

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 46

Tea Party Supplies. For Ladies' Wear.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

82 and 84 Queen Street.



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

For Ladies' Wear.

Watches & Chains, Brooches and Pins, Locketts, Rings, Bracelets, Links, Eyeglasses, Chains.

For Men's Use.

Watches and Chains, Links and Studs, Rings and Pins, Tie Clasps, Fobs.

For the Young Ones.

Pins and Rings, Necklets and Locketts, Cups, Napkin Rings, Knife, Fork and Spoon Thimbles.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Trays, Pudding Dishes, Toastracks, Eggstands, Spoons, Knives, Forks, and articles too numerous to mention.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Sorened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a leading piers Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—4i

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

P. O. Building, Georgetown

The French Strike.

(America)

The strike which has just taken place in France is full of menace for the future. For several days all the northern lines, and a part of those in the east were tied up, and many other supplementary strikes were taking place in different parts of the country. We were within an ace of having all traffic stopped; our great industrial establishments closed; in a word, our entire social and civil life disrupted. The whole plan had been made with that object in view. Indeed the program is still being carried out, for there is a great permanent Workingmen's Association which strives continually and without disguise to bring this plan to perfection; hoping one of these days to make it completely successful.

If this time the enterprise failed, it was not precisely because of the military measures which the Government was compelled to adopt, but chiefly because the movement started from only one of the syndicates affiliated with the General Workingmen's Confederation. With regard to this Confederation, the strikers on the Northern lines had, so to say, kicked over the traces. They gave the signal for the strike instead of waiting to receive it. The central committee of the Federation was annoyed and chagrined but could do nothing else than approve of the strike; though it was aware, because of the insufficient preparations, that it was destined to fail.

There were already troubles in the Confederation itself; but the disagreements between the Revolutionists and the Reformers, who are called Modern Syndicalists, are getting worse and worse, and this discussion may probably put off for some time the terrible menace of a general strike. Nevertheless while remaining partial, these strikes will continue. Even with these divisions the Confederation will keep a firm hand on the different sections. The preparation of strikes is an essential element of its program, and there is no doubt that we shall see strikes in department after department all over France. There will, so to speak, be a permanent condition of restricted strikes. The readers of America will welcome, I think, some details about the General Workingmen's Confederation, which is at the back of the movement.

It is a union of several syndicates and other analogous groups. It represents 300,000 workmen, perhaps more, and is divided into two sections. First, the Confederation of Workingmen's Exchange, and second, the Confederation of Industries and Trades, which are called Syndicates. The Workingmen's Exchange direct bureau, whose purpose is to procure work, and to create or administer other kind organizations. The Confederation of Industries and Trades has for its special object the inauguration and promotion of strikes, and also the forming of syndicates which are to be available as instruments in the social struggle.

For a long time these two sections kept their autonomy and developed by means of their own resources and their special organizations. To unite them was the first object of the Revolutionists. That purpose was effected by establishing the General Workingmen's Confederation, and it was brought about in 1902, after efforts which called for great persistence and perseverance. It was effected by preserving the character and internal organizations of the two branches, and has already begun its operation for seven years. Its central committee is made up of delegates designated by each one of the component associations: the Exchanges and the Syndicates, and has three permanent commissions, each of twelve members. The first is the Literary Commission, whose chief organ, a weekly, is the *Voix du Peuple*. Second, the Commission on Strikes. Third, the Commission of Control. The budget is supplied by fees which are very numerous.

Their members have a badge of affiliation. It is called the Label and represents two hands stretching across the world with the device "Prosperity and Liberty." There is a paper edited by Citizen Delasalle, which contains information about the use of the badge. It reminds the wearers that it is a sign intended to impart strength to the struggle by the proper distribution of assistance in the fight. Thus when an appeal for help is received, the Syndicates know whom they ought to help, for each one of them will be able to understand immediately where to send the aid that is demanded, if the petition bears the stamp of the Confederation. This help will be distributed always with a preference for the Syndicates which employ the label. Thus, if a Syndicate is forced to begin a strike,

its appeals, stamped with the mark of the Association, will declare to the other bodies that it is their duty to be on hand with the needed help. As a matter of fact, the Confederation does not wait for the Syndicate to announce that a strike has been ordered, for it is continually urging and promoting strikes. It has a special permanent commission established, which concerns itself with that object exclusively. The sixteenth article of its rules says, that the Commission on Strikes and on the General Strike, has for its object, to study the movement of strikes in the whole country. It gathers subscriptions from all the members and guarantees the distribution of money among those who need it. It endeavors besides to use every means to persuade the workers of the necessity of a general strike. For that end it creates or suggests the creation of sub-committees for the same purpose wherever it is possible. It not only sends subsidies, but it furnishes lecturers.

