The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1919 | VOL. XLVII. No. 17

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 atent and cultivate 50 xteres,acre 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 n 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.

Holders 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 Ministerthe Interio of

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourse against loss by firois

ACT NOW. CALL UP

DEBLOIS BROS.,

Water Street, Phone 251

LIME

We have on hand quantity of

St. John LIME!

In Barrels and Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE:

NEWSON BLOCK

Charlottetown

Branch Office, Georgetwon.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Minard's Liniment will cure Colds etc.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect January 6th, 1919

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

Trains Outward, Read Down.						Trains Inward, Read Up		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				P.M.	A.M.	Noon
3.35	1.25	6.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	7.20	10.30	12.00
4.29	2.57	7.02		Hunter River		6.18	8.55	10.50
5.20	3.50	7.40	Arr.	Emerald Junction		5.40	7.55	10.10
6.45		8.35	Arr.	Borden	Dep.	4.40	6.20	

P.M.	P.M	A.M.				A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
3.40		6.20	Dep.	Borden	Arr.	9.45	8.35	
3.40	3.50	7.30		Emerald Junction		4.30	7.25	10.10
5.05	4.34	8.24	Arr.	Kensington		3.37	6.45	9.37
6.30	5.15	9.00	Arr.	Summerside	Dep.	3.00	6.00	9.10

		Tues. Thurs. Sat.				Mon. Wed. Fri.	
P.M.		A.M.	Dep.	Summerside	Arr	A.M.	P.M.
6.45		11.30		Port Hill		12.20	6.10
7.44		1.14		O'Leary		10.41	4.30
8.37		2.44		Alberton		6.21	3.35
9.21		3.51		Tignish	Dep	8.02	3.00
10.00		5.00	Arr.			7.00	1.35
		P.M.					

		Mon. Wed. Fri.				Mon. Wed Fri.	
	P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.
	3.10	7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.10	6.00
	4.30	8.55		Mount Stewart		8.55	4.30
	5.00	9.32		Morell		8.22	3.56
	5.22	10.02		St. Peters		8.00	3.00
	6.30	11.35	Arr.	Souris	Dep.	6.50	1.35

		P.M				A.M	
		7.50	Arr.	Elmira	Dep.	5.30	

		Mon. Wed. Fri.				Mon. Wed. Fri.	
	P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M
	4.35	9.10	Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr.	8.50	4.10
	5.27	10.20		Cardigan		7.48	2.54
	5.51	11.00		Montague		7.23	2.25
	6.25	11.40	Arr.	Georgetown	Dep.	6.45	1.40

	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only				Sat. Only	Daily ex. Sat & Sun.
	P.M.	P.M				A.M	A.M
	3.10	3.10	Dep	Charlottetown	Arr.	9.45	10.15
	4.55	4.25		Vernon River		8.31	8.20
	7.05	5.55	Arr.	Murray Har.	Dep.	7.00	6.20

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 knowwhat 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 lure 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 $1.00

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 $1.00 to $5.50

MacLELLAN BROS.

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 season 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 Comimttee 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 themembers 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 the 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

November 27, 1918.

1,279 Special Trains On C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 757,400 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 on Saturday was 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 Lapland and Belgic, and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

S. S. Megantic with soldiers and dependents arrived Wednesday and S.S. Adriatic is due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively all summer.

The process of disembarkation at Halifax is being carried on without a hitch, and there is a fine system of co-operation between the Military and the Railway officials.

March 12, 1919

Job Printing Done at The Herald

Religious Liberty in Alsace-Lorraine.

(The Tablet.)

