The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1920 — VOL. XLVIII. NO. 9

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE:

NEWSON BLOCK

Charlottetown

Branch Office, Georgetown.

LIME

We have on hand quantity of

St. John LIME!

In Barrels Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over sight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourse against loss by fire is

ACT NOW. CALL UP

DEBLOIS BROS.,

Water Street, Phone 251

Canadian-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. Duties—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. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 extra acres. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead 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 $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably 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. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Job Printing Done At The Herald

Minard's Liniment the Lumberman's friend.

Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island.

Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the season exclusive of adjournment.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated, The Private Bills Committee, to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees ba paid for t same into the hands of the Clerk of the House

41 No Bill naving for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,

Clerk Legislative Assembly.

On 279 Special Trains, C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 757,400 Troops have travelled over Government Railways.

Thousands arrive each week at Halifax and are sent forward to Dispersal Areas.

Since the war began in 1914 up to March 1st, when S.S. Belgic disembarked her returned soldier passengers at Halifax 757,400 troops have been carried on special trains over the Canadian Government Railways.

The first train which carried troops over the Government Railways the year the war was declared was numbered one and all special troop trains to and from Halifax since that time have been numbered consecutively. The last train from the Belgic was on Saturday No 1279. Each train averages about twelve cars with an average of 50 men to a car, which figures up a total of 767,400 men carried. Of course in addition to this thousands of soldiers have journeyed between Montreal and Halifax by regular trains during the past four years.

The movement of troops back to Canada is now approaching its greatest activity. Last Sunday 5000 arrived at Halifax by the transports Lapland and Belgic and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

S. S. Megantic with soldiers and dependants arrived Wednesday and S. S. Adriadic is due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively all summer.

The process of disembarkation at Halifax is being carried on without a hitch, and there is a fine system of co-operation between the Military and the Railway officials.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect January 19th, 1920

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

Trains Outward, Read Down.					Trains Inward, Read Up		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
2.45	12.40	6.25	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	6.35	10.40	12.40
3.59	2.14	7.21	Hunter River		5.37	9.03	11.24
4.45	3.05	7.55	Arr. Emerald Jct.		5.00	8.05	10.38
6.10		8.45	Arr. Borden	Dep.	4.10	6.40	
4.10		6.40	Dep. Borden	Arr.	6.10	8.45	
5.00	3.05	8.05	Emerald Junction		4.40	8.10	10.38
5.34	3.53	8.42	Kensington		3.53	7.15	10.03
6.05	4.35	9.20	Arr. Summerside	Dep.	3.20	6.45	9.30

Tues. Thur. Sat. A.M.					Mon. Wed. Fri. P.M.	A.M.
6.20		11.30	Dep. Summerside	Arr	12.20	9.00
7.23		2.14	Port Hill		10.41	7.58
8.18		2.44	O'Leary		9.21	7.03
9.08		3.51	Alberton		8.02	6.13
9.45		5.00 P.M.	Arr. Tignish	Dep.	7.00	5.35

	Mon. Wed. Fri. A.M.				Mon. Wed. Fri. P.M.
P.M 3.10	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	10.10	6.10
4.30	8.55	Mount Stewart		8.55	4.30
5.00	9.32	Morell		8.22	3.35
5.22	10.02	St. Peters		8.00	3.00
6.30	11.35	Arr. Souris	Dep.	6.50	1.35

P.M.				A.M
7.50		Arr. Elmira	Dep.	5.35

	Mon Wed Fri A.M.				Mon Wed Fri P.M.
P.M. 4.35	9.10	Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr.	8.50	4.10
5.27	10.20	Cardigan		7.48	2.48
5.51	11.00	Montague		7.23	2.10
6.25	11.40	Arr. Georgetown	Dep.	6.45	1.25

Daily ex. Sat & Sun P.M.	Sat. Only P.M.			Sat. Only A.M	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. A.M.
3.30	4.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	10.25	10.40
5.15	5.15	Vernon River		9.09	8.45
7.25	6.45	Arr. Murray Har.	Dep.	7.30	6.45

Except as noted, all the above Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.