In order to understand the importance which the Confederation attaches to this strike propaganda, we need only read the pamphlet which is published by Citizen Delasalle, and which is copied everywhere by other publications. He says, "To fight always without cessation and without respite, to keep the spirit of revolution always alive in the minds of the workingmen, never to be satisfied as long as they are the victims of society?—such are, without contradiction, the only tactics in this war of the classes. Repeated strikes are for the proletariat both an excellent exercise and a powerful and efficacious means of education."

The Confederation inculcates direct action, which means, besides boycotting, the frightful practice of sabotage, which consists in purposely doing poor work, in spoiling good work that has been done by other workmen, in tampering with machinery, and sometimes destroying it. The motto of sabotage is, "For bad pay, bad work." The Confederation professes in general free thought and enthusiasm. It is also antagonistic to the idea of patriotism and the support of its army. Only the other day, at the close of the Congress of Toulouse, where the most revolutionary of the members of the Congress went, of their own initiative, to begin the strike on the railroads of the north, the Confederation passed a motion of anti-militarism. This motion invited the soldiers, not only to throw aside their rifles when called out against their brother workers, but also recommended a general strike in case of war.

Such is the dominant spirit of the Confederation. Nevertheless there is one section of it which, although not unimportant, is considerable in its importance. Its members are known as the Reformists. In general they assist in the strikes, but not in all of them. They are opposed to the system of sabotage. They preserve their love of country, and respect for the army. If, in spite of divergences of opinion, they continue, nevertheless, their membership in the Confederation, it is because they represent a great power which at times they have been able to exercise. They strive to prevent anything like violent action. In many cases they have shown a great deal of courage in attempting to reason with the majority. It is not probable, however, that their efforts will meet with any substantial success. Nevertheless, they hope that circumstances will, in the long run, give them more influence. It is just possible that the events of the recent strike, and also what may happen in the future, will produce a crisis in the ranks of the Confederation which the Government will know how to utilize.

In order to combat the Revolutionists, Mr. Briand finds himself now struggling with a condition of which he himself was the creator. Only seven years ago he was associated with the most violent members of the party. He began his career and continued it for some time shoulder to shoulder with these men. In some of the Socialist Congresses, he advocated a general strike and riots. The men whom he faces to-day are his former comrades. That shows the difficulty of the situation, and also throws light upon the skillfulness of the minister. He is gifted with extraordinary suppleness and tenacity. He made use of both these qualities in order to hold his office among the most violent of his party, and then to break with them after having become, through their help, a man of importance in the country. During the three years of his ministry, and especially since he was made the head of the cabinet, Briand has been able to keep his balance by his extraordinary skill. He is a man without principle. With regard to religion, he has long ago expressed

himself in a way that is not only hostile, but contemptuous. The other day, at the end of a political discourse, he declared that he wished to respect all beliefs. For him everything depends on the circumstances. It is thus that he reached his present position, and he is availing himself of every opportunity of keeping it. As the public are tired of religious strife, which has been going on for a quarter of a century, he is trying to respond to the call of peace which the country demands. Nevertheless, he as head of the ministry, refuses to modify in the least, the laws which have legalized the schools, and which have been formulated precisely for the purpose of making them hostile and indifferent to religion. To-morrow, if a direct fight against the Church should appear to be opportune, Briand would give the signal to begin, just as easily as he utters to-day his words of peace and reconciliation. He is an Atheist, but has not the excuse of being prompted by the ardent passions of Atheism as Glemenceau. The Atheism of M. Briand is determined by circumstances.

To-day a great number of Moderates, and even of the Conservatives, show themselves disposed to regard Briand as a defence against the advance of demagoguery, but the protection he offers has nothing solid in it. Moreover, its importance for him depends altogether on the vote which the Deputies will give him in some moment of bad humor or caprice.

EUGENE TAVERNIER,
Editor of the Univers.

Making Cloth from Seaweed.