France, after nearly a century, has won back by the sword the provinces she lost as part of the price of her defeat by Germany in 1870. All through those dark years the people of Alsace and Lorraine looked longingly to the frontier, and hoped almost against hope for the day when they would be restored to their old allegiance. And now to their great joy she has received them with open arms and with declarations that their rights, liberties and religious convictions shall be respected. Those promises were made by Marshal Joffre when his forces crossed the frontier in the early days of the war, and were solemnly repeated four years later when the great French generals made their triumphant entry into Strasburg and Metz. The people, even quite apart from the newly acknowledged right of self-determination, deserved no less. They had earned it by their magnificent and long-tried loyalty and it was their reliance on these promises that crowned the enthusiastic joy with which they welcomed their restoration to France. It would be unthinkable that such promises should not be redeemed, but there are difficulties in the way, for the solution of which France will have to forgo something of her insistence on symmetrical secularism. For since the provinces were wrested from her much water has flowed under the Seine bridges. France, including Alsace-Lorraine, was then under the regime of the Concordat, by which the relations between Church and state were regulated. Under it she had a right of domination in the appointment of Bishops, and the obligation of paying a stipend to the parochial clergy by way of compensation for the property seized at the Revolution. Certain religious orders were statutorily recognized and others were allowed to teach in Catholic schools. But all that has now been changed. The religious orders were driven out of France in the early nineties, public education has been secularized, and the separation of Church and State effected. Meanwhile, however, the Lost Provinces have continued under the regime of the Concordat, Germany having accepted the obligations placed by it upon the Statute. True, she aggravated some of its Organic Articles in their application, but she considerably ameliorated the material condition of the clergy, recognized the religious orders, and maintained denominationalism in public elementary education, whilst allowing, under certain conditions, the opening of private schools.

With facts of this sort, then, the present state of French law on the points concerned is plainly incompatible without large adjustment, and there is not unnaturally a good deal of apprehension as to whether that adjustment will be effected and how it will be carried out. Were the Laws of Association and Separation applied to Alsace-Lorraine it would mean, as the Abbe Dimnet pointed out in an article in the Nineteenth Century in 1915, "the expulsion of thousands of religious from their houses and the confiscation of their property; that at Strasburg and Metz, as in Rheims and Chartres, the Bishops will have to give up their palaces and the priests their presbyteries; that their salaries will be stopped, their churches handed over to the municipalities, that the ecclesiastical funds legally constituted under the French laws of yore will be seized; and that, after years of amicable co-operation between the schoolmasters and the priests, the latter to the amazement of their parishioners, will be denied the entrance to their schools." We should then have another illustration of the scene so movingly described by Daudet in his "La Derniere Classe." Nor is this, much as it is, by any means, all that would be involved. There is the further anomaly that there are dioceses in France with German-born subjects as their Bishops, a fact which must give rise to all sorts of difficulties. This anomaly could only be resolved by the Pope, who alone can remove from sees their canonically appointed heads, and against that the sundering of diplomatic relations with the Vatican is an obstacle. The way of concilition would therefore, seem to be twofold—the redemption by France of her solemn promise to the people of the two provinces to respect their usages, traditions and religious rights, and recourse to the Holy See, in which the power of the Keys resides. And certainly after the high praise which during recent months has been accorded to the clergy of Alsace-Lorraine by the representatives of France, it is difficult to see how their claims to consideration can be set at naught. "I desire, said M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber in December, "that the Government owes not merely benevolence, but the most special regard to the members of the clergy of Alsace-Lorraine, to whom is in great part due the return of our two provinces to the mother country." It is true that he added this question had not, in the minds of the Ministry, anything to do with the resumption of relations with the Holy See, but he was plainly told from benches on the Left that this last would come up in spite of them.