W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Look! Read! Realize.

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine !! !! !!
We study the business We know what suits a young man

we knowwhat suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the mar who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W H Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from.... **$30.00** to **$48.00**

Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... **$15.00** to **$36.00**

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to Success

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Priec..... **$1.00** to **$4.00**

Underwear

Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit **$1.90** to **$5.50**

MacLELLAN BROS.

Supporting the Church a Duty

Is the "generus support" of the parish church and of Catholic enterprises an act of charity merely, or is it a duty which involves moral obligations? Writing n the February Messenger of the Sacred Heart on the League intention for the coming month, Father M. Gannell finds that a good many Catholics seem to think that when they make an offering they do so only because they like their pastor, or because they wish to do a work of mercy. Indeed they consider this contribution an "alms," and experience, in the act of giving, a delightful glow of benevolence, "just as when they help the beggar at their door." But "the Church is no beggar," the writer continues.

It is no object for almsgiving. We are no more entitled to self congratulation, when we put our contribution on the plate, than when we pay our fare on the street car. One is no more an alms than the other. It is no more an alms to support the Church than it is an alms to pay our taxes to the Government. The only difference is that the State imposes our taxes by fixed law and enforces their payment by penaltiec, whereas the Church appeals to us as a mother, leaves the amount to be suggested by our own generosity and lays down no threats, if we fail her. But the Church has just as much right to our suppsrt as the State has, if not more. The visible Church on earth is a perfect society in the same strict sense as the State. It is a spiritual Government. It has its rules, its institutions, its manifold organizations. It is administered by men, not angels. It is operated by the aid of material resources. And, like the State, it depends for these resources on the contribution of its members. For this reason the Church has the same right as the State to levy taxes on her subjects. If she does not do so, if she does not pursue with her censures those who evade their duty, this does in no way abrogate our obligation, and ought not to stifle our generosity, but to foster it.

Both by the dictates of the natural law and according to positive law, Catholics are bound to maintain their churches and to support the clergy, who are "worthy of their meat," because they bring to Heaven the faithful committed to their care. But quite as important nowadays as the upkeep of the parish church and the support of its priests is the proper equipment of the parochial school with everything that is required for giving our boys and girls a thorough education. This means that the pupils of the Catholic school should not only be taught their religion and how to practice it, but that they must also receive from their teachers so good a training in all other branches that they can successfully compete afterwards with the graduates of the public schools.

But the devoted Sisters who have made possible the magnificent parish school system of this country cannot maintain a fitting standard of efficiency in their educational work unless the faithful realize better the duty of giving. For the teaching Orders and Congregations now find the cost of educating and supporting their Sisters more than double what it was before the war, but their income unhappily, has not increased in anything like the same proportion. So if those who particularly pray each morning next month "for generous support the Church" will keep especially in mind the needs of the Sisters and will also strive to act promptly on the good inspirations the prayers suggests, our parish schools will no doubt continue to maintain their present excellence. For unless they are kept up to the mark, they will not be well attended, and if our schools are not kept full of children now, twenty years hence our churches will not be well attended either, for an empty church is the logical sequence of an empty school. And if the Religious Congregations cannot keep Bishops and pastors constantly supplied with a large, zealous and well trained body of Sisters, our parish school system will be badly crippled and the Church's progress in country seriously retarded.—America.

Acme of Partisanship

Partisanship has rarely made a more pitiful spectacle than i being presented at Washington by the Republican majority in the United States Senate. Lost majority, in its determination t humiliate President Wilson, and discredit his party by compelling amendments to what it believes to have been principally Wilson's personal scheme, the League of Nations, has pursued a course which no one with any respect for the intelligence of these shrewd politicians can reasonably believe to be anything but dishonest. The Journal is no admirer of President Wilson. The Journal believes that the President largely brought upon himself his present trouble by the utterly unfair appeal he made during the war to the people of the United States to support Democratic candidates in the congressional and state elections as a necessity to the efficient prosecution of the war by his administration. The Journal thinks that the President acted not only unconstitutionally but foolishly when he went to Paris without consultation with Congress or its leaders in the Senate and Assembly, and worse still gave his final assent to the Peace Treaty without reference to the American Senate. Had the Republicans in the Senate attacked him on these counts—which are the real counts with them, beyond a shadow of doubt—they would have been honest at least. But in order to damn Wilson in another way, they have attacked details of the League of Nations, and done it under pretences which are not only false, but which, being intelligent men, they must know to be false.

