

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 49

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

### P. E. I. Railway

Commencing on October 6, 1913, trains of this Railway will run as follows:

Trains outward Read down		Trains inward Read up	
Daily except Sunday		Daily except Sunday	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
3:45	11:45	7:45	9:50
4:52	12:59	8:58	8:55
5:30	1:43	9:07	8:26
6:00	2:21	9:30	4:47
6:30	2:55	9:55	4:15
P.M. Noon			
7:50	12:00	4:45	4:55
8:48	1:23	4:38	3:28
9:37	2:40	4:27	2:10
10:51	4:00	4:15	12:10
A.M. P.M.			
8:30	4:45	7:40	6:50
9:20	5:35	8:30	5:40
P.M. A.M.			
3:00	7:00	8:23	4:00
4:10	8:30	7:56	3:20
4:36	9:35	7:35	2:51
4:57	10:05	7:15	2:25
6:00	11:05	6:35	1:25
7:10			
Ar Elmira		Lv 5:30	
A.M. P.M.			
4:15	8:30	8:15	3:50
5:04	9:40	7:26	2:43
5:25	10:09	7:04	2:15
6:00	10:50	6:30	1:25
P.M. A.M.			
Dy Sat		Dy Sat	
ex only		ex only	
and Sun		and Sun	
P.M. P.M.		A.M. A.M.	
3:10	3:10	10:00	9:45
4:57	4:25	8:23	8:21
7:00	5:55	6:30	7:00
P.M. P.M.			

Trains are run by Atlantic Standard Time.

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

## English Goods

### Now Opened

American Lady Corsets

We are just in receipt of 7 cases "New Goods" from the Old Country, consisting of Navy and Back Dress and Coating Serges, Tweeds, Blankets, Hosiery, etc.

### Fall and Winter Coats

These Garments are greatly admired and quite a number have already been sold. The prices are within the reach of everyone, ranging from 6 to 25 dollars.

### FURS

"Don't forget!"—We offer some rare bargains in Fur Coats, Sample Neck Furs, Muffs, etc.

### Shawls and Carriage Rugs

A new lot of large Woolen Shawls are here. The real old Scotch kind imported from Glasgow. Also some nice Carriage Wraps.

### Childrens' Coatings

We have a few pieces of Blanket Cloths, good quality, in Navy, White, Cardinal, Black. Don't you need a warm Coat for the little one.

### Childrens' Coats

Exceptional Values in Childrens' Coats and Dresses. This is your opportunity, as these Sample Coats are offering at 25 p. c. discount.

### Millinery

Our success in this Department, Season after Season has made it unnecessary to go into detail. This year our output in Hats, trimmed and untrimmed has been wonderful. Try us for your Fall Hat this year.

## L. J. REDDIN

"The Store That Saves You Money"  
October 8th, 1913.

## Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Nov 19, 1913

## McLean & McKinnon

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

## 1913-1914

### Educational Books

### Carter's Bookstore

As usual has a full line of

### Educational Books

Including the Newly Authorized Text Books for School and College, all School and College Books sold by us at Publishers' Prices.

### Wholesale & Retail

An Immense Stock of Scribblers, Note Books, Exercise Books, Muscular Movement Pads, Pens, Inks, Blotting Paper, Rules, Erasers, Examination Pads and Paper, Foolscap, Note Paper, Envelopes, Penholders, Lead Pencils, Account Paper, Fountain Pens, Fountain Pen Ink, Maps, School Slates, Slate Pencils, Pencil Boxes, Compasses, Protectors Eye Shades, Mucilage, Rubber Bands, Pen and Pencil Clips, Paper Knives, School Bags, etc. etc.

Carter's "Easy Writer" Fountain Pen for \$1.25 is the Biggest Value on the Market (ask to see them.)

## CARTER & CO., Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Sept 3rd, 1913



## A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our

### RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

Smoking Tobacco. 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.

## JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office)  
Charlottetown P. E. Island

### Tickets

### Dodgers

### Posters

### Check Books

### Note Books of Hand

### Receipt Books

### Letter Heads

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## McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

### MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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## Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors etc

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

July 26, 1911—1f

## Romance of a Capuchin.

The best way to understand the importance of the role played by the famous Capuchin, Father Joseph "His Gray Eminence," as his contemporaries dubbed him—is to realize the fact that he co-operated on equal terms with, rather than assisted, the master statesman of the 17th Century, Cardinal Richelieu, in giving the law to Europe, then in a state of great unrest. Whatever one may think of the personal character of Richelieu and his methods of governing, few will be found to deny either his sincerity as a patriotic Frenchman, or his singular ability as a man of action.

Historical research has, however, led to the conclusion that but for the zeal and talent of his colleague Father Joseph, Richelieu's name would not have shone so brightly in the annals of his country. In contradiction to the Cardinal, who was always resplendent in purple, the humble monk always wore the dull gray habit and cowl of his Order. Hence the title "Gray Eminence," which appositely enough showed that the power and influence exerted by the princely prelate were really inseparable from the cooperation of the Friar in gray. Father Joseph's family name was Tremblay; the scion of a noble house, he began his career as a soldier, after a few years of which life he became in 1599 a Capuchin Friar. His ability as a director of religious houses—he was founder of the Sisters of Charity—attracted the attention of Richelieu who appointed him his secretary in the 34th year of his age. Thereafter his life is bound up with the administrative, diplomatic and military activities of the great Cardinal, in all of which Father Joseph played a capital role. Naturally enough, he had many enemies, just as the Cardinal had his enemies, and in an age in which scandal-mongers were raised almost to the status of a social science, his name did not escape the slanders of ephemerism. Yet reliable history records of him great zeal for the progress of the Church, unswerving attachment to the Papacy and the cultivation of the ascetic virtues. The authoritative work written on the life of Father Joseph is that of the French author Fagniez; it is in two volumes published by Kailshie (Paris) and contains some three hundred thousand words.

When, about 1632, Cardinal Richelieu decided to retire from public life, he had no hesitation in naming Father Joseph as the man best fitted to succeed him in the service of Louis XI. The mutual good understanding and close friendship of the two men have but few parallels in history, and in recommending him to Louis Richelieu declared that the Friar was "not so much my creature as my soul." However, there were the King's inclinations to be consulted, and the enemies of both Richelieu and Joseph were numerous and powerful. It was in the Monks' favor that on several occasions he had been able by his tact and address to prevent disaffection in the royal family, to many of whose members he acted as confessor.

And as he did not hesitate to speak openly to the King regarding the latter's somewhat defective qualities, Louis nourished the idea that, in an age in which courtly betrayal played a principal part in politics, Father Joseph could be relied upon to act in the loyal interests of the throne. Accordingly, it was sought to give His Gray Eminence prestige among the people and the courtiers by advancing him to the cardinalate.

His chief supporter was his friend and colleague Richelieu, while the royal family put forward their best efforts to effect his promotion. Repetitions even so powerful as these were, nevertheless, with more than one rebuff, at the Vatican where the Friar was more unpopular than even Richelieu himself. An attempt was made to procure his nomination to a bishopric, as a likely stepping stone to the princely dignity. Urban VIII, listened weakly enough to the many representations adverse to the Friar, his enemies (says Fagniez) declared him to have been the cause of the military irruptions of the Protestant conqueror, Gustavus Adolphus upon the Holy Roman Empire; others asserted that Father Joseph did not follow the ascetic rules of his Order, that his private life was one of luxury, that he was false to his vows. Moreover, his most relentless opponents were distinguished members of the Capuchin Order whose animosity exceeded anything in reason. His intensely secular life, they said, was opposed to the true spirit of the Capuchin, and he was not at the vital centre of a splendid court.

