Special Discount Sale English Braces

These are for keeping young people from having round shoulders and assisting them to walk erect. Corset back style regular price $1.50.

Sale Price $1.00
See Window

J. G. Jamieson
DRUGGIST.

The Bracelet Watch

has become almost a necessity with a great number of people.

We have a fine stock of them, and would be pleased to show them to you:

G.H. Taylor
Jeweler & Optician

MARRIED

ROBERTSON-BRUCE—On Oct. 16th, by the Rev. E. E. Styles, Mabel Robertson, daughter of John Robertson, of Red Point, to Harold Bruce, son of Alexander Bruce, of Red Point.

DEATHS

CARR.—In the P.E. Island Hospital, on Oct. 22nd, George Carr, aged 69 years, after a protracted illness. He leaves to mourn a widow, one daughter and seven sons, also two brothers and five sisters. Funeral notice later.

PRISONER CARRIED SMALL ARSENAL

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—A minature arsenel was found in the pockets of Charlie Masgan, 243 Clarke Street, when he was arrested by four detectives last night. The charge against the Italian was that he had broken into the store of Berson & Co., 192 St. Catherine Street west, and stolen furs to the value of $1,000. In his pockets they found a 32 revolver, a number of cartridges, shells, and two clubs loaded with lead. The furs were also found in the place.

Masgan denies the theft, declaring that he was given the furs by another man, whose name he has forgotten.

TIDE TABLE

OCTOBER.

Date	Day	High Water Time	H't	Time	H't
1	Th.	8.13	7.4	21.27	7.1
2	Fr	9.14	7.6	22.04	7.3
3	Sa.	10.07	7.8	22.36	7.5
4	S.	10.54	8.0	23.05	7.6
5	M.	11.36	8.0	23.32	7.8
6	Tu.	12.15	8.0	23.57	7.9
7	W.			12.53	7.8
8	Th.	0.21	7.9	13.30	7.5
9	Fr.	0.45	7.9	14.09	7.1
10	St.	1.10	7.8	14.52	6.8
11	S.	1.37	7.7	15.45	6.4
12	M.	2.10	7.6	16.47	6.2
13	Tu.	3.00	7.3	17.54	6.3
14	W.	4.27	7.1	18.56	6.5
15	Th.	6.04	7.1	19.48	6.8
16	Fr.	7.26	7.4	20.34	7.2
17	Sa.	8.38	7.9	21.15	7.7
18	S.	9.40	8.3	21.54	8.1
19	M.	10.35	8.7	22.32	8.5
20	Tu.	11.27	8.9	23.10	8.8
21	W.	12.18	9.0	23.49	9.0
22	Th.			13.10	8.8
23	Fr.	0.30	8.9	14.04	8.4
24	Sa.	1.15	8.7	15.02	7.9
25	S.	2.04	8.3	16.04	7.5
26	M.	2.59	7.8	17.09	7.1
27	Tu.	4.04	7.3	18.12	7.0
28	W.	5.27	7.1	19.10	6.9
29	Th.	6.48	7.0	19.57	7.0
30	Fr.	7.56	7.2	20.35	7.2
31	Sa.	8.53	7.3	21.09	7.3

