

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918

VOL. XLVII., No. 18



## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd May, 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 Armadale, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen at the Post Office of Annandale, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

J. J. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, April 26th, 1918.  
April 24, 1918-31

## 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. 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 acres extra. 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.

Holden 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.

## LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

## St. John

## LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

**CLYONS & Co.**

April 26, 1916-17

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect February 21st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.					
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward Read Up		
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
2.00	6.00	Dep. Charlottetown		5.30	10.30
3.33	7.00	Hunter River		4.18	8.55
4.30	7.30	Emerald Jet.	Dep.	3.35	7.55
	8.20	Borden	Dep.	2.30	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
4.30	6.30	Dep. Borden	Arr.	5.40	7.25
5.15	7.45	Emerald Jet.	Arr.	3.20	6.45
6.00	8.15	Summerside	Dep.	2.15	6.00
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
2.30	6.30	Dep. Summerside	Arr.	11.00	
4.14	7.45	Port Hill		9.22	
5.44	8.03	O'Leary		8.03	
6.51	8.03	Alberton		6.45	
8.00	8.00	Tignish	Dep.	5.45	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
3.10	6.30	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	11.10	
4.45	7.35	Mount Stewart		9.35	
5.25	8.03	Morell		8.55	
5.55	8.25	St. Peter's		8.25	
7.30	8.25	Souris	Dep.	6.50	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
8.50	5.30	Arr. Elmira	Dep.	5.30	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
4.50	9.20	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr.	9.20	
6.05	8.03	Cardigan		8.03	
6.45	7.35	Montague		7.35	
7.30	6.45	Georgetown	Dep.	6.45	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
3.10	10.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	10.10	
4.55	8.20	Vernon River		8.20	
7.05	6.29	Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.29	

ALL THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines)  
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager  
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent

## 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**

## "Lafayette We Are Here."

Rev Paul Perigord in one of his splendid lectures, tells us that he considers the greatest speech of the war a remark made by General Pershing at the tomb of Lafayette. The American General in placing a wreath upon the tomb of the French patriot, bent over in reverence and whispered "Lafayette, we are here."

In these simple words is contained a large volume in the history of Liberty. Throughout the story of civilization many wars have been waged for detestable purposes. The love of freedom was crystallized in the struggle for the independence of the thirteen American colonies. England had declared that these groups of settlers should pay reverence and tithes to imperial authority. The colonist on the other hand, maintained that "we are and of right ought to be free and independent." The mighty empires of earth in all times had driven Liberty from land to land. Rome boasted that she had annihilated human liberty. It was probably the Spirit of Freedom that deposited in the soul of Columbus the idea of opening up a new world. Here, unhampered by foreign entanglements and independent of the ever-ending problems of the old world, Liberty would bestow the twin decorations, freedom and equality, upon every citizen.

This was a novel experiment. Isolated, so to say, between vast oceans, the new republic would endeavor to realize as perfectly as possible the ideal of God and nature; equality for all men. England, champion of the old monarchical idea, sought to bind and rivet the fetters of dependence upon free men. She surrounded the infant colonies with a human wall composed of trained soldiers, and untamed Indians.

At this juncture France, chivalrous France with premature thrill, felt the pulsing of liberty in her veins. Stirred by her leading Catholic prelates, France determined to strike an experimental blow for freedom, success of which became the pledge of her own future state.

France, generous France, sent her soldiers and her fleets. She contributed money. She bestowed her good will and encouragement to hearten the struggling patriots. But, best and greatest of all, she sent the embodiment of her spirit and strength, she sent us Lafayette. From that moment the tide of fortune changed. A new channel broad and deep, was opened up. The flood gates of liberty swung wide, and the waters of freedom plunged forward, roaring, leaping, cleansing and purifying, and sweeping aside the barriers of despotism and tyranny. For all this America signed a debt of undying gratitude to France.

