The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1916 | VOL. XLV., No. 37

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 22nd Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week

Over Rural Mail route No 1 from Wellington Station, P.E. Island from 1st January next,

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Wellington Station and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ch'town, Aug. 7th 1916.
Aug. 9th, 1916—3i

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

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.,
Charlottetown.
Water Street, Phone 321.
June 30, 1916—3m

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books
Dodgers
Note Books of Hand
Letter Heads
Receipt Books
Posters
Tickets

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT AUGUST 14th, 1916.

Trains Outward, Read Down.			ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P. M	A. M.	A. M.				A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.45	11.50	7.35	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	11.40	10.15		10.20
5.00	1.15	8.30	"	Hunter River	"	10.36	9.20		9.03
5.45	2.06	9.02	"	Emerald Jct.	"	9.59	8.48	6.15	8.00
6.22	2.49	9.27	"	Kensington	"	9.27	8.23	5.30	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar.	Summerside	Dep.	9.00	8.00	4.50	
		P. M.							
8.10		12.15	Dep.	Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.05		
9.08		1.57	"	Port Hill	"	7.48	3.31		
9.57		3.32	"	O'Leary	"	7.03	2.07		
10.38		4.40	"	Alberton	"	6.19	12.55		
11.15		5.40	Ar.	Tignish	Dep.	5.45	12.00		
Tues & Sat	Mon. Wed. Thur. & Fri.	Tues. & Sat					Tues. & Sat.		
							P. M.		
8.55	8.55	6.30	Dep.	Emerald Jct.	Ar.		8.35		7.50
9.30	9.50	7.25	Ar.	Cape Traverse	Dep.		8.00		7.00
P. M.		A. M.							
3.00		6.50	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	8.05	5.50		
4.10		8.40	"	Mt. Stewart	"	7.02	4.10		
4.36		9.17	"	Morell	"	6.33	3.24		
4.57		9.47	"	St. Peter's	"	6.11	2.50		
6.00		11.15	Ar.	Souris	Dep.	5.10	1.25		
7.10			Ar.	Elmira	Dep.	4.00			
		A. M							
4.15		8.50	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Ar.	7.00	3.50		
5.04		10.00	"	Cardigan	"	6.11	2.39		
5.25		10.30	"	Montague	"	7.49	2.10		
6.00		11.10	Ar.	Georgetown	Dep.	5.15	1.30		
A. M.	P. M.						A. M.		P. M.
8.10	3.10		Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.		9.45		5.35
9.50	4.25		"	Vernon River	"		8.31		4.01
11.45	5.55		Ar.	Murray Harbor	Dep.		7.00		2.00

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

Carter's Tested Seeds FOR 1916

Number 1 Mammoth Clover
Number 1 Alsike Clover
Number 1 Early Red Clover
White Clover and Alfalfa
The highest grades in Timothy Seed
Island Grown and Imported Seed
Choice Imported and Island Grown Wheat
Oats, Barley, Peas, Vetches, Corn
Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Turnip
Mangel, Beet, Carrot, etc.
Vegetable and Flower Seeds
Our Seeds are New and Fresh, Tested as to Purity and Germination
Buy Carter's Guaranteed No. 1 Seeds and you are safe
Write us for samples and prices

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island

P.O. Drawer 38. Phone 70

Centenary of Innocent III

The present year is rich in glorious centenaries and it is only proper that that of Innocent III, a "Pope of peace," who died in 1216, should be celebrated with due solemnity. With this object in view the Roman committee "Pro Petro, Primo Papa" invites Catholics to call to mind with love and veneration Pope Innocent III, one of the most illustrious successors of St. Peter, a Pontiff to whom Our Lord was pleased to grant, as he had previously granted to St. Leo III, great triumphs of Christian peace. Leo XIII had a special affection for Innocent III, and erected a magnificant monument to him in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, but the memorial which especially reminds us of Innocent is kept in the old Papal chapel of the Scala Santa called the "Sancta Sanctorum." This is the sacred image of the Divine Saviour which has been for centuries an object of veneration on the part of the Supreme Pontiffs and the Roman people. From head to foot, with the exception of the face, it is covered with a magnificant decoration of silver offered to the great Prince of Peace, Our Lord, by Innocent. It was before this image that at the celebration of Mass every day the holy Pontiff asked for peace for the world in those moving words: "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, dona nobis pacem!" Formerly "Misere nobis" was simply said. Rightly, then, was Sunday, July 16, which in the history of the Church is a memorable day for for the triumph of the Cross of Christ over the crecent of Mahomet, set apart as a day of pilgrimage to the sanctuary of the Scala Santa with prayers for the purpose of obtaining from Our Lord pardon for the sins of the world and the benefit of universal peace.

The Right to Life.

