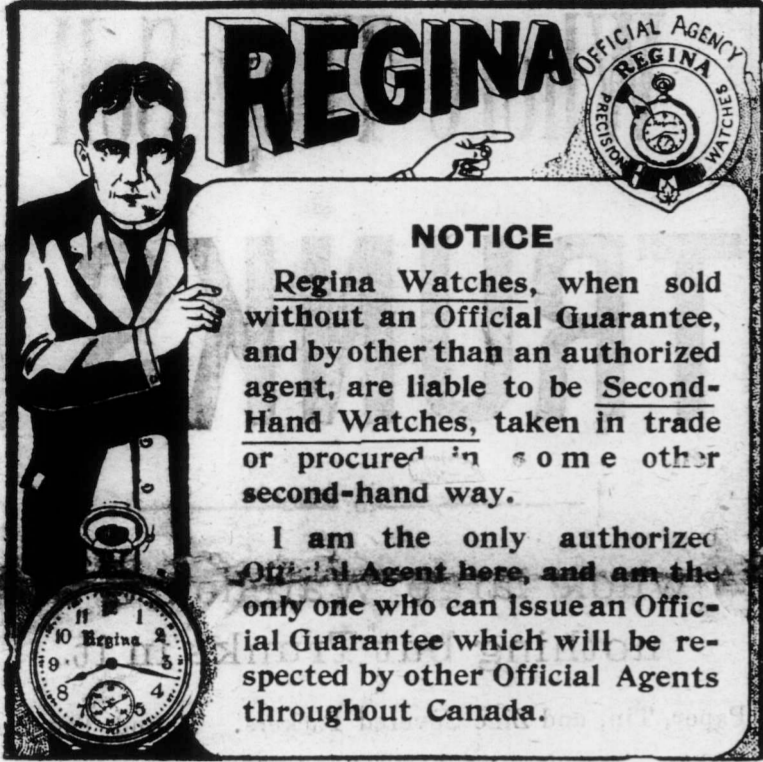


The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1909

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REGINA OFFICIAL AGENCY

NOTICE

Regina Watches, when sold without an Official Guarantee, and by other than an authorized agent, are liable to be Second-Hand Watches, taken in trade or procure in some other second-hand way.

I am the only authorized Official Agent here, and am the only one who can issue an Official Guarantee which will be respected by other Official Agents throughout Canada.

Ask Those Who Carry the Regina Watch

And they will tell you their time-keeping is excellent. We have sold many watches through the recommendation of the wearers of our watches, and we will always endeavor to merit this by good service.

We have a beautiful and large assortment of Rings set with many different kinds of gems that would make appropriate and enduring gifts.

E. W. TAYLOR,
SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St. Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church (Ch'town)
St. Dunstan's College, "	Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge, "	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str. Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str. Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Surt Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St, Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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.

Pipe dreams are pleasant
Every Smoker says so
Real enjoyment is guaranteed
In smoking our mixtures
Queer if you've never tried them
You can have your dreams realized at
Every Drug or Grocery store in Ch'town.

Try Perique for a Cool Smoke.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

Phone 345.

Manufacturers.



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.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN.

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, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading 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

The Retirement of Prof. Haeckel.

(From America.)

On February 16, 1909, Ernst Haeckel, Professor of Zoology at the University of Jena, reached his seventy-fifth year, and on this occasion announced his retirement from public life. Shortly before, he had been compelled to admit, over his own signature, the existence of deliberate forgeries in his scientific writings, so that his departure was attended with but little dignity and honor. The chief features of this episode are worthy of mention.