Once more Liberty has threatened. The impulsive impetuosity of the young giant of the West has been yearning for years for the opportunity to repay that debt. The time has now arrived. The twin Republics find themselves once more in danger of passing under the hated yoke of the olden times. France gazed wistfully across the broad Atlantic. The spirit of Lafayette arose from his humble tomb and peered into the distance. Would America now remember that debt? Would the sword of the young Frenchman, which struck its first blow for liberty in the new world at the famous battle of Brandywine, arouse latest memories in the heart of free America? The answer was thunderous and generous. America girded herself for battle, she summoned her now numerous sons with one blast of the bugle. She bade them hurry to the frontier of freedom, and there to repay France to the very last farthing, and with interest. To ally all doubt and uncertainty, she sent her commander-in-chief to the land of Lafayette. He brought America's pledge, America's resources, America's answer. In its laconic simplicity, this answer heartened the French, it rejoiced Liberty, it stifled every doubt in the soul of France's great hero.

## Germany in France

(Paris correspondence of The Catholic Times.)

A case that illustrates the sufferings endured by the inhabitants of the French provinces that are held by the enemy was brought home to me the other day. The speaker was a lady, refined and gentle born, who enjoyed before the war, an excellent position in the town of—, situated on French ground, but close to the Belgian frontier. She was the wife of a wealthy manufacturer. They had no children and she devoted her time and means, when the war broke out, to a hospital where she personally nursed the wounded, both French and German. Her care of the latter, for whom she did her best, did not shield her from pillage and prosecution.

The officers whom she and her husband were obliged to receive under their roof removed one or other of her belongings according to their whim. Thus one day her piano was carried away and sent to Germany; another time a "bibelot," a picture, a family treasure, a bit of silver that took the fancy of an officer, was removed by him without explanation or apology. By degrees all the things that were not of absolute necessity were taken. The lady's husband was mayor of the town where they lived, and the responsibility was a continual cause of annoyance. Once, for having put in a safe place, away from money that belonged to the town M— and his wife were brought before a military tribunal. She pleaded her services rendered to the German wounded and her husband's endeavor to meet the interests of friend and foe, and to avoid useless provocation. Madame— came away feeling that for once her presence had served her husband's cause, but shortly afterwards she was informed that she was to be sent back alone. It was a terrible blow: the two were closely united, and she knew that her husband's health was in serious danger; that anxiety, fatigue, and privations had brought on him several attacks of angina pectoris. The devoted wife spared no pains in pleading either to be allowed to remain with him or to take him with her. Both alternatives were brutally rejected, and Madame—broken by all she endured, has come back to uninvited territory in France so changed that her closest friends hardly recognize her.

During three years and a half spent under the German rule, she witnessed many scenes of horror, and her descriptions of the mental and physical trials of her unfortunate fellow-citizens are heart-rending. Among the most cruel is the wholesale separation of families. Suddenly for no given reasons, women, young girls and boys are sent to unknown destinations, only mothers of large families, whose children are still young, being left at home. No news ever comes from those who have gone, and every effort to keep families together, to let mothers, daughters and sisters be transported in the same convoy is vain. This wholesale separation and utter absence of news are in themselves torture that no military interest can justify or even explain; they are part of the German methods, and can only be compared with what we read of the horrors of the slave trade in the past.

Another vivid picture of the sufferings caused by the war was brought before me, but this time the speaker was a French officer, who before the war was a barrister in Paris. Being grievously wounded and probably crippled for life, he had lately been exchanged. His description of the prison camps resembled what we have read in many newspapers. He fully confirmed the statement that the British prisoners were treated with peculiar cruelty and that many of them died of the hardships inflicted upon them by their jailers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES  
DIPHTHERIA.

## About Daylight Saving

(New York Evening Post Magazine)

It is not correct to regard the new time system as a device to bring about early rising. It is not an early-rising law that Congress has passed, but an earlier-in-summer-than-in-winter rising law. The reason we should begin our working day earlier in summer than in winter is simply that the sun also rises earlier in summer than in winter, making its appearance as early as 4.30 on June 21 and not until 7.30 on December 22. Now each twenty-four hour day contains a period of daylight and a period of darkness. The period of daylight is proper for work, the period of darkness is proper for sleep. Under the new system we shall simply move our working hours somewhat more accurately into the period of daylight. To consider a specific instance: imagine a person who now rises at seven o'clock and goes to bed again at 10.30 p. m. In midsummer the sun will have been above the horizon at least two hours when that person rises, and he will have wasted two hours of daylight in sleep. But on the same date the sun sets at 7.30, and so our friend will include among his waking period three hours of darkness, between 7.30 and 10.30. Now since he will have to rise one hour earlier, his waking and working period will be no longer than before, but he will have utilized one of those wasted light morning hours and saved the artificial light formerly expended during one of the three evening hours from 7.30 to 10.30.

