The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1913 | Vol. XLII., No. 21

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on April 16, 1913, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Read Down				Read Up			
Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun	STATIONS	Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun
P.M	A.M	A.M		A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M
3 45	11 45	7 45	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 55	11 40		9 50
4 52	12 59	8 38	Lv Hunter River	Ar 8 38	10 38		8 55
5 30	1 43	9 07	Lv Emerald Jc	Ar 7 45	10 04	5 25	8 26
6 00	2 21	9 30	Lv Kensington	Ar	9 33	4 47	8 02
6 30	2 55	9 55	Ar Summerside	Lv	9 00	4 15	7 40
P.M	A.M	A.M		A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M
	P.M	Noon			A.M	P.M	
	7 50	12 00	Lv Summerside	Ar	8 45	4 55	
8 48	1 23		Lv Port Hill	Ar	7 48	3 25	
	9 37	2 40	Lv O'Leary	Ar	6 57	2 10	
	10 50	4 40	Ar Tignish	Lv	5 45	12 10	
		8 30	Lv Emerald Junc	Ar	7 40		
		9 20	Ar Cape Traverse	Lv	6 50		
	P.M	P.M			A.M	P.M	
	P.M	A.M			A.M	P.M	
	3 00	7 00	Lv Charlottetown	Ar	9 30	5 40	
	4 10	8 30	Lv Mount Stewart	Ar	8 30	4 10	
	4 36	9 07	Lv Morell	Ar	7 56	3 20	
	4 57	9 33	Lv St Peters	Ar	7 35	2 51	
6 00	11 05		Ar Souris	Lv	6 35	5 35	1 25
	7 10		Ar Elmira	Lv	5 30		
	5 04	9 40	Ar Cardigan	Lv	7 26	2 43	
	5 25	10 09	Ar Montague	Lv	7 04	2 15	
	6 00	10 50	Ar Georgetown	Lv	6 30	1 25	
	P.M	A.M			A.M	P.M	
	Dly ex Sat	Sat only and Sun			Dly ex Sat	Sat only and Sun	
	P.M	P.M			A.M	A.M	
	3 10	3 10	Lv Charlottetown	Ar	10 00	9 45	
	4 17	4 25	Lv Vernon River	Ar	8 23	8 31	
	7 00	5 55	Ar Murray Harbor	Lv	6 30	7 00	
	P.M	P.M			A.M	A.M	

H. McEWEN Supt. P. E. I. Railway

A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our . .

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

Smoking Tobaccos. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our **Combination Twist** Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time . . . .

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

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 to earn 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 of the Minister of the Interior.

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

Give HIM House Slippers!

For a real, useful, practical and pleasing gift for men there is nothing better than House Slippers.

They are comfortable, satisfying, serviceable, and bound to be appreciated.

Felt Slippers	65c to $1
Velvet Slippers	75c to $1
Kid Slippers	$1 to $2

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

Winter Overcoats Made-to-Order

$18.00 TO $30.00

Our stock of **Overcoatings** for Winter wear is large and includes everything that is popular and serviceable. We will guarantee every cloth we show you to be honest value, and we know it will give you satisfaction.

We have a big assortment of the popular

Meltons and Beavers

In Black, Blue and Plain Greys in light and dark shades.

In TWEEDS, we have all newest patterns and colors, Dark Greys, Browns, in plain and in patterns, also nice Grey and Brown mixtures.

We will make you a nice Overcoat at any price from $18.00 to $30.00. We will make it in any style you wish, and we will guarantee to give you a perfect fit with lots of style, and first class workmanship.

Have your Overcoat made to your order here and you will have double the satisfaction, wear and good looks, that you can get in a "Ready-made," and you will be saving money in the end as well.

COME IN TODAY.

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS and FURNISHERS

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons bet quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 30 1910.

Interest in Foreign Missions Reacts strongly on our work for the Church at home.

American Catholics are beginning to real ze this principle of Christian life.

Get in touch with the Acts of present day Apostles among heathen peoples.

Read:—The Field Afar,

ORGAN OF THE NEW

Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary.

Subscription: Fifty Cents a Year

Send in stamps if preferred.

Associate Subscription: 1 Dollar

Enclose a One Dollar Bill.

THE FIELD AFAR

HAWTHORNE . . . . N. Y.
July3, 1912—3i

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENTSTREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12 1907.

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

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

July 26, 1911—tf

LIME!

We can supply from this date

Fresh Burned Lime

in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention

C. Lyons & Co.

May 29, 1912.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office!

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets
Dodgers
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Receipt Books
Letter Heads
Note Heads

ALBANIA.