These pretences are that unless a number of clauses in the League Covenant are changed, the independence of the U. States will be affected in certain respects—whereas the truth is that by the dominating proviso of the covenant of the League as it stands, nothing could ever be done, big or little, by the League except with the consent of the United States.

The matter is put in the clearest fashion by Raymond B. Fosdick, an American, who was appointed Under Secretary-General of the League of Nations last May, but who resigned recently in view of the failure of the United States to enter the League. Mr. Raymond, in an article in Saturday's New York Times, summarizes in part as follows:—

"Any one who has read the covenant knows that the government of the League is committed primarily into the hands of a small executive body of nine members called the Council. Assisting the Council in a more or less advisory capacity is a much larger body, called the Assembly, but the actual administration is in the hands of this small committee of nine. On this committee, or Council, are the representatives of the five allied and associated powers and of four smaller powers. Under the covenant, the United States will always be a member of the Council. Under the covenant, too, the decisions of the Council have to be unanimous in all matters that relate to peace or war or the methods by which the judgment of the world is put into effect. The United States has an absolute veto power on any move or motion it does not like. At any time it can stop anything that it does not agree with."

Republican Senators at Washington have no need to pretend to be afraid for the Monroe Doctrine, or that the United States may have to go to war in some petty European quarrel, or that delegates of other nations are going to outvote the United States representative, or in short that anything can happen in the League, or be done by the League, by which the United States will be bound if it doesn't want to be bound. The United States by the present covenant has an absolute veto power to defend its own wishes. The Senators who are flooding the air with professions of their championship of Americanism are both partisans and hypocrites, in a matter which is more important to the welfare of the world than anything which ever happened in history before.

When Your Liver Becomes Sluggish

Your Bowels Become Constipated.

Constipation is, without a doubt, the commonest of all the ills that mankind is afflicted with, and one if neglected, will cause no end of trouble and sickness.

The way to keep yourself in good health is to keep the liver active and working properly by the use of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

Mrs. L. Waiman, Orillia, Ont., writes:—"From a child I was always very badly constipated, and I can well remember, when quite young, my mother giving me senna tea nearly every morning, and I got to dread it.

"After taking Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a while I am not troubled with constipation any more."

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

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours, truly,

CHAS. F. TILTON.

"Now, Rastus," said the Captain, "don't you want to make your will before you go over."

"Will nuthin', sah! De only will I'se worryin' about is, will I come back?"

W. H. O. Wilkinson Streetford 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 25 cents a box.

An indignant citizen rang up one of the dailies regarding a newspaper report, which alleged his death from influenza in the following style;

"Look here," he said on the telephone, "do you know my death from flu has appeared in your paper?"

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and have no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 cents abox

NO WOMAN CAN BE STRONG AND WELL WITH WEAK KIDNEYS.

Women try to bear the daily burdens of the household, but the continual stooping, bending, never ending strain on the back, sooner or later, may end in some form of kidney trouble.

When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are affected in some way, and on the first sign of any weakness Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, so as to strengthen the kidneys and prevent some future trouble.

Mrs. Joseph Jarvis, 152 Niagara St., Hamilton, writes:—"I was so troubled with my kidneys I could hardly sleep; I could not do my work, and was a burden to myself. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they sure helped me, and I would not be without them in the house. I can sleep better now than I have for years."

Doan's Kidney Pills are put up in an oblong grey box; our trade mark a "Maple Leaf"; price 50c. at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.