The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1918 | VOL. XLVII., No 27

Synopsis of 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 patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. 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 in 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 Minister of the Interior

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 yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW. CALL UP
DEBLOIS BROS.,
Water Street, Phone 251

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.
PHONE 111_
C. LYONS & Co.
April 26, 1916—tf

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Peake's Station, P. E. Island,

from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

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 Offices of Peake's Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ch'town, 6th June, 1918.
June 12, 1918—3i

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

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Time Table in Effect June 24th, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

Trains Outward, Read Down.					Trains Inward, Read Up			
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
4.00	12.15	6.25	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	11.55	11.10		10.15
5 20	1.48	7.25	Hunter River		10.47	10.10		8.40
6.05	2.50	7.58	Emerald Junc.		10.09	9.40	7.40	7.30
6.50	3.30	8.24	Kensington		9.37	9.10	6.50	
7.20	4.10	8.50	Arr. Summerside	Dep.	9.10	8.45	6.10	
		P.M.						
8.50		12.20	Dep. Summerside	Arr.	8.35	5.35		
9.48		2.10	Port Hill		7.40	3.56		
10.37		3.57	O'Leary		6.52	2.35		
11.18		5.07	Alberton		6.05	1.07		
11.55		6.05	Arr. Tignish	Dep.	5.30	12.05		
		9.45	Dep. Emerald Junc.	Arr.				7.20
		10.45	Arr. Borden	Dep.				6.20

P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.
3.05	6.45	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	9.50	5.50
4.15	8.35	Mt. Stewart		8.35	4.15
4.42	9.12	Morell		8.07	3.17
5.02	9.42	St. Peters		7.45	2.40
6.05	11.15	Arr. Souris	Dep.	6.45	1.15

P.M.		A.M.
7.20	Arr. Elmira	Dep. 5.25

P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.
4.15	8.50	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr.	8.35	3.55
5.04	10.00	Cardigan		7.37	2.39
5.25	10.40	Montague		7.13	2.10
6.00	11.20	Georgetown	Dep.	6.35	1.00

Sat. only	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.			Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. only
P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	A.M.
4.00	3.30	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr	10.15	10.05
5.15	5.15	Vernon River		8.20	8.51
6.45	7.25	Murray Har.	Dep.	6.20	7.20

C. A. HAYES,
General Manager (Eastern Lines)
Moncton, N. B.

H. H. MELANSON,
Passenger Traffic Manager
Moncton, N. B.

W. T. HUGGAN
District Passenger Agent,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

CARTER'S Tested Seeds!

1918. Arriving Daily. 1918.

Carloads of Choice SEED WHEAT

White Fife, Red Fife, Marquis, Colorado Bearded

SEED OATS

Heavy, recleaned and graded Island grown Banner, Irish White (heavy yielder), Ligowo, Black Tartarian, Old Island Black, Choice Imported Banner.

Clover and Timothy Seed

High grade Nos. 1 and 2 quality, our celebrated Queen, Mammoth, Rose, Alsike, Early Red and White Dutch. Alsike and White (mixed) special for pastures.

Nos. One and Two Grades Timothy Seed; also fancy No. 1 Seed and good No. 2.

Carloads of Vetches, Field Peas, Fodder Corn 2 and 6-rowed Barley, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Spring Rye, etc., etc., all at the Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail, at our Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, and by nearly two hundred merchants in P. E. Island. (See list in Seed Catalogue.)

CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd.

Seedsmen to the People of P.E.I.

Some Points On Socialism

Speaking at Rochester, Minn., on Memorial day Daniel W. Lawler said in part:

What do you mean by Socialism? The political theory of Socialism is the theory that the state or the government should own and control all instrumentalities of production and distribution. The word Socialism is opposed to Invidualism. Socialism means that the collective government must take over all wealth and all human activity now owned or controlled by individuals. It means with regard to land owners that there must be no private ownership in land, but that the government must own it and that the government alone shall give individuals the right to use as the government shall determine. Socialism teaches that laborers shall be dependent entirely on the state for their employment and that their wages and conditions of employment shall be fixed by the state. Socialist writers and publicists who are logical teach that as there can be no private ownership even in personal property, the tools and instrumentalities with which the laborer works shall not belong to him but to the state.

If the principle of Socialism were applied to Minnesota today not a single farmer in Minnesota would own a foot of land and not a single mechanic would own even the tools with which he works. The price of labor as well as the price of farm products would be fixed by the government. It is plain that legitimate ambition, temperance and industry would be crushed by such a system, and that men would become the creatures and victims of the state. So far for the meaning of Socialism in its industrial or economic application.