The Albanians are the most ancient race in South eastern Europe. Neither history nor legend records the period of their advent to the Illyrian coast, but their language and cyclopean remains would indicate that they were probably the forerunners of the Macedonians and Epirots, and are of pre-Hellenic-Pelasgian origin. The ruins of the temple of Pelasgian Zeus at Dodona, which was venerable in Homer's day, are still to be seen near Janina, where was also situated the subterranean entrance to Tartarus; and Cocytus and Acheron were Albanian rivers. Conquered by Rome, the Illyrians furnished the best soldiers to her legions and several rulers to her Empire, as they have since supplied the choicest warriors and not seldom commanders to the armies of Venice, Naples, Greece, Italy and to Constantinople, Christian and Moslem. Christianized before the dismemberment of the Roman Empire, they were driven south by the invading Slavs in the seventh century, and thereafter were known as Albanians Subject in various degrees at different periods to schismatic Greeks, Serbs, Venetians and Turks, but never subdued by any, they submitted, with the glorious exception of the heroic northern tribes, to the religious impositions of the controlling powers, but whether clinging to their native mountains or exiled elsewhere, they preserved substantially their ancient language and with it their traditional customs and national individuality.

Albania, as its boundaries were reckoned before the Balkan war, extended 290 miles along the Adriatic from Montenegro to Greece, and 40 to 90 miles eastward beyond the Schar-Dagh mountain chains, including besides Scutari the now Servian towns of Kossovo, Uskub and Monastir, and the large and populous vilayet of Janina, recently annexed to Greece. Its people extend farther, being numerous in the bordering territories of the neighboring States, and also in the Morea, Euboea, Attica, Asia Minor, and in Sicily and Southern Italy, whither they emigrated or were banished in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, preserving today in widely separated lands varying dialects of their ancestral tongue. Many of their descendants, even in the suburbs of Athens, know no Greek, but they contributed powerfully to Grecian independence, one of them leading the revolution, while an Asiatic Albanian commanded the forces sent to quell it. At home warfare seems to have been their normal condition as long as history records.

There are altogether over two million who retain the Albanian racial characteristics, and within the accepted geographic boundaries before the war about 1,500,000, including some 300,000 Slavs and Vlachs in the North and East and 100,000 Greeks in the South. About a million of these are Mussulmans, 120,000 Catholics and the remainder Greek orthodox, but Moslem and Greek retain many Catholic customs and beliefs, and neither is orthodox in the accepted sense. The general lapse of the Albanians from the religion they fought for so heroically under Scanderbeg can scarcely be stigmatized as apostasy. Death, spoliation, deprivation of Catholic guidance or support, the choice on the one hand of lordship and warriors' privileges under Islamism, and on the other, slavery and the ravishment of their daughters if they remained Christians, did their work, and the Southern Albanian became Mahometan in name if not in strict observance; but not all these terrors and inducements nor the additional hostility and allurements of the neighboring Slavs, continued for century after century, succeeded in destroying or diminishing the fidelity of the northern Albanian to the Catholic faith.

The chief rulers of Upper Albania are the pioneers of nationality and Catholicity. Albania's main divisions, ethnically and geographically, are the Ghegs of the north and the Tosks of the south, the latter approaching the Greeks in character and speaking a dialect that is scarcely intelligible to their northern kin, but the principal tribes of the former preserved in their mountain fastnesses purity of language as well as faith, and the serious demeanor and invincible spirit of their ancestors. It was among them, when the Servian empire fell before the Turks, that the Servian Balshas, adopting the Catholic faith, set up a new dynasty (1366-1421) that proved an effective barrier to the Moslem inundation; and it was among his Mirdite tribesmen, who now as than are exclusively Catholic, that George Castriota declared war against the Turks in 1443, and with their aid continued till his death in 1467 the series of seemingly fabulous exploits by which he hurled back horde after horde of Turkish invaders, carried the war into Moslem territory, and won from Mahommed II recognition as Lord of Albania and Epirus, and the title of Sanderbeg (Alexander Bey), whereby the Sultan signified that he deemed him the peer of Alexander of Macedon.

