

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 19



### Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 31st Mar, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector.

### Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over-sight 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

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

### Time Table in Effect February 21st, 1918

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward Read Up			
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.		
2.00	6.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 5.30	10.30			
3.33	7.00	Dep. Hunter River	Arr. 4.18	9.55			
4.30	7.30	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Arr. 3.35	7.55			
	8.20	Dep. Borden	Arr. 2.30				
		Dep. Summerside	Arr. 11.00				
		Dep. Port Hill	Arr. 9.22				
		Dep. O'Leary	Arr. 8.03				
		Dep. Alberton	Arr. 6.45				
		Dep. Tignish	Arr. 5.45				
		Dep. Summerside	Arr. 11.00				
		Dep. Port Hill	Arr. 9.22				
		Dep. O'Leary	Arr. 8.03				
		Dep. Alberton	Arr. 6.45				
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		Dep. Port Hill	Arr. 9.22				
		Dep. O'Leary	Arr. 8.03				
		Dep. Alberton	Arr. 6.45				
		Dep. Tignish	Arr. 5.45				

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 184 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

## LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

## St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONES 111

## C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916-17

## Children And Manual Work

(Mother Janet Erskine Stuart.) We ourselves who have to do with children must first appreciate the realities of life before we can communicate this understanding to others or give the right spirit to those we teach. And the "realities of life" may stand as a name for all those things which have to be learned in order to live, and which lesson-books do not teach. The realities of life are not material things, but they are very deeply wrought in with material things. There are things to be done, and things to be made, and things to be ordered and controlled, belonging to the primitive wants of human life, and to all those fundamental cares which have to support it. They are best learned in the actual doing from those who know how to do them; for although manuals and treatises exist for every possible department of skill and activity, yet the human voice and hand go so much further in making knowledge acceptable than the text book with diagrams. The dignity of manual labor comes from seeing it well done, it is shown to be worth, doing and deserving of honor.

Something which cannot be shown to children, but which will come to them later on as an inheritance, is the effect of manual work upon their whole being. Manual work gives balance and harmony in the development of the growing creature. A child does not attain its full power unless every faculty is exercised in turn, and to think that hard mental work alternated with hard physical exercise will give it full and wholesome development is to ignore the province of its faculties. Generally speaking children have to take the value of their mental work on the faith of our word. They must go through a great deal in mastering the rudiments of say, Latin grammar (for the honey is not yet spread so thickly over this as it is now over the elements of modern languages).

Physical exercise is a joy to healthy children, but it leaves nothing behind as a result. Children are proud of what they have done and made themselves. They lean upon the concrete, and to see as the result of their efforts something useful, as a witness to their power and skill, this is a reward in itself, and needs no artificial stimulus, though to measure their own work in comparative excellence with that of others adds an element that quickens the desire to do well. Children will go quietly back again and again to look, without saying anything, at something they have made with their own hands, their eyes telling all that it means to them, beyond what they can express.

With its power of ministering to harmonious development of the faculties manual work has a direct influence on fitness for home and social life. It greatly develops good sense and aptitude for dealing with ordinary difficulties as they arise. In common emergencies it is the "handy" member of the household whose judgment and help are called upon not by the brilliant person or one who has specialized in any branch, but the one who can do common things and can invent resources when expedients fail.

Manual work likewise saves from "eccentricity" or helps to correct it. "Eccentricity" may appear harmless and even interesting, but in practice it is found to be a drawback, "enfolding" some sides of a character, throwing the judgment at least on some points out of focus. In children it ought to be recognized as a defect to be counteracted. When people have an overmastering genius which of itself marks out for them a special way of excellence, some degree of eccentricity is easily pardoned, and almost allowable. But eccentricity unaccompanied by genius is mere uncorrected selfishness, or want of mental balance. It is selfishness if it could be "corrected" and is not, because it makes exacting from others without return. It will not adapt itself to

them but insists on being taken as it is, whether accepted or not. A best, eccentricity is a morbid tendency liable to run into extremes when its habits are undisturbed. An excuse sometimes made for eccentricity is that it is a security against any further mental aberration, perhaps on the same principle that inoculation produces a mild form of disease is sometimes a safeguard against their attacks. But if the mind and habits of life can be brought under control, so as to take part in ordinary affairs without attracting attention or having exemptions and allowances made for them, a result of a far higher order will have been attained. To recognize eccentricity as selfishness is a first step to its cure, and to make oneself serviceable to others is the simplest corrective. Whatever else they may be "eccentricities" are not generally serviceable.

## Venice The Beautiful

The loss or the destruction of any city is a thing greatly to be deplored. When, however, intimate associations make that city so to say, the heirloom of the race, the loss is absolutely irreparable. For a time it was greatly to be feared that the city of Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic, might be subject to ruthless destruction on the part of the enemy. Certain places in this world are so intimately bound up with the history and traditions of the nations that they belong to the whole race. Their injury or loss inflicts a deep pain on the race itself.

Such is Venice. On every hand we behold names and objects that have become an integral part of our intellectual heritage. The very mention of the name evokes a whole phalanx of historical characters—warriors, poets, painters, rulers, churchmen—familiar to every student of history. This constellation of twinkling stars reflected on the shimmering waves of the Adriatic, is in a sense the possession of mankind. The world of painting would suffer immeasurably were the Venetian masters—Tintoretto, Giorgione, Carpaccio, the Bellinis, and the incomparable Titian—eliminated from the scene.

