees. It is a matter of justice to the public that the disputants should come to terms or effect a compromise, if this is possible, without involving innocent persons in the effects of the quarrel. Where this is impossible, the extent to which either side may hold out, and either directly or indirectly extend the strike, depends on the proportion that exists between the good they reasonably hope to gain and the evils the innocent public must endure.

Consistory In Rome, December.

It is officially announced that the Pope will hold a Consistory December 4th when he will create ten new Cardinals. These will include, as reported, the Archbishops of Rennes, Rouen, Lyons and Requena, Monsignor La Fontaine, Patriarch of Venice; Monsignor Sbarretti, the former Apostolic Delegate in Canada; Monsignor Rapuzzi, former Major Domo and Monsignors Boggiano, former Apostolic Delegate to Mexico and secretary of the Holy Office; Marini, secretary of Apostolic Segnatura; and Giorgi, secretary of the Congregation of the Council. Although several changes may be made in the above list before the Consistory, these names have been sent out as practically certain. Cardinal Scapinelli, Nuncio Apostolic at Vienna, and Cardinal Fruewirth. Nuncio Apostolic at Munich, are going to Rome, to receive the Cardinalitial insigina from the hands of the Pope.