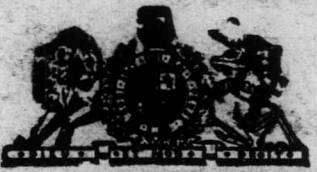


The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1920

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 38



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 24th September, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Kensington Rural Mail Route, No. 3, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Sealed notices containing full information as to the conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Kensington, Margate, and New London, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ch' Town, 12th August, 1920,
August 18, 1920—31

C. N. R. Time Changes Effective June 27th

Do not effect service on Prince Edward Island Railway. Connections are unchanged.

Changes of time on Canadian National lines effective June 27 do not affect the service between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland to any great extent, inasmuch as the time of arrival and departure of trains is unchanged.

Passengers leaving on the morning train at 7.00 a.m. will connect at Tormentine with No. 39 train carrying parlor cafe car. No. 80 is due in Moncton at 1.35 p.m., and connection is made with No. 1 Ocean Limited for Quebec and Montreal, and with No. 13 express for St. John and Br'eton. The cafe parlor car on No. 39 is carried to St. John on No. 18.

Passengers by the train leaving at 1.40 p.m. connect at Sackville with No. 3 Maritime Express for Quebec and Montreal and with No. 9 and No. 10, the night trains between St. John and Halifax.

Train leaving Sackville at 1.15 p.m. connects with first trip of steamer from Tormentine to Borden.

No. 40 train leaving Moncton at 4.30 p.m. carrying cafe parlor car meets with steamer leaving Tormentine for Borden at 7.20 p.m. Boston passengers and passengers on No. 2 Ocean Limited connect with No. 40 train at Moncton. The cafe parlor is carried through from St. John to Tormentine.—June 23.

Canadian-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family or a man over 18 years of age, 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.

Application must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agent for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three first years.

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

When Dominion Lands are advertised for sale, restricted soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (first job-agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Job Printing Done At
The Herald

McKinnon & McLean

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office and Residence:

105 Kent Street

CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I.

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 session 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 be paid for it same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill having 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 767,400

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 Leland and Belgic and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

S. S. Meganis, with soldiers and dependants arrived Wednesday and S.S. Afridi is due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively till summer.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect May 3rd, 1920

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

Trains Outward, Read Down.

P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	Hunter River	Arr.	Emerald Jet	Arr.	Borden
8.40	2.50	1.40	7.00							
8.20	4.01	2.58	8.32							
7.10	4.55	3.35	8.35							
	6.05	4.43	9.15							

Trains Inward, Read Up

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Dep.	Borden	Arr.	Emerald Junction	Arr.	Summerside	Arr.	Charlottetown
9.10	2.25	7.00	11.20								
9.20	1.11	5.47	10.20								
8.10	12.35	6.10	9.50								
7.10		4.10	9.00								

P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Summerside	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Dep.	Port Hill	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
6.35	11.45				10.15	12.25					
7.38	1.36				8.41	11.17					
8.33	3.10				7.21	10.25					
9.23	4.20				6.02	9.37					
10.00	5.20				5.00	9.00					

P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Summerside	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Dep.	Port Hill	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
6.35	11.45				10.15	12.25					
7.38	1.36				8.41	11.17					
8.33	3.10				7.21	10.25					
9.23	4.20				6.02	9.37					
10.00	5.20				5.00	9.00					

P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
8.10	7.35				10.00	5.56					
4.15	8.45				8.45	4.15					
4.42	9.22				8.14	3.17					
5.02	9.52				7.52	2.40					
6.05	11.25				6.50	1.15					

P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
4.20	9.00				8.45	4.00					
5.14	10.10				7.47	2.44					
5.35	10.50				7.23	2.10					
6.10	11.30				6.45	1.15					

P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Dep.	Yernon River	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
4.00	3.80				10.40	10.25					
5.15	5.15				8.45	9.09					
6.45	7.25				6.45	7.30					

Sat. Only	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	Yernon River	Dep.	Murray Har.	Arr.	Murray Har.

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 know what 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 man 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. Price:.....\$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.