It was realized, however, by those who knew him best, that all that work which was not devoted to the work of France and the Church was given over to the practice of the most rigorous asceticism. And it was also realized that his political method was towards the strengthening of the bond between the Catholic monarchs of Europe, even if his support had temporarily to be given to Protestant soldiers like Gustavus of Sweden, in order to force Catholic recalcitrants into political alignment.

Undoubtedly there were valid reasons on the side of the Order why Father Joseph should not be admitted to the College of Cardinals at a time when the European Continent was practically the pawn of French statesmanship, and all the efforts of Richelieu, seconded by the King and royal family, failed to effect the Friar's admission to the cardinalate.

At the Consistory of 1633, Father Joseph's name did not appear, nor was he (as it was hoped) reserved by the Pope in petto. The year after, nevertheless, the Capuchin entered the French King's Council as Minister of State.

The history of France for the next four years is also the history of Father Joseph, since, not only in the domain of diplomacy was he the ruling spirit of French policy, but his direction was not less felt with the armies of the French Republic which produced a Napoleon. Often, too, he was present with the King's armies, silently directing their strategic movements in accordance with his own set policies. At the close of his fourth year in office, 1638, he died in his 62nd year, mourned by none so sincerely as the great Cardinal with whom he had worked during nearly thirty years in the advancement of the political fortunes of France.

Father Joseph must remain for ever a master type of the ecclesiastical statesman. And yet he remains in a class by himself, for the self-effacement of this Friar, even amidst political episodes of the most momentous, gravely and splendidly attested, surely by the fact that to this day little is known of him as an active member of history. His work for the Church was proved by the number of religious houses he established in his day, he was among the great and really spiritual directors of his age, he it was who turned the Gallicanism of the Church in France into paths that eventually led to her reconciliation with and recognition of Papal authority.

Socialists in the early years of their parliamentary activity opposed some very necessary social reforms; Socialists everywhere subordinate such measures to party welfare and tactics, and no Socialist platform, so far as I am aware, contains a single reform proposal which is not borrowed from non-Socialist sources. From the Socialist viewpoint, however, all these and similar policies are consistent and logical.

The reformative principles and measures which have been sketched in my preceding article are adapted to meet specifically all the main abuses of our present industrial system. In greater or less degree they have all withstood the tests of experience. They can be made effective as rapidly as is consistent with the limitations of human nature, the lessons of history, and justice to all classes of the community.

When their full results have been attained; when a decent minimum of working and living conditions have been secured to all persons; when the great majority of all the workers possess some share in the means of production; when economic opportunity has become equitably distributed, through industrial education and the abolition of private monopoly; when no capital is able to get more than the competitive or ordinary rate of interest; when annual profits are possible only to those directors of industry who in active competition with their fellows can produce unusually large amounts of product; and when the working class is in a position to secure an ever-increasing share of the national product, up to the limit of industrial resources and social well-being—then there will be nothing left of the social question, except that healthy measure of discontent which is a development and social progress.

The Next Step Forward.  
My opponent attributes to me the thought that, when the reform I have advocated had been realized, social progress would stop and the workers become "passive and contented." But have I not explicitly repudiated that supposition in the statement that the workers would be in a position to go farther, and obtain an indefinitely increasing share of the national product? How much farther they would be enabled to progress, I can not tell. I can only indicate the next important step, which seems to be continuous with the present, and to be authorized by experience. Possibly the process will go on until interest as we now have it will be for the most part abolished. I hope so, but I believe that this result will be reached not through Socialism, but through the direct ownership of the greater part of the instruments of production by the workers themselves by such methods as co-partnership schemes and co-operative societies.

And I submit that this will be more democratic, more conducive to individual initiative, freedom, and opportunity, and in a hundred ways more desirable than a society in which the State has a monopoly of all social power, and in which the individual can not only through the State.