On the beaches of South Australia is to be found a peculiar kind of seaweed, like hair-pads, which seems destined to become a tremendous commercial asset. An account of it is given by Alice Grant Rosman in *The Lone Hand*.

The *Posidonia australis* is to be found all round the southern coast of South Australia, and in tremendous quantities in Spencer and St. Vincent's Gulfs. According to J. M. Black, the South Australian botanist, "It is not an Alga or seaweed proper, as it has greenish flowers and a fleshy fruit somewhat smaller than an olive. The important part of the plant, which is commercially, is the fibrous remains of the leaf sheaths which cover the base of the stem. These fibres are larger and finer than those of *Posidonia oceanica*, the only other species of the genus, which is found in Mediterranean waters and along the coasts of the Atlantic in Europe."

Posidonia australis grows on a limestone bottom; but the union of the tide, through many centuries, has sifted over it masses of shells and sand, until the plant, forcing its way upwards, lies on a deposit of its own fibre, intermingled with the sand and shells, and varying in thickness from four to twenty feet.

A measure was passed by the South Australian Parliament, authorizing the government to issue licenses for the raising of the fibre over specified areas, and various companies have been formed with a view to experimenting.

In Moona Bay, by means of post-hole augers and other appliances, trial holes were put down from high-water mark out to the low tide level, a distance of several miles. In every boring experiment the fibre was found reaching to a depth of nine feet or more, and underlying an over-burden of from one to eighteen inches.

Samples of the fibre, cleaned and dried, prove to possess many valuable properties. It is not inflammable, except at a tremendously high temperature, and for this reason has a distinct advantage over flax, kemp, oakum, etc. For bedding and upholstering purposes it has been found to have the lightness and softness of flax, while its purity, and the utter absence of animal life, give it a sanitary value above most materials used for stuffing purposes.

Samples of cloth woven from a mixture of wool and fibre, and quantities of the raw material dyed various colors testify to its utility in this direction; while other purposes for which it has been pronounced adaptable are rope, string, twine, mats, linoleum, army blankets, paper, packing fruit, eggs, etc., for export, caulking docks and wood-work of ships, stuffing saddles, insulating doors to cool chambers instead of wool, packing round submarine cables in place of oakum.

Of the existence of this fibre in tremendous quantities there can be no possible doubt; and its utility when raised, cleaned and dried is also beyond question, but—the inevitable but—

What is less certain is the possibility of raising and preparing it for the market at a cost that can successfully compete with such products as kemp, flax, oakum, cow-hair, etc.

The chief obstacle to its cheap production is the tremendous amount of waste material raised with the fibre. Repeated experiments have proved that of every hundred tons of matter raised, one only is pure fibre, the other ninety-nine being sand, shells, and debris. This is the chief difficulty at present confronting the infant industry.—*Business Man's Magazine*.

All Skin Diseases

Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy.

Miss Stella Eichel, Maidland Forks, N.S., writes—"I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it. Now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"My wife always lets me have the last word," remarked the meek-looking man.

"Indeed" exclaimed his friend in tones which implied a doubt of the other's veracity.

"She does really. Whenever I say 'Yes, my dear, you are quite right,' she stops talking immediately."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Agent—Did you find a suitable house for that customer who seemed so chesny?
Assistant—I did my best, sir, I recommended him one with a swell front.

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

We should not be too niggardly in our praise, for men will do more to support a character than to raise one.

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

Belle—But do you think you and he are suited to each other? Nell—Oh, perfectly! Our tastes are quite similar. I don't care very much for him, and he doesn't care very much for me.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"How do you like the new oatmeal soap?" inquired the barber.
"Seems nourishing," replied the customer, "but I've had my breakfast."

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hayward's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

Jenny—I consider the fellow was quite impudent. He put his arm round me twice. Rose—Did he? What a long arm he must have.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"I'm after the gas bill."
"Gee! My husband forgot to leave the check—'s just gone."
"Are you sure he forgot to leave it?"
"Yes; he told me so just as it went."

Heart Trouble

Caused Dizziness, Weakness and Smothering Spells.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less, with some form of heart trouble. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found to be the most effective medicine on the market.

Mrs. F. Leslie Craig, 114 Erie Ave., Bradford, Ont., writes—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble which caused dizziness, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of Dr.'s medicine but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and before I had finished one box I felt so much better I could leave my bed and take my usual walk. I highly recommend these pills to any one suffering from heart and nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.