The commercial supremacy of this wonderful city, enabled the Venetians to open up the treasure houses of the Orient and to import thence much of the splendor of the East. The indomitable spirit of her navigators taught the world the value, and the advantages of maritime daring. The terrible Council of Ten was but the epitome of Venetian intrepidity turned into the channel of selfish depots.

That wonder of the world, the Church of St. Mark, is worth almost half the glories of Europe. The story of old Dandolo and the Doges of Carnegio, and other names, forms an intensely interesting chapter in European history. San Marco, the Rialto, Marco Polo. These are names to compare with in the literary world. The spirit of the times was well illustrated by the superb Emperor Charles who stopping to pick the brush dropped by the great Titian, thus answered the astonishment of the courtiers: "A Titian is worthy to be served by a Caesar."

## Guilty By-Standers

Abraham Lincoln once wrote a letter that has become historical, to Elizabeth Cobling. In the course of his remarks the great President used those memorable words: "He who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. The man

who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy—much more if he talks ambiguously, talks for his country with "but's" and "ifs" and "ands."

The fact that there are still ambiguous patriots in our midst, shows that human nature has not changed much since the days of '61. It is difficult to understand the position of the man—he calls himself a citizen—who can remain indifferent to the perils of the needs of his country. Love of parents is a natural virtue; so is love of one's country. The man who lacks this virtue in either case is an unnatural monster. Nearly two thousand years ago certain people lost their national existence, their right to a flag, and wandered as strangers on the face of the earth. Since that time these people, the Jews, have mingled with the various people of earth, identifying themselves with these nations, retaining certain characteristic traits, but devoid of nationality. Wherever they have made their home they have been found loyal to the respective governments.

The guilty bystanders in our midst, however, are those who have a flag, a national existence, but a repugnance for both. They are like men who would destroy the ship on which they travel in order to trust themselves to the mercies of the deep. They claim protection from a government which they ridicule and ignore, they despise the country to which they owe their home and possessions; things that were denied them in the land of their birth. They take no active part in the country which shields them, and they know not the meaning of the loyalty or of gratitude. If justice were meted out to them they would be deprived of their possessions, handed the few wretched objects they brought here with them, headed for Ellis Island, and sent back to their original misery.

## Looking for Reproof

("A Looker-On," in the Pilot)

When individuals insist on applying sermons, editorials and general remarks to themselves, it is a pretty good sign, that the same however intended, have struck home. It would seem to be the part of common sense if not uncommon wisdom to extract from them whatever lesson and benefit there may be, instead of looking abroad for a scape-goat. If a man's conscience is clear it takes considerable demonstration to convince him that others regard him as worthy of the condemnation, but if it is uneasy he is practically looking for reproof. Not only this, already at odds with his conscience and ready to detect evil intent where there is none he follows up this process with a long speech from the dock endeavouring to justify himself to a public that is not thinking about him at all.

All this argues a good supply of egotism. Really this world is a very busy place and comparatively few have the time to arouse animosity and increase the number of their enemies unless there is a strong compelling motive. The average man wants a quiet life if he can get it on decent terms. Hence when someone, you or I, for instance, imagines that he is the object of almost universal attack; it is a gratuitous assumption not to be estimated.

There is a notice in the grandstand of baseball fields that the management is not liable for injuries caused when being hit by the ball. When you attend the game you take that risk. The only way to escape comment, that worries your ears is to become an anchorite. But for ordinary purposes it is worth while following the rule:

"If the cap fits you wear it and keep still about it."

## 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.

## HAD A VERY BAD COLD and COUGH

### DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HER.

Mrs. C. Dresser, Bayfield, Ont., writes:—I want to tell you of the benefit I got from your medicine.

Last winter I had a very bad cold and cough, but after taking two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I was cured. I think it is about one of the best cough syrups that I know of. I always keep a bottle of it in the house so I can keep it when I want it.

The other week I told an old lady about "Dr. Wood's." She had been sick for three weeks with bronchitis, and had been getting medicine from the doctor, but did not seem to be getting much better. She got one bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and she says it has done her more good than all the doctor's medicine she had been taking.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, and this makes it the best remedy for coughs and colds.

The genuine is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c, and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Visiting Cards

The origin of visiting cards has long been attributed to Louis XV of France. Later researches prove that in 1572 a nobleman named Giacomo Contarini employed a small square of parchment, with his name and arms, to communicate with his brother, a student of Padua University. In Bologna too, professors used to nail a scrap of paper, with their name, on the floor of their studies when they did not wish to be disturbed.

From Italy the usage of cards spread to France; and, as they were the exclusive privilege of the rich, they were usually ornamented with drawings, miniature paintings, arabesques, and mottoes. Only toward the middle of the eighteenth century did they become objects of use.

Nowadays they are probably regarded as an almost necessary element of the little social amenities of life.

A special lamp for soldiers and sailors is to burn at the Shrine of Our Lady of Solace, Coney Island, N. Y. The lamp will continue indefinitely, and the names of those deposited at the shrine will remain there to be prayed for during the period of the war.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

"I haven't paid a penny for repairs on my machine in all the ten months I've had it!" said the motorist.

"So the man who repaired it told me!" said a friend in corroboration.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA

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.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

## SHARP PAINS SHOT THROUGH HEART.

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet don't know it.

Every once in a while a pain will shoot through the heart, but little attention is paid to it at the time, and it is only when a violent attack comes that the weakness of the heart is apparent.

There is only one cure for the weak heart and that is Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. H. A. Young, 88 Haver St., Toronto, Ont., writes:—I used to have sharp pains shoot through my heart, suffered from shortness of breath, and was so nervous I could not sleep at night. A friend advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after one box I found great relief. Three boxes completely cured me.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.