Haeckel had published in 1907 a pamphlet, entitled, "Das Manchen-Problem," in which representations of the embryos of man and of various types of apes were given for purposes of comparison. After carefully studying these diagrams, Dr. Arnold Brass came out with a counter pamphlet, "Das Affen-Problem" (Leipzig, 1908), in which he asserted that many of the diagrams were inaccurate and worthless, and that others had been purposely and deliberately falsified; that in particular, Haeckel's Gibbon-embryo (plate III) was a reproduction of Selanka's drawing of a Macacus-money-embryo, 15 or 16 vertebrae having been omitted, and the name changed; also that the human embryo (same plate, after drawings by Hie), had been furnished by Haeckel with 11 vertebrae not occurring in the original. In proof, Brass published four plates, in which the original diagrams, and Haeckel's distorted and forged copies appeared side by side.

This deadly parallel made all thought of escape impossible. Haeckel's reply appeared in the Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung (No. 2, of January 9, 1909), and contained the following admission: "To put an end to this unsavory dispute, I begin at once with the contrite confession, that a small number (6 to 8 per cent.) of my embryo-diagrams are really forgeries in Dr. Brass's sense; those namely for which the observed material is so incomplete or insufficient as to compel me . . . to fill in and reconstruct the missing by hypothesis and comparative synthesis. . . . I should feel utterly condemned and annihilated by this admission, were it not that hundreds of the best observers and most reputable biologists, under the same charge. The great majority of all morphological, anatomical, histological and embryological diagrams. . . . are not true to nature, but are more or less doctored, schematized and reconstructed."

The last sentence caused a sensation. Professional ethics require that the word "schematized" be always added to every diagram which the author has retouched or invented; whereas Haeckel deliberately left his readers under the impression that he was using diagrams from nature! The zoologists of Germany were, therefore, compelled, much against their will, to throw Haeckel overboard in order to save their own honor. The following statement, signed by forty-six professors representing twenty-five German and Austrian universities and scientific schools, was issued in No. 8 of the Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung: "The undersigned professors, directors of laboratories, etc. herewith declare that they do not approve of the method of 'schematizing' which Haeckel has in some instances made use of; at the same time, in the interests of science and professional freedom, they condemn in the sharpest manner the warfare waged against Haeckel by Brass and the members of the Kepler-Band. They declare, moreover, that the protectionist idea can suffer no detriment from some few inaccurately reproduced embryo-diagrams." (Signatures follow.)

This document depicts clearly the state of mind of Haeckel's friends! The last sentence was totally superfluous; the point at issue being merely, that Haeckel, in trying to prove a scientific problem, had presented forged documents as evidence. But the attack on the Kepler-Band proved to be no less superfluous and ill-advised. This association, in some respects analogous to our A. A. S., has no religious affiliation, and pursues purely scientific purposes; among its members are men like Valentin, Berberich, Reinke, Branca, whose reputation is international. We quote from their rejoinder, as reproduced in the Augsburg Post Zeitung of March 23, 1909: "We are in agreement with the Kepler-Band, when it demands, that beneficent as in the past, German scientific research shall rest on an uncompromising

love of truth, and on the strictest personal sincerity.

What should we say of a historian who altered the letters of an inscription in order to push through a preconceived personal opinion? Haeckel's want of conscientiousness in popularizing scientific facts and philosophic speculations has been shown up by others besides Dr. Brass; we refer particularly to Willk. His, who in 1875 exposed the arbitrary manner in which Haeckel modified his scientific data. To declare as unimportant such arbitrary mutilations of the diagrams of other workers as Haeckel has been convicted of, by Ratimyer. His and Brass, manifest a lack of opinion to which we cannot assent.

The declaration was signed by twenty-five scientists, members of the Kepler-Band, and by eleven non-members. Nineteen universities, botanical laboratories, etc., of Germany, Switzerland and Austria are represented by these names, including the University of Jena.

Ratimyer's name, in the above statement, recalls the fact, that in 1888 Haeckel printed off one, and the same diagram three times in succession, to show the marvelous similarity of the embryos of man, ape and dog. Ratimyer called attention to this curious device, whereupon Haeckel conceded that he had been guilty of "thoughtless piece of folly." The end of his career is therefore worthy of the beginning.