Mr. Hillquit has, therefore, misunderstood my position when he says that I would establish a terminal social progress "at an indefinite point in the middle of the road." I do not attempt to fix a terminal anywhere, for the simple reason that the facts do not warrant such an attempt.

My opponent does set a limit to industrial evolution, namely, the Socialist State. In so doing he abandons the position of the evolutionist for that of the utopian. I am the [more consistent] evolutionist because I do not attempt to forecast any final or fixed industrial system. The only utopian of which I know anything is on the other side of the grave.

My opponent contends that Socialism is the logical and necessary outcome and terminus of industrial progress. I do not see either the necessity or the logic; for I am unable to accept the a priori social philosophy which underlies Mr. Hillquit's social faith and hope. We shall see more of this in a later chapter. In the meantime I would observe that this belief in Socialism as the industrial finality is another proof that the Socialist is not more but less scientific than the social reformer.—Catholic Bulletin.

## STEWART & CAMPBELL,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Offices in Deserazy Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, K. C. | W. A. CAMPBELL  
July 8, 1911—2y.

## To Suffer From Headaches

### MAKES LIFE MISERABLE.

It takes a person who has had and is subject to headache to describe the suffering which attends it. The dull throbbing, intense pain, sometimes in one part of the head, sometimes in another, and then again over the whole head, varying in its severity by the cause which brings it on, purely indicates that there is something amiss with the system. The fact that Burdock Blood Bitters reaches the seat of the trouble is due to its success in relieving and permanently curing the cause of the headache.

Mrs. Anderson, 410 10th Ave. East, Calgary, Alta., writes: "For three years I was troubled all the time with sick headaches, and suffered also with constipation, and kept breaking out in pimples and sores on my face. I tried everything until at last a friend told me of Burdock Blood Bitters. I took two bottles, and my skin is as clean and pure as a baby's, and I have never been troubled with the headache since."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Give me a man with an aim.

Whatever that aim may be.

Whether it's wealth or whether it's fame,

It matters not to me.

Let him walk in the path of right,

And keep his aim in sight,

And work and pray in faith

always

With his eye on the glittering height.

### 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.

From a newspaper: Do X, the well known lecturer, delivered a lecture last night on "Lunacy and Lobotomy."

There was many present.

### Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Paracetamol—What do you charge for pictures like them?

Photographer—Eight dollars, mounted.

Farm Hawbuck—All right where's the horse I'm to set on.

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

"Way did you leave that swell boarding house?"

"'Cause I saw lots of the expense of the food suppl."

"What do you mean?"

"Four kinds of forks and two kinds of vegetables."—Sally Striker.

### Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

The Mistress (to new maid)—By the way, Mary, I forgot to tell you we generally have breakfast at eight o'clock.

The New Maid—All right m'am; if I ain't down to it I don't wait—Sketch.

### Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Make my mortal dreams come true!

With the work I find would do;

Clothe with life the weak intent,

Let me be the thing I meant.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

### COULD NOT STRAIGHTEN UP For Lame Back.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame, and aching backs from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

The kidneys are overtaxed—given more work than they can do, and for about seven days could hardly straighten up for the pain. I had used quite a few of other kinds of pills, and received no relief. Just then my sister came and told me about Doan's Kidney Pills, and what they had done for her, so I decided to try them. I used three boxes, and I am completely cured, and I do not hesitate to recommend them.

On the first sign of any weakness in the back Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, and thus do away with any suffering from kidney trouble.

Mrs. A. J. Lalonde, Kingston, Ont., writes:—I am writing to tell you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I was suffering with a lame back, and for about seven days could hardly straighten up for the pain. I had used quite a few of other kinds of pills, and received no relief. Just then my sister came and told me about Doan's Kidney Pills, and what they had done for her, so I decided to try them. I used three boxes, and I am completely cured, and I do not hesitate to recommend them.

Price, 50c. per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If ordering direct specify "Doan's."