RED CROSS FUND

From Mrs Sutherland (no address given), 6 pairs socks, 2 suits pyjamas. From Red Cross Belfast: 3 pairs socks, 1 pair mitts. From Red Cross Crapaud Corner: per Mrs W A Thomson: Mrs Walker, 1 pillow, 2 slips, 1 sheet, old muslin; Mrs Bowness, 1 pillow; 2 slips, 1 sheet; Mrs Simmonds, 6 pillow slips, 2 towels, soap; Mrs McLean, 6 towels, 6 handkerchiefs; Mrs Cameron and Miss Rogerson, 2 pillows, 2 pillow slips, 3 towels; Mrs Windsor, 1 sheet, 2 pillow slips, bandages; Mrs Reid, 2 pillow slips, 1 pair socks, bandages; Mrs Curtis, 1 pair home knit socks; Mrs Wadman, 2 pillows, 2 pillow slips; Mrs Thomson, 1 pillow, 1 sheet, 2 towels, 12 handkerchiefs, bandages. From members of Coulthard Mission Band: cheese cloth, bandages, handkerchiefs, boot laces, cocoa, vaseline, tooth paste, talcum powder, toilet soap, jelly powders, book, etc; Mrs McQuarrie, 2 night shirts, 6 towels; from Red Cross Auxiliary, Montague: 14 handkerchiefs, 2 pyjama suits, 48 pairs socks; from Sturgeon, 6 flannel shirts, 11 nightshirts, 9 towels, old linen; from Mrs L Crossman: 11 pairs socks; 6 towels, 1 sheet; from Red Cross,St. Eleanor's: 11 pyjama suits, 1 Balaklava cap, 2 pillows, 16 wristlets, 19 sheets, 59 pillow slips; donations to Georgetown Red Cross Society: Arthur Elkins, $5; McDonald Bros, 5; Chas Parker, 5; A Friend, 2; Mrs Cogswell, 2; Mrs McConnell, 50c; Miss Sylvia Gordon, $1; H J McDonald, 75c; Miss Mary McDonald, 2; Rev D P Croken, 2; Miss Mary Easton, 2; John Dalziel, 4; Mrs Alex Renton, 1; A Friend, 1; Mrs Doyle, 1; Mrs McLellan, 1; Mrs Boyer, 1; Mrs H Parker, 1; Mrs Fitzgerald, 1; Miss Mary McEachern, 1; Mrs Flynn, 2; Mrs Rafuse, 1. Socks: Mrs Miars, 1 pair; Mrs Hamphill, 1 pair; Mrs Gerrior, 1 pair; Mrs Aitken, 2 pairs; Mrs Hilchey, 2 pairs; Miss Ethel Knight, 1 pair and gauntletts; Mrs Miars, 2 pairs gauntletts; Mrs Capt McLaren, 4 pairs socks, 2 pillow slips; Mrs Daniel Gordon, 10 yards cheesecloth; Mrs Captain McDonald, tape and thread; Mrs Eddy McLaren, 1 sheet; T McDonald, 2 caps. Pillows: Mrs Capt McPhee, 2 pillows and 6 slips; Miss Hamilton, 4 pillows; Mrs Tapper, 1 pillow and 1 slip; Mrs Daniel Compton, 2 pillows and 2 slips; Miss M Parker, 4 pillows and 4 slips. The following has been received from Sturgeon: Mrs R D Steele, 1 sheet, 2 pairs socks; Miss Steele, $1; the following has been received from Lower Montague: Mrs B Wright, 1; Mrs M Annear, 2; Mrs J Vatcher, 1; Mr C McNeill, 2; Mrs D J Stewart, 1.15; Mrs A Jackman, 1; Mrs R Taylor, 1.75; Mr Thomas Taylor, 1; Mrs Thos Taylor, 2 pairs socks; Mrs George Aitken, 1 pair; Mrs Geo Annear, 1 pair; Mrs George Annear, 3 pairs; Mrs G B Poole, 2 pillows.

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RED CROSS WORK.

Worthy of more than passing notice is the work done by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Red Cross Society of North Wiltshire. At their first meeting the following officers were appointed: —President, Mrs. L. L. Jenkins; Vice.-President, Mrs. Michael Coady; Secretary, Miss Myrtle Noy; Treasurer, Mrs. J. T. Godfrey; Collectors, Mrs. D. Henderson, Miss Bella Frizzell, Mrs. Michael Coady, Mrs. D. McDonald, Miss Margaret Smith, Miss Jane Boroman, Mrs. Amos Monaghan and Miss Myrtle Noy. Besides the following contributions the society received $20, proceeds from a sermon delivered at the North Wiltshire Church by Rev. D. McLean, and it also received $6.25 as membership fees.

The followwiwng are the contributions received. Collected by Mrs. D. Henderson and Miss Bella Frizzell.—Following contributed $2: — L. L. Jenkins, Mrs. L. L. Jenkins, Mrs. John Edwards, Mrs. Thomas Tremere, and 2 pairs socks.