This is the sense in which it is most often discussed, and the common belief is that Socialism after all, means simply the taking over by the state of certain functions now performed bp private individuals, such as railroads, telegraph, elevators, warehouses and slaughter houses. This taking over, however, is a very small part of Socialism and is not distinctive of Socialism. Social leaders and public speakers are very shrewd in not giving their entire program to the public. They are at present very craftily attempting to claim credit for Socialism because during the war the government has regulated and taken over many departments of business which, at other times, are left to the individual, such as the fixing of prices on commodities and the control of production, consumption and distribution. Socialists, for instance, consider as a vindication of Socialism the fact that the national government as a war measure has seized and is today controlling the great railroad systems of the country. The performance by the government, however, of these functions, is justified by men who do not believe in Socialism, and Socialists are entitled to no special credit.

There is however, another and darker side to Socialism, which by Socialists is carefully kept in the back ground. True Socialism rejects Christianity and all that Christianity stands for. It believes that the state has the right to take away from parents the rearing and control of their children, and it believes that the marriage is a mere civil contract which can be dissolved at the pleasure of either contracting party. I call your attention to the following quotations from leading Socialists. I read from a work by Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., LL. D., whom many of you know personally. He is recognized by all as one of the ablest writers of the United States on subjects like this, and his works are constantly quoted by public men, by public journals and by legal tribunals all over the country.

A joint discussion was carried by Dr. Ryan and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist, some time ago in Everybody's magazine. The controversy makes up a published work entitled. "Socialism: Promise or Menace?" and is accepted on all hands as an authorative work on the Christian and on the Socialist side of the question.

Page 13. "In the words of Morris Hillquit, 'most Socialists favor the dissolubility of the marriage ties at the pleasure of the contracting parties.' (Socialism: Promise or Menace? p. 163.) The antagonism between this view and the Christian principle of marriage is patent."

Page 14. "Socialism incompatable with Religion. James Leathan, a prominent English Socialist, declared that he could not recall a single instance of a person who is at one and the same time a really earnest Socialist and an orthodox Christian." pp. 2, 3.)

William English Walling, an able and well known American Socialist, tells us that the majority of Socialists are firmly convinced that Socialism and modern science must finally lead to a state of society where there will be no room whatever for religion in any form. ("The Larger Aspects of Socialism." p. 381.)

Morris Hillquit, whose competency to represent the mind of the Socialist movement will not be questioned, is "inclined to believe that the majority of Socialists find it difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile their general philosophic views with the doctrines and practices of dogmatic religious creeds." (Socialism: Promise or Menace?" p. 204.)

Some of our readers will object that they can believe in the economic proposals of Socialism, without accepting the immoral and irreligious theories outlined in the foregoing paragraphs.

We reply by agreeing with them. Economic determinism is not essential to belief in economic Socialism. Moreover, there exist Socialists who have made and do make this distinction. Neither the little band of so called Christian Socialists nor the select coterie of Fabian Socialists have subscribed to this materialistic and anti-Christian philosophy.

But these groups are relatively unimportant elements in the Socialist movement as a whole. The vast majority of the Socialists of the world are adherents of what is known as Marxian or International Socialism, which does profess this attitude of hostility to Christian ethics and the Christian religion. The few followers of the international movement who will retain their Christian faith belong, for the most part, to that element of the rank and file underlying Socialist philosophy.

The economic demands of Socialism are expressed in the following extract from the platform adopted by the Socialist party at its international convention at St. Louis held in April of last year,

"The present system of production and distribution is known as the capitalist system to distinguish it from the several systems which preceded it, such as chattel slavery and the feudal system. Under capitalism there are two distinct classes, the capitalist class. and the working class. The capitalist class is maintained by the taking of rents, interest and profits.

"The working class, owning no industries, lives by getting wages. The worker sells the only thing that he owns, his power to labor. This power to labor lessens with the advancing years.

"Controlling the government, the capitalist class makes laws in its own interest. Behind these class laws is every instrument of the government to make sacred and defend the private ownership of land and industries and the special privileges by which labor is robbed.

"The Socialist party aims to abolish this class war with all its evils and to substitute for capitalism a new order of co-operation, wherein the workers shall own and control all the economic factors of life. It calls upon all workers to unite to strike as they vote and to vote as they strike all against the master class.

"Only through this combination of our powers can we establish the co-operative commonwealth, wherein the workers shall own their jobs and receive the full social value of their produce. The necessities of life will then be produced, not for the benefits of the few, but for the comfort and happiness of all who labor. Instead of privately owned industries, with masters and slaves, there will be the common ownership of the means of life, and all the opportunities and resources of the world will be equal and free to all."

At the Socialist national convention. held in St. Louis last year these resolutions were adopted after congress had passed and the president had approved the joint resolutions recognizing a state of war with Germany.