It was the first and the last time that the Albanian tribes seem to have united under one leader. Kroia, Scanderbeg's capital, and Scutari were occupied after his death by the Venetians, but surrendered to Mahommed II in 1479 after a memorable defense by the allied Venetians, Albanians and Montenegrins. Some of the Christian defenders fled to Italy, others to the Montenegrin hills, with Ivan the Black, but most to the Gheg mountains, where, alone in Albania and all the Balkans except Croatia, Catholicity was kept inviolate from every attack of Schismatic and Turk by the unconquerable Mirdites and the Catholic Malissori. Alone held their mountains and their faith against the inroads of Schismatic Serbs and Albanian Moslem until yesterday, and throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries against the persistent assaults of fanatic Turks, who, satisfied with the religious submission of the other Albanians, left their tribal liberties undisturbed and concentrated all their forces on the subjugation of the Catholic mountaineers. Failing utterly, they adopted the policy, on the decline of their power in the eighteenth century, of leaving the Mirdites and kindred Catholic tribes in peace and independence, on the sole condition that they supply regiments under their own chiefs, with full freedom of religious practice and other privileges, to the Turkish armies.

For the last two centuries Turkish law has been practically a dead letter in Albania, but immunity from external assault was signalized by outbreaks of internal strife. Each of the numerous tribes, separated by lofty mountain ridges, has its own customs and animosities, and is usually engaged with other tribes in attack or defense, and when enjoying peace with its neighbors is busily paying off family scores as prescribed by the vendetta. It has been said with some truth that 'Albanians occasionally die from ordinary diseases, but most of them die from difference of opinion.' This is but slightly true of the Catholic districts. There the priests—Franciscans, Seculars and Jesuits, of whom many are native Albanians educated in Italy—have exercised their supreme influence to abolish the vendetta among the Mirdites and to a large extent among the tribes that are partly Catholic, and to lessen the inter-tribal conflicts, at which they minister to the wounded and are often able to prevail even on the Moslems to discontinue hostilities.

Albanian pastors lead a strenuous life. The only practical road is the Roman via Egnatia, and hence they often spend a whole day tramping over mountain paths to a sick call. In the country churches the Sunday Mass is usually at twelve, to accommodate the distant mountaineers, who travel from sunrise to attend it. They pile their rifles in rows outside the walls, and with revolvers in their girdles enter reverently. The women and children are separately placed, and all sing in congregational service with devout enthusiasm. The rattling of the coins and medals that the women wear profusely on garments and headdress, as they bow in the solemn parts of the Mass, does not disturb the rapt devotion of the worshipers, nor the presence of a kilted mountaineer, with revolver and bandolier, reverently assisting the priest at Mass, and striding through the kneeling congregation to gather the collection. On solemn occasions, when the men leave the church and pick up their rifles, they form in line and discharge a cartridge in honor of the festival. This, like their soul-absorbed attitude of worship, is a demonstration of living faith that thrills while it startles the Western beholder.

Such are the Mirdites and a part of the Malissori; but these, though the most important tribes and the only ones which have a semblance of government—their self imposed laws are Spartan in severity—are but a fraction of the Albanian people, and Albania, exclusive of the Scutari district, has been cut in half by the Balkan war. Such a people, despite their great individual qualities, would not seem promising material for a political, self governing entity. Their modern national aspirations date from Berlin, 1878. Austria, to compensate Servia and Montenegro for the loss of Bosnia and Herzegovina, having proposed to divide Albania between them, Turkey fostered in opposition the Albanian League of Catholics and Moslems. Austria has since rendered aid to the Catholics by money and influence, but neither for them nor other Albanians has any European power made serious sacrifice. The fact, unnoted in the newspapers, that it is mainly German troops that are massed on the Balkan and Slavic borders and that Austria is concentrating in the direction of France, is significant of many things; but a desire to protect the Albanians would not seem to be one of them. The Archbishop of Antivari, who has formally declared that the Montenegrins have extended the fullest liberties to their newly acquired Catholic subjects, has no fear of their domination, and his judgment is entitled to first consideration. Very good men who are also acquainted with conditions entertain a different view; but whatever solution one favors, it is to be hoped and should be urged by publicists, that a people who unaided have suffered so much for liberty should not be made the catspaw of financial diplomacy or European rivalries.—M. Kenny, S. J., in America.

The Japanese Problem.

The Japanese question in California bulks so large that everything relating to it is of importance at the present moment. Why do Californians object to the Japanese holding land in their State? A well known California journalist informs us why his fellow Californians favor legislation against land holding by the Japanese. We are told that if the process of land absorption by these Asiatics goes on unchecked, a time will come when the Pacific Coast will be Japanized to such an extent that it will be impossible for Caucasians to make a decent living for themselves in a State upon which Nature has lavished her favors with a bounteous hand.