Following contributed $1.— Mrs. Chester Edwards, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. Robert Edwards, Mrs. Henry Easton, Mrs. Oliver Tremere, Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. Richard Noy, Miss Eliza Mitchell, Davis Mitchell, Mrs. John Godfrey, Mrs. Michael Berrigan, Mrs. Geo. Clark, Mrs. Geo. Hatherley, Mrs. D. Henderson, Miss Bella Frizzell,Mrs. R.G.Frizzell 50c,Mrs.Hampson Bowman,50c,Mrs.William Mullineaux, 60c, Mrs. Isaac Smith, $1.00, Miss Bessie Clark, 50c, Mrs. Fred Proud, 2 pairs socks and 50c, Mr. Will Stewart, 50c, Mrs. James Holmes, 25c, A Friend Mrs. Fred Kitson, 1 quilt, Mrs. Fred Younker, 1 blanket, Mrs. Henry White, 2 pillows, 2 pillowslips and 1 quilt. Mrs. William Noy, 2 pillows and 2 slips. Mrs. Thomas Easton, 3 Pillows and 6 slips, Mrs. Chas. Easter 3 pairs socks. Total $27.50.

Collected by Mrs. Amos Monaghan and Miss Myrtle Noy:— D. J. McLean $5.00; Wm. R. Clark $2.00. One dollar from Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Mrs. Daniel McKinnon, Chas. Trainor, Miss Sarah Noy, Mrs. Amos Monaghan, Miss Myrtle Noy, Mrs. Finley Matheson, Mrs. James Noy, 1 pair socks. Total $13.50.

Collected by Mrs. D. McDonald and Mrs. M. Coady. Mrs. D. McDonald $1.00; Miss Clara Balderson $5.00; Mrs. Chas. Godfrey, $2.50; Mrs. Geo. Godfrey $2.50. The following contributed $1.00. Mrs. Dougald McPherson, Mrs. Dan McKay and 1 pair socks, Miss Sadie McKenzie, Mrs. Hammond Jewel, Mrs. D. W. McLennan, Mrs. Chas. Pollard, Mrs. Geo. Keefe, Mrs. Duncan McLeod, Mrs. Howard Balderston, Mrs. Neil Nicholson, Mrs. R. McLeod, Mrs. Murdock A. McLennan, Clifton Matheson, G.B. Noy, Geo. Deacon, Stephen Deacon, Geo. C. McLean, Morrison McLean, Mrs. R. Graves, Miss Sarah Axworthy, Hedley McPherson, Mr. John McLennan, Miss Christie McLennan, 1 pair socks, Mrs. Angus Stewart, 1 pair socks. Total $29.25.

Collected by Miss Margaret Smith and Miss Jane Bowman. Murdock McLean $4.00; John McLean $4.00; Margaret Smith $1.50. Following $1.00. Ewen Campbell, John Deacon, Daniel T. McLean, Mrs. Richard Mitchell, Frank Mitchell, Mrs. Edison Easter, Mrs. Bruce Deacon, Mrs. Artemas Clow, Mrs. Elmer Clow, Mrs. Aquilla Bowman and 1 pair socks, Mrs. and Miss Conquest, and 1 pair socks. Mrs. Duncan, 1 quilt,& 50c, Mrs. McGillvary, 1 quilt and 1 pair socks, Mrs.Geo. McLean, 1 quilt. Total $21.00.

"Buy your bulbs at Carter's and take advantage of the big discount offered for the next few days.

6168-10-23mli

VISCOUNT BRYCE DEFENDS WAR FOR TREATIES

A Statement, for Neutrals, of England's Case Against Germany

RAPS BERNHARDI THEORY

As Tending to the Extinction of Small Nations and Their Culture—Not Even Truly German

The present war has had some unexpected consequences. It has called the attention of the world outside of Germany to some amazing doctrines proclaimed there, which strike at the root of all international morality as well as of all international law, and which threaten a return to primitive savagery, when every tribe was wont to plunder and massacre its neighbors.

These doctrines may be found set forth in the widely circulated book of Gen. von Bernhardi, entitled "Germany and the Next War," published in 1911, and professing to be mainly based on the teachings of the famous professor of history, Heinrich von Treitschke. To readers in other countries, and I trust to most readers in Germany also, they will appear to be an outburst of militarism run mad, a product of a brain intoxicated by love of war and by superheated national self-consciousness.

They would have deserved little notice, much less refutation, but for one deplorable fact, viz., that action has recently been taken