Champion of Democracy

How St. Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, England, and one of the greatest figures in the medieval Church, died in defence of the liberties of the Catholic Church against encroachment by the civil power, and how he had been wonderfully warned that he was to die for the Church, was described recently in an address made to members of the Catholic Evidence Guild in Westminster Cathedral Hall, England.

England's martyred Archbishop fought a remarkable fight in the interest of the freedom of the Church and of the popular rights guarded by her. St. Thomas gave his life for the Church's freedom, which Henry II, no less than his later namesake, sought to destroy, as the greatest curb on his despotic schemes. The English people, then thoroughly Catholic, recognized in the champion of the Church a defender of their own rights against the tyranny of kings and nobles.

In the matter of state domination, a question which has always exercised such a peculiar fascination over the English mind, St. Thomas intimatedly touched the conditions of our modern life. The danger of state encroachment upon Catholics, whether aimed directly at the Church or at her teaching through the lawful rights of the people, is always present.

While the likelihood of suffering martyrdom in the cause of the Church is now remote, the speaker pointed out that the work of reconverting England will scarcely be accomplished without an unflinching loyalty to principle and a resistance to unlawful claims in the spirit of St. Thomas.

The speaker gave a striking description of the struggle of St. Thomas against the enemies of the Church. The storm burst two years after his consecration, on his refusal to sign the Constitutions of Clarendon, which, owing to his desire to conciliate the King where possible without sacrifice or principle, he had promised to sign before he saw them. He was compelled to flee from the kingdom, and took refuge at Pontigny. There he subjected himself to severe penance for this "fall."

According to the speaker, all uncertainty as to the right course to pursue was removed by a vision of Our Lord, who is said to have revealed to him. His will that he should die for the freedom of the Church. For the last five years of his life the end was clear. He remained calm and resolute through the King's attempts to break his will until the fatal day came, when, on the steps of St. Benedict's altar, in his own Cathedral, he shed his blood for the Church's freedom.

St. Thomas Aquinas On Democracy

It might surprise many an apostle of modern democracy to learn how thoroughly St. Thomas Aquinas, the great Medieval Catholic philosopher, anticipated the modern ideal of a proper democracy. Yet a perusal of his thought on this subject will reveal that the Saint's views both show the attitude of the Church and demonstrate how thoroughly the Church has held to the ideals of freedom. Though he treated political questions only incidentally and dealt with social issues mainly in what he designed to be merely an elementary textbook for beginners in theology, there is at the present day a peculiar appropriateness in the ideals of St. Thomas and his followers.

We owe to him the incorporation into European political thought of Aristotelian terms and concepts which are now regarded as commonplace or axiomatic, and never before in the intervening centuries have there been such

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

Widespread symptoms of a return to his chief political theories, says Prof. Alfred O'Rahilly, M.A., in "Studies," the Irish Quarterly Review.

He is democratic and living because he takes no account of the inclusive imperial conception which the world was destined to outgrow, and he is modern and helpful especially because he lays no stress on the idea of the absolute and sovereign State, whose birth-throes he dimly glimpsed and whose domains many are beginning vaguely to anticipate, the writer suggests.

Increasing Home Industry.

In discussions of our tariff laws many very foolish contentions are advanced by opponents of the Federal Government. The tariff is too important a question to be dealt with in the inconsequent, untenable fashion so frequently indulged in by the opponents of the Government, with no other view than the hope of making a little political capital. The essential features of the tariff should be the production of revenue and the protection and expansion of home industry. That the present, unrevised, Canadian tariff is successful in this respect there is abundant evidence. Pages could be filled with testimony to prove this point. But, for the present, it will suffice to quote some statements from American writers on the matter.

A Mr. Selater, an eminent American authority on tariff matters, recently contributed to the public press an article in which he says, among other things, that during the year 1919 more than two hundred American manufacturers erected or leased manufacturing buildings in Canada. These new industries supplemented a large number of American plants previously established in the Dominion. In the course of his article he says:

"These manufacturers established themselves in Canada, first, to escape the Canadian tariff, and secondly, to take advantage of the preferential treatment given by other parts of the British Empire on goods originating within the boundaries of the British Commonwealth. Today the American manufacturer who has any large volume of business in Canada, must establish himself in Canada to hold that business. The instinct of financial preservation is forcing Canada to do her utmost to curtail purchases in the United States, and to make within her own borders those things which her people need. In this way only can she hope to rehabilitate her credit in the United States and to reduce the volume of the war debt."