As the case stands, then there is reason to hope that, great as are the difficulties in the way, a happy solution will eventually be found. In the first place, there are the promises made to the people of the two provinces by the representatives of France—promises which we cannot think will be treated by her as empty words or scraps of paper. And secondly, we have the path of reconciliation on the principle that Anti-clericalism is not an article of exportation. The people have welcomed their deliverers from over the frontier, for whom they had been waiting for nearly half a century, confident that what even the Revolution left untouched the France of to-day should be able to respect. They count upon her fidelty, and it is unthinkable that they should so count in vain. Of course, there are those among the politicians who learn nothing from even such events as have recently shaken the world. As an example of this we may point to an article in the Paris-Midi by M. Debierre, Grand Master of French Freemasonry, who is a member of the Commission of Inquiry into the worship and education of the two provinces. "It is not admissible," he writes, "that the Alsatian system of public instruction should be different from that of France. The question to be solved is whether the French system is to be imposed at once or a transitional regime is to be adopted for a time. . . To adopt the good elementary system of Alsace-Lorraine to that of France we must secularize it. . . . and in my opinion it ought to be done immediately after the conclusion of peace. . . . The Alsatians and their Churches cannot stand out against the imposition of a regime of full liberty." Such a programme as is here traced would, if imposed, be an abuse of trust and a breaking of pledges solemnly given. The people of the provinces are aware of M. Debierre's activities, and while they trust France implicitly, have let it be known that they will have none of such a regime. Thus at a great meeting of Alsatian Catholics at Strasburg last month Dr. Pfleger, a former member of the Reichstag and the Landtag, was cheered to the echo when he pointed out that they must be on their guard against such attempts to secularize the school as had been suggested by M. Debierre. That way would lie trouble. There is the better way of elementary wisdom pointed out by another Alsatian Deputy, the Abbe Wetterle—that divergent interests shall not be sacrificed to blind stickling for principal or a call for hasty and unconsidered unification.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS ETC

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

HER LITTLE GIRL COUGHED UNTIL SHE FAIRLY CHOKED.

Mrs. John Reinhardt, Ridgetown, Ont., writes:—"My little girl at the age of a year and a half old had an awful cough. She would cough until she would fairly choke, and I was afraid it would go to her lungs. I thought I would use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, as I knew of quite a few persons who had used it with good results. I am glad I did so, as I only used one bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs and colds."

There is no reason why Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should not be recognized as the very best cough and cold remedy on the market to-day, combining as it does the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, to which are added wild cherry bark, squills, and other soothing and healing pectoral remedies.

It has stood the test for the past 30 years and is becoming more generally used every year on account of its great merits in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, sore throat, and preventing pneumonia and in many cases consumption.

So great has been its success that there have been a great many imitations put on the market to take its place. See that none of these so-called "pine syrups" are handed out to you when you ask for "Dr. Wood's." The genuine and original is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Grace in a Cafeteria.

A little group of people went into a restaurant—one of these modern self-serve affairs. There was mother, father, a soldier son, and two smaller children.

The family took its place in the long line in front of the counters where the food is served, and gradually moved along, making its selection. When the members reached the cashier's desk, and each had upon his plate the food he or she had selected, the father paused, and the family bowed their heads. There in the public place with busy people all around, the father returned thanks to the Creator for the food of which they were about to partake, audibly, with a firm voice, with great faith, with humility and thankfulness in his tone.

But the little family were not the only ones who bowed their heads. The long line of busy people paused in their snatching; each bowed his or her head, and waited the end of the blessing. There was never a smile of derision, never a murmur of disgust. Instead, there was smiles of appreciation, and everybody in the long line felt better. Each felt that there was something in the thanks offered up that helped wonderfully in this prosy old world.

Returning thanks before partaking of the daily food is going out of style. It ought to be practiced in every home. We are getting away from too many of the sacred things of the earlier days. We are too prone to give up the little sentiments that mean so much in this material age.

—Columbus Dispatch.

An Health Saving Reminder.

Don't Wait until you get the Spanish Influenza. USE

MINARD'S LINIMENT

At the first sign of it. Its healing qualities are amazing,

THE OLD RELIABLE

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO, Lt.

Yarmouth, N. S.

A NERVOUS WRECK FROM HEART AND NERVES.

There are many people at the present time whose nerves are unstrung, heart affected, and general health impaired.

To such we offer Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as the best remedy that science has produced for such troubles. These pills have a wonderful effect on the nerve cells of the body, giving them new life and energy; they strengthen and regulate the heart and make the blood rich and nourishing.

Mr. Joseph Daly, Wolfe Island, Ont., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was a regular nervous wreck from my heart and nerves. I saw your advertisement in the paper and decided to try your pills. I took five boxes of them, and now I am as steady as a clock.

People said I could not be cured, but I fooled them with Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.