Reputation of Haeckel is now unimpaired and complete; he is credited by the signed verdict of eighty-two of the foremost German authorities, forty-six of whom gave judgment solely against their intellectual. Poor Haeckel! One could almost sympathize with this lonely old man, as he goes out into obscurity, clad in dishonor. What are his reflections on considering his ruined life-work?

A. F. FROMMELT, S. J.

The Cost of a Decent Livelihood.

(From America.)

Thanks to Pope Leo XIII, the Catholic doctrine that the laborer has a moral claim to a wage that will maintain himself and family in reasonable comfort, is pretty generally known and accepted. How far it is realized in the actual rates of remuneration? To answer this question we must know, first, the money cost of a decent livelihood in any place, and, second, the wages paid to the various groups of workers. Of these underlying questions, the first is by far the more difficult.

In 1890 and 1891, the U. S. Bureau of Labor investigated the cost of living among several thousand families in the coal, iron, steel, textile and glass industries, and found that the average annual expenditure for all purposes varied from \$390.93 per family in the iron ore industry, to \$799.08 among the glass workers. While the average amounts and kinds of food, clothing, shelter and other essentials of living obtained by the different groups, were reported with considerable minuteness, no attempt was made to state which, if any, of the groups were actually enabled to live in conditions of normal health and comfort. The work of the Bureau was merely positive and descriptive. It left others the task of determining whether the places of living that it described were above, at or below any ideal or normal standard. The same methods and the same limitations characterize the Bureau's investigation and report, which was published in 1903, concerning the cost of living of more than 25,000 families.

Various individuals had, however, made the attempt to define the minimum cost of a normal or decent livelihood. John Mitchell placed it at \$600 per year for the average family in cities of between 5,000 and 100,000 inhabitants; Dr. E. T. Devine gave the same estimate for New York City. Both estimates seem to have been based upon general knowledge and observation, rather than upon any detailed study of the essentials of living and the cost of each essential in a large number of cases. Using the results of the Labor Bureau investigations of 1890 and 1891 as his principal justification, the author of "A Living Wage" declared that a family of six or seven could not live decently in any city of the United States for less than \$600 a year, and that this amount would not suffice in some of the larger cities. Although this

*The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City, by R. C. CHAPIN. New York, Charities Publication Committee, Vol. I, pp. XI, 372, \$2.00.

estimate was not disputed by anyone who studied its basis, the basis itself was not sufficiently specific. After a somewhat brief investigation, several groups of social workers placed the minimum cost for a family of five at \$950 in New York City, \$900 in Chicago, and \$750 in Baltimore. This was in 1906. About the same time Mrs. Louise B. More made an exhaustive study of 200 families in Manhattan, and published the results in a volume of 280 pages, entitled, "Wage-Earners' Budgets." Her conclusion was that to live decently and make adequate provision for the future, a family of average size required from \$8000 to \$9000 per year. Comparing the results of her investigation with those obtained from all previous investigations, both in America and Europe, Mrs. More found that they all showed a remarkable general agreement. This proves that the cost of living is as susceptible of accurate study as any other social fact, and can be made to yield equally sound practical conclusions.

At the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections, November, 1906, Mr. Frank Tinker asserted that the cost of a normal standard of living for a family could be ascertained and stated in such a way as to convince society of its correctness. The outcome of his address was the appointment of a committee to report at the next annual conference concerning the essentials and the cost of a normal standard of living in the cities and towns of the State. In its preliminary report to the 1907 Conference, the committee gave as its opinion that for a family of five, one three children being under fourteen years, \$925 per year was sufficient for a fairly proper standard of living in Manhattan. The secretary of the committee, Dr. Robert Colt Chapin, of Beloit College, then took all the reports brought in by the enumerators, restudied, analyzed and tabulated them, thus producing the final report of the committee. It is now available in the volume which forms the subject of this review. Of the 642 families that were investigated in Greater New York, Dr. Chapin rejected for various reasons 251; of the remaining 391, he gave particular attention to the 318 whose incomes ranged from \$600 to \$1,100. Nine nationalities were represented, including Negroes, Russians and Italians, and the number of persons per family was 4.5 or 6, the average being a little above five. His conclusion is that \$900 per year is not sufficient to permit the maintenance of a normal standard, but that \$900 or over "probably permits the maintenance of a normal standard, at least so far as the physical men are concerned" (pp. 245, 246.)