To directly kill the innocent is never lawful. In other words, it is never lawful to kill the innocent when the death is intended in itself, or when it is inflicted as a means to the attaining of some other object, says the providence "Visitor." Such an act is expressly forbidden by God: "The innocent and just person thou shalt not put to death." Reason teaches us the same truth; for if ever it were lawful to directly kill the innocent, it would be of great advantage to the commonwealth. But even to save the State, an innocent man's life must not be taken directly, for the State exists that good men may lead honorable and peaceful lives; the State is for the good citizens, not the good citizens for the State. Not even the good of the State, then, makes it right to take an innocent man's life and if that does not justify the act, nothing does.

The death of the innocent may be permitted, not intended, when it follows from some action lawful in itself which also produce an equally immediate and good effect and when this counterbalances the evil effect. This is but the application of the principle of a double effect. The general of an army who orders the bombardment of a beleaguered town knows that his order cannot be executed without killing perhaps many innocent noncombatants, yet the action is not unlawful.

Casual homicide, which was the consequence of doing some dangerous action, as furious driving in a frequented street, is imputable to the agent, if he adverted to the probable danger of killing some one. If such probable danger did not exist, or was not adverted to casual homicide will not be imputable in conscience, although if the action be forbidden by law, even on other grounds than the chance of its causing another's death and some one is killed by it, the law generally punishes it as manslaughter.

Catholic teaching on the much-discussed subject of abortion is, in brief as follows: It is never lawful then to directly procure abortion. For the unborn in the early stage of development is a human being, with a human soul, which, as is commonly held by theologians, is infused into it by God at the moment of conception; it has as much right to live as any one else and it certainly is innocent of any personal crime. To deprive it directly of the medium in which alone it can live, is to kill it directly, just as to deprive a man of air by plunging him under water is to kill him directly. The direct procuring of abortion, is never allowed, inasmuch as it is the direct killing of the innocent and intrinsically wrong. Furthermore, a grievous sin is committed whenever means of whatever sort are taken to prevent conception.

Craniotomy, or any other similar operation which has for its immediate or direct effect the destruction of the life of the unborn, is a direct killing of the innocent, and is never allowed. If the child is already dead there is no difficulty in permitting craniotomy or embryotomy, but if it is still alive it is not lawful to kill it, even if otherwise both child and mother were certain to die. Evil must not be done that good may come of it. The end does not justify the means. Some medical men consider the unborn, until it is born, as a portion of the mother which may be destroyed to save her life. This view is not in keeping with Christian principles, according to which the child has a soul of its own and has its own independent right to live.

It used to be argued that such operations were lawful if the mother's life could not otherwise be saved, because the child might be considered a materially unjust assailant of its mother's life and so be lawfully killed; or because when there is a conflict of rights the stronger right should prevail. However, in no sense can it be a[illegible]d that a child is an unjust assailant of its mother's life; it is where nature placed it, through no fault of its own and it has a right to be there and be born. If either is an unjust assailant of the other's life, it is the mother, who voluntarily undertook the obligations of motherhood. In the same way, when the stronger of two conflicting rights prevails, this is due to the fault of the other party and such fault is out of question in this case. The doctrine is now theologically certain after the repeated declarations of the Holy See, that no operation which tends directly to the destruction of the life of the unborn is lawful.

Life does not begin at birth, but precedes it; prenatal life is truly life. That which is conceived, is; being, it lives as essentially as a full-grown man in the prime of life. Being human it is a creature of God, has an immortal soul with the image of the Maker stamped thereon. And the veto of God. "Thou shalt not kill," protects that life, or it has no meaning at all.

The psychological moment of incipient life, the instant marked by the infusion of soul into body, may furnish a problem of speculation for the savant; but even when certitude ends and doubt begins, the law of God fails not to protect. No man who doubts seriously that the act he is about to perform is a crime, and is free to act or not to act, is anything but a criminal if he goes ahead notwithstanding and does the deed. If I send a bullet into a man's head doubting whether or not he be dead, I commit murder by that act, and it matters not at all in point of fact whether said person were really dead or not before I made sure. In the matter, therefore, which concerns us here, doubt will not make killing justifiable. The law is: when in doubt do not act.

This applies with equal force to the agent who does the deed, to the principal who has it done, to those who advise, encourage, urge or co-operate in any way therein, as well as to those who having authority to prevent, neglect to use it. The stain of blood is on the soul of every person to whom any degree of responsibility or complicity can be attached.

If every murderer in this enlightened Christian land of ours received the rope which is his or her due, recording to the letter of the law, business would be brisk for quite a spell. It is a small town that has not its professional malpractitioner who succeeds in evading the law even, when he contrives to kill two at one time.

War, or an armed struggle between sovereign states, is defensive when it is undertaken to resist attack; otherwise it is offensive when undertaken to avenge an injury, or in vindication of a right.