The Japanese work at home for wages, which according to our standard are ridiculously low. Statistics show that the wages paid in forty-six representative occupations is a little over twenty-two cents a day. Stone cutters, who constitute the aristocracy of Japanese labor, get thirty-four cents a day; plasterers, thirty cents; carpenters, twenty nine cents; compositors in newspaper offices, twenty cents; newspaper pressmen, eighteen cents; tailors, twenty three cents. Male laborers on farms get the munificent sum of $18.91 for a whole year's toil. Female farm laborers are paid $10.02 for twelve months labor. Silk spinners are expected to support themselves and their families on a ten cents a day wage. We quote these figures to show what are the strong motives impelling the Japanese to leave their native land for a country in which they can earn in one day as much as they would earn in two thirds of a month in Japan.

Californians object to the process of gradual conquest. At the present moment thousands of acres of one of the richest States in the Union are in the possession of Asiatics who can never be assimilated with the general body, as European immigrants are. Nature has placed her veto upon that. The country from which these Asiatics come has a population of almost forty-seven millions from which recruits can be drawn to take up and continue the work inaugurated by the pioneer Japanese invaders. Californians believe that a time has come for calling a halt to the transferring of the rich soil of their State to the ownership of undesirable aliens. The California Legislature purposes enacting a law to that effect. The President of the United States has sent his Secretary of State three thousand miles to make a personal effort to dissuade the members of the California Legislature from framing protective measures against the grave calamity threatening the State.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Catholicity in Germany.

Some very interesting facts in connection with the religious census of Germany, says Church Progress, is given out by the German Imperial Statistical Department. These are of particular importance to the Catholics of the United States, as well as those of Germany, showing as they do a strong and steady increase for some years past.

The figures indicate that Catholics have increased in Prussia at a greater rate than Protestants since 1871, and in other parts of the empire since 1890. In 1900 the Catholics formed 36.06 per cent of the entire population; in 1905 the percentage had risen to 36.46 and in 1910 to 36.69.

The explanation given is that, in general, Catholic families have a larger natural increase than Protestant, and that the Protestants form a larger proportion of the population of large towns and of the richer classes where large families are infrequent. Besides, the Poles, who are Catholics, have invariably large families, and most of the immigrants to Germany from other countries are adherents of the Church.

With regard to the diminution in the number of Protestants, this is more apparent in Prussia than in other States of the Empire. In five years the number of persons entering themselves as without any religious confession rose from 17,206 to nearly 206,000. It is believed that this is largely due to the exertions of the Social Democratic party, who advise their adherents to abandon all religion. Statistics show that the slow but steady decline of the Jewish population of the German empire still continues.

HAD BOILS ON FACE AND BODY

WAS TROUBLED FOR 8 YEARS.

Boils in themselves are not a dangerous trouble, but still, at the same time are very painful.

They are caused entirely by bad blood, and to get rid of them it is absolutely necessary to put the blood into good condition.

For this purpose there is nothing to equal that old and well known blood medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. James Mageean, Floral, Sask., writes:—"I was troubled for eight years with boils on my face and body, and I tried everything I could think of. My neighbors told me to drink water off of sour corn meal, but I kept getting worse until one day a woman in town asked me why I didn't try Burdock Blood Bitters. My husband got me two bottles, and before one was gone my boils had all disappeared, and I feel like a different woman. I can't tell you how thankful I am for your medicine. I will recommend it to all suffering women."

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

A Sensible Merchant.

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.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Casey saw D. Pill leaving Doolin's house in a hurry.

'What's the rush doo?' asked Casey.

'I've another patient farther down the street, Casey,' answered the medico.

'Ho, ho!' chirped Casey, 'killin' two birds with one stone, are ye?'

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Pretty Thing—Look here; isn't it sweet? Mr. Jams has just given me this charm.

Mr. Flatterm—I shouldn't have thought there was one that you didn't already possess.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Foreman Builder—Now, then, you Hurry up, can't yer?

Laborer—Orl right, boss. Rome wasn't built in a day.

Foreman Builder — No, p'r'aps not; but I wasn't foreman o' that job.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Baker—Do you think music has curative properties?

Baker—Yes; my wife's piano playing cured me of all desire to stay in evenings.

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

Teacher—What is the difference between 'I will hire a taxi,' and 'I have hired a taxi?'

Kid—About six dollars and a half.

Had Pains in Her Liver

Doctors Only Relieved Her For A Time.

When the liver is inactive everything seems to go wrong, and a lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system and causes Biliousness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Floating Specks before the Eyes, Jaundice, Brown Blotches, Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the liver.

Mrs. Wesley Estabrooks, Midgic Station, N.B., writes:—"For several years I have been troubled with pains in the liver. I have had medicine from several doctors, but was only relieved for a time by them. I then tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and I have had no trouble with my liver since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who has liver trouble."

Price, 25 cents per vial or 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.