The investigation from which these conclusions are drawn was the most exhaustive that has yet been made in this country by the "intensive" method, that is, the method of studying in great detail a small number of typical families. It is sometimes called the method of La Play after its inventor, the great French Catholic social student. Dr. Chapin tells us that, although the family reports upon which the book is based have not the exactness of a bank statement, they are carefully prepared, and are sufficiently accurate for a tentative estimate of the cost of living (pp. 33, 33). His own work of tabulating, analyzing and drawing inferences seems to have been done thoroughly and conscientiously. As a result, the facts are presented as fully, as variously, and as suggestively as any reader could desire. We are enabled to form our own judgment concerning Dr. Chapin's view of the details and elements of a normal standard of living, and concerning every other opinion and conclusion that he offers; for we can easily examine their basis. In addition to Dr. Chapin's study, the volume contains several important appendices, including the reports of the committee referred to above, a translation of a workingman's budget from the works of La Play, and a partial bibliography of works on the standard of living.

No one who studies the detailed presentation and analysis of the amounts and kinds of welfare (food, clothing, shelter, etc.) obtained by the sixty-three families in the \$900-\$999 group, will deny that the average expenditure of \$906.70 is barely sufficient for decent and reasonable living. Their outlay for rent is less than \$15 per month, which enables them to live in dwellings that average only 3.7-10 rooms each. The clothing expense is \$132.34, and food costs \$405.19. Turning to the non-physical items, we find that the expenditure for labor unions, religion and lodges is only \$16.78; for recreation and amusement, \$11.71; for education and reading, \$6.70. The average

(Continued on fourth page.)

WAS WEAK AND THIN ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS. NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Barnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and am working at my old job, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

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

As the stout man whose appetite had excited the envy of the other boarders turned to leave the parlor he looked down at his waistcoat. "I declare, I've lost two buttons off my vest," he said ruefully. "He was a new boarder" but his landlady saw no reason for further delay in showing her banner. "Watchfulness and economy for all." She gave him the benefit of the chill gaze so familiar to her older boarders. "I think without doubt you will find them both in the dining room," she announced clearly.

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 50c.

It is just as well worth while to save a life threatened by tuberculosis as one in danger from drowning.

Minard's Lintiment cures Dandruff.

The reason that Belle Married Billie," said Lillian Was simply because He was rated a million.

The panic came on In a very short season, Then Bill lost his cash, And Belle lost her reason."

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

"How many children have you?" said the tourist affably. "I dunno exactly," answered the tired-looking woman. "You don't know?"

"Not for certain, Willie's gone fishing, Tommy's broken in a colt, George's borrowed his father's shotgun to go hunting, an Esmeralda Ann is thinking of eloping. I never know how many I've got till supper time comes, so I can count 'em."

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."

Small Boy (reciting "Casablanca") "The boy stood on the burning deck, Whence 'Sawbury' had fled— Small Brother (showing intelligent interest)—Who was 'Sawbury'?" Small Boy—"I s'pose he must have been the captain."

Minard's Lintiment cures Neuralgia.

Milk requires as much care after it reaches the home as before it arrives there.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As it is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc. The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible. A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cure, even in the most obstinate cases, is

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing excesses and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system. Mr. Amos Sawyer, Gold River, N.S., writes:—"I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect, I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it is the best medicine there is for that complaint." For Sale at all Druggists and Dealers.