When a quarrel has arisen between two sovereign states if it is clear that one is in the wrong, reparation should be made to the offended party. In national quarrels this is seldom the case; as a rule, international disputes are matters of great complexity and it is very difficult to say on which side right and justice lie. In ordinary cases defensive war is always lawful, for if individuals have the right of self-defense the same right must be conceded to sovereign states. Even offensive war is lawful, provided that certain conditions be fulfilled. This is the certain teaching of Catholic theology, although the Church constantly prays to be delivered from all wars and from the terrible evils to which they give rise. Although war is a great evil, yet it is sometimes a hard necessity if still greater evils are to be avoided. For there is no higher tribunal to which sovereign states can have recourse to settle their disputed rights and nothing is left but the final arbitrament of the sword. In modern times arbitration courts have been established and they have done useful work, but cases arise in which their aid cannot be invoked with effect. There are three conditions on which war may be lawfully waged.

The public authority of a sovereign state is requisitite to declare war, for war, except in just defence, cannot be made on private authority, or by a less than sovereign state; for private persons and subject states can always have recourse to higher authority for the vindication of their rights.

A just and weighty cause is necessary, for the cause should be such as to outweigh the grave evils and risks which always accompany war. Such cause, in the judgment of divines, are: The retaking of a conquered country or rebellious province, the avenging of a grave insult or injury offered to the state, the freeing of the unjustly oppressed, the refusal of infidel states to allow the Gospel to be preached in their dominions. There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether certainty of the existence of a sufficent cause is required or not for the lawfulness of a war. Some hold that a probability of right is sufficent, for with such a probable right a private person may commence an action at law and states should not be in a worse position than private persons in the prosecution of their claims. However, on account of the grave public evils connected with war and because it is unlawful to deprive another of what he possesses on the ground that it is only probably mine, it would seem that at least a more probable right or even a more certainty of right is required on the side of the state that begins the war.

President Poincare attended a solemn Mass of Requiem held recently in the Sainte Chapelle, the beautiful thirteenth-century chapel of the Palais de Justice, Paris, for the lawyers who had fallen in the war. It was the first time Mass was celebrated in the chapel—built by a French king to receive a relic of the Precious Blood—since the French Republic came into existence after 1870. President Poincare was also present in person at another interesting Catholic ceremony, the decoration of Sister Aimee, the Superioress of the military hospital at Luneville, with the Cross of War. It came as a great surpise to the good religieuse. The President reminded her that during her eighteen years at Bar-le-Duc she had nursed his own mother and aunt.

Was Troubled With CONSTIPATION FOR OVER FIVE YEARS.

Unless one has a free action of the bowels, at least once a day, constipation is sure to ensue, then in the wake of constipation comes sick headache, bilious headaches, jaundice, piles, and many forms of liver complaint.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, thus making them active and regular, and removing the constipation and all its allied troubles.

Mr. Phil. G. Robichaud, Pokemouche, N.B., writes: "I have been troubled with constipation for over five years, and I feel it my duty to let you know that your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have cured me. I only used three vials, and I can faithfully say that they have saved me from a large doctor's bill."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or five vials for $1.00; for sale at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPTHERIA.

Mrs. Rankin—When it comes to resourcefulness, you can't beat Mrs. Amley.

Mrs. Phyle—What do you mean?

Mrs. Rankin—When she wants to scrub her front porch she fastens a couple of brushes on the feet of her little boy Willie and lets him pretend he is roller-skating in the soapsuds.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

"My husband is so strong that he can lift two tremendous iron balls in each hand at once. Can your husband do that?"

"No, but he's lifted the mortgage from the farm since we were married."

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.

The bravest of the brave are the Catholic priests of France who are fighting in the trenches. When this war is over, remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, France will hear nothing more of religious quarrelling.

The best portions of a good man's life—his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and love.—Wordsworth.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sa. Price 25 cts.

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Hostess (at party)—Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?

Willie (who has asked for a second piece)—No, ma'am.

"Well, do you think that she'd like you to have two pieces here?"

"Oh," confidently, "she wouldn't care. This isn't her pie."

A Sluggish Liver CAUSES LOTS OF TROUBLE.

Unless the liver is working properly you may look forward to a great many troubles arising, such as constipation, severe headaches, bilious headaches, sick headaches, jaundice, sick stomach, etc.

Mrs. J. Shellsworth, 227 Albemarle St., Halifax, N.S., writes: "I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a sluggish liver. When my liver got bad I would have severe headaches, but after using a couple of vials of your pills I have not been bothered with the headaches any more."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are, without a doubt, the best liver regulator on the market to-day. Twenty-five years of a reputation should surely prove this.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, 5 vials for $1.00; for sale at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.