The language here quoted conveys some idea of how disastrous to this country would be a lowering of the tariff barriers between us and the Republic to the South of us. Long lists are available on the best of authority, of the multiplicity of articles manufactured in Canada by American firms.

Mr. F. W. Field, Trade Commissioner, of Toronto, shows that a revision in April, 1919, of data relative to American industrial concerns operating in Canada, proved there were 388 manufacturing works in this country, which are connected with similar industries in the United States. The total investment was estimated at \$204,939,592. The new American industries which located in Canada in 1920, bring the total of such concerns to well over 500, and the aggregate capital up to \$340,000,000.

Surely it must require considerable temerity to assert that a tariff system which produces such substantial results is bad for Canada. The amount of employment afforded to Canadian workmen by these new enterprises is enormous, and it is steadily increasing. The benefits of our system of moderate protection are thus demonstrated without resort to academic theory. The tariff is favoring foreign capital to invest in Canada by hundreds of millions of dollars, and is causing the diffusion of hundreds of millions annually in wages among Canadian workmen.

Suffered Great Agony From Pains in Stomach.

Most of the misery and ill-health that humanity is burdened with arise from disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are feeling out of sorts, have pains in the stomach, especially after eating, sour stomach, bilious spots, sick or bilious headaches, heartburn, water brash, etc., you should take a few doses of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. You will be surprised how quickly they will fix you up.

Mrs. M. A. Burger, Hardisty, Alta., writes:—For over two years I suffered great agony from pains in the stomach. I tried several remedies, but got no relief. A friend advised me to take Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I started with two vials, but before I had used one I found much relief. I continued until I used six vials, and they have completely relieved me.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are small and easy to take and do not grip, weaken or sicken like most laxative pills.

Price 25c a vial at all dealers or mailed direct, ready to ship by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Pushing Forward

Great Britain has always been fortunate in some of her enemies. Congressman Fred A. Britten of Illinois, who charged that the British paid \$87,000 to one of the American party campaign funds, and now has to admit that he has no evidence to prove it, is a good man to have on the opposing side.

The barefaced lying of Mr. Britten may have some temporary influence along the line he desires. Thousands of Americans will hear of the accusation and will not hear of the exposure, just as Britten calculated. In the long run, however, a cause that depends upon falsehood weakens. The better elements are repelled by men of the Britten type. The things public liars advocate sink to the level of their own characters.

If a cause is worth while, its advocates live up to the inspiration inherent in it. The man who stoops to deliberate falsehood to advance his cause dishonors the thing he advocates as well as himself. He proclaims the hollowness of his own belief in it. He signals to the great influential majority of people to keep away.

It was worth a good deal to the British Empire to have that wartime hymn "Hymn of Hate" sung by Germans. It is a great British asset in the United States that the outstanding champion of the anti-British forces there is Mr. Hearst.

Welcome to your chosen camp, Mr. Fred A. Britten! You have proved your right to be on the anti-British side. You are among friends. So long as you find plenty of congenial company in the opposition camp there will be less danger of serious misunderstanding between the English-speaking nations.

If any man is able to convince me of error in thought or deed, I will gladly change. For I seek after truth, by which man was never yet deceived.—Marcus Aurelius.

FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES FOR NEARLY A YEAR.

The nasty little pimples that come out on the face and other parts of the body are simply indications that the blood is out of order and requires purifying.

They are little irritating reminders to you that you should take a few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. When B. B. B. makes your blood pure, the pimples will vanish and your skin becomes soft and clear.

Mrs. James Williams, Waterford, Ont., writes:—My face was covered with pimples for nearly a year. I used different kinds of remedies to get rid of them and finally thought there was no cure. A friend dropped in one day and told me I should try Burdock Blood Bitters. I did so and used three bottles, and found the pimples were all disappearing from my face, and now I have a clear complexion again.

B. B. B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.