"The Socialist party of the United States in the present grave crisis solemnly reaffirms its allegiance to the principle of internationalism and working class solidarity the world over, and proclaims its unalterable opposition to the war just declared by the government of the United States.'

"In harmony with these principles, the Socialist party emphatically rejects the proposal that in time of war the workers should suspend their struggle for better conditions. On the contrary, the acute situation created by war calls for an even more vigorous prosecution of the class struggle and we recommend to the workers and pledge ourselves to the following course of action:"

1. Continuous, active and public opposition to the war, through demonstrations, mass petitions and all other means within our power.

2. Unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription Should such conscription be forced upon the people we pledge ourselves to continuous efforts for the repeal of such laws and to the support of all mass movements in opposition to conscription. We pledge ourselves to oppose with all our strength any attempt to raise money for payment of war expenses by taxing the necessities of life or issuing bonds which will put the burden upon the future generations. We demand that the capitalist class which is responsible for the war, pay its cost. Let those who kindled the fire furnish the fuel.

3. Vigorous resistance to all reactionary measures, such as censorship of press and mails, restriction of the rights of free speech, assemblage and organization or compulsory arbitration and limitation of the right to strike.

4. Consistent propaganda against militaristic teaching in the public schools.

5. Extension of the campaign of education among the workers to organize them into strong, class-conscious and closely unified political and industrial organizations, to enable them by concerted and harmonious mass action to shorten this war and to establish lasting peace.

6. Widespread educational propaganda to enlighten the masses as to the true relation between capitalism and war, and to rouse and organize them for action, not only against present war evils, but for the prevention of futnre wars and for the destruction of the causes of war.

7. To protect the masses of the American people from the pressing danger of starvation which the war in Europe has brought upon them, and which the entry of the United States has already accentuated, we demand

(a) The restriction of food exports so long as the present shortage continues, the fixing of maximum prices and whatever measures may be necessary to prevent the food speculators from holding back the supplies now in their hands;

(b) The socialization and democratic management of the great industries concerned with the production, transportation storage and the marketing of food and other necessaries of life:

(c) The socialization and democratic management of all land and other natural resources now held out of use for monopolistic or speculative profit.

CONSTIPATION

CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Constipation is one of the most prevalent troubles the human race is subject to, and is the greatest cause of many of our ailments. If the bowels cease to work properly, all the other organs become deranged.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills work on the bowels gently and naturally, and will cure the worst cases of constipation.

Mrs. Winslow McKay, Jordan Branch, N.S., writes: "I have been sick for a number of years with sick headache and constipation. I tried all kinds of doctor's medicine, but none did me any good until I tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and after using four vials I am completely cured. I would heartily recommend them to all sufferers from that disease. I keep them on hand all the time."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial. Sold by all druggists and dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Children

Children, like all things young and growing, are beautiful and appealing in their helplessness, their gradual enfolding of physical and mental powers, their innocence, their manifold charms It is only natural to love a child. But children must not be considered and treated as mere playthings, as financial assets, as objects of pride; they are infinitely more, for they have immortal souls. When the whole world shall have fallen into ruins the soul of each child ever born in this valley of tears will still be living. Leonidas, the father of the celebrated Origen, received his newly baptized child at the gate of his house kneeling and reverently kissed the little forehead.

If father and mother are deeply imbued with this reverence for the body and soul of their children as special favorites of Christ, as friends of God's holy angels who stay with them to keep them healthy and good, to watch at their side, to guard and guide them, they will do all in their power to raise them in the love and fear of God, to watch over them with loving tenderness when they are young and continue to help and counsel them when they are grown up. The duties and responsibilities of Catholic parents toward their children are manifold, but the obligations of children toward their parents are no less clear and unescapable. No matter how much disregarded it may be, the fourth commandment of God will stand. God's blessing is promised to all who fulfil it, and God's curse to all who fail to observe it.

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

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.

"What makes you think that Mrs. Pilkins is quarrelsome?"

"Well I heard Pilkins say that he was going to Petrograd to get rested up."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

Mary Ovington, Jasper Ont writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days Price 25 cents."

FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

ASHAMED TO GO OUT.

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unsightly pimples, blotches, flesh worms and various other blood diseases.

Many a cheek and brow cast in the mould of beauty have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Get rid of these unsightly and obnoxious skin troubles by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Katherine Henry, Port Sydney, Ont., writes: "Two years ago my face was so covered with pimples I was ashamed to go out. I tried several remedies, but they were of no use. At last a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle, and by the time it was used I could see a difference. I then got two more, and when I had used them the pimples were completely gone. I can highly recommend B.B.B."

Price, $1.00 a bottle. Put up by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.