This is the simple, obvious advantage of the daylight saving scheme, but it was always hopeless to try to put it into effect by persuading people to rise earlier in summer than in winter. The present writer has experimented in this matter and has found that while he could easily change his habits so as to rise earlier in summer, he found it impossible to benefit by that earlier rising because he could not induce the persons with whom he desired to transact mutual business to do likewise. In plain English, he could not get the cook up so as to obtain the necessary cup of coffee an hour earlier than usual.

Only if there is a universal agreement to rise earlier in summer can the nation benefit fully by the change. And universal experience in Europe since the war began shows that the device of changing the clock brings about precisely the desired result and brings it about apparently without inconvenience to any one. When the plan was proposed as a war measure in England it was vigorously opposed for various reasons, as it has been in this country. Nevertheless, it was put into effect for one year and a Parliamentary Commission was appointed to report on the advisability of continuing it. Hearings were held and evidence taken after the plan had been in operation during one entire summer, and it was found that even the most vigorous opponents of the plan had changed their views and begun to advocate its continuance. The Commission reported that daylight-saving should remain in force not only for the period of the war, but also as a permanent rule thereafter. There is little doubt that it has come to stay throughout the whole of planet earth.

## The Clever Japanese Way

No one can accuse the Japanese people of being dull-witted. The little brown men have a way all their own of solving difficulties. Who, indeed, but a son of the Flowery Kingdom would think of this ingenious method of catching a thief?

"Weary from a long journey in the hot sun of midsummer, a cloth merchant stopped to rest at the foot of a wayside statue of

## SUFFERED WITH HACKING COUGH

COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

The constant hacking cough that sticks to you in spite of everything you have done to relieve it, is a source of danger. The longer the cough stays, the more serious menace it is to your health.

It is easy to check a cough at the outset with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. If you have let it run though, it takes a while longer to cure, but Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure it even then after other remedies have failed.

Mr. J. Henry Landry, South River, Burgess, N.S., writes: "I received such great benefit from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup that I cannot help expressing my thanks. I suffered with a hacking cough for over a month, and could not sleep at night. I used many kinds of remedies, but they didn't do me any good, until I used 'Dr. Wood's,' and found great relief right from the start. I only used two bottles, and was completely cured. I will never be without it as long as I live."

There are a number of substitutes on the market for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so when you ask for it see that it is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c., and that it bears the name, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Buddha, and fell asleep. During his slumbers some thieves relieved him of all his goods. Awaking, the merchant discovered his loss, and rushed in distress to the police, who, in turn, advised him to go to the magistrate. That worthy directed the immense stone statue of Buddha, near which the merchant had slept to be brought to the court of his dwelling. A great number of buffaloes were needed to drag the statue to the courtyard, and in wonder at the event a crowd of people followed to see what was about to happen. They had no sooner entered the courtyard than the magistrate ordered the gates closed and locked.

Toward midnight the magistrate addressed the prisoners and stated that no one would be allowed to leave until he paid ransom of a piece of cloth. Paper and ink was furnished each one that he might send an order home.

"This was done, and by morning a quantity of cloth was presented to the magistrate. The merchant was asked to identify the goods. This he was able to do, the malefactors were discovered and delivered to the punishment they deserved."

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

## 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.

Unlucky Fisherman—Boy, will you sell that big string of fish you are carrying?

Boy—No, but I'll take yer picture holdin' it fer fifty cents.

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.

## Dizzy and Faint Spells Are Warnings of Heart Trouble That Should Be Heeded.

Those feelings of weakness, those dizzy spells and "all gone" sinking sensations, which come over some people from time to time are warnings that must not go unheeded. They indicate an extremely weakened condition of the heart and a disordered state of the nerves.

Those who are wise will start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills before their case becomes hopeless. They have no equal for strengthening the heart and invigorating the nerves.

Mrs. Emil Brooks, Upper Georgetown, N.B., writes:—"All last summer and winter I had dizzy and weak spells, headaches and fainting and blind spells. A friend recommended Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to me. I ate only taken two boxes when I found great relief. I highly recommend them to all who suffer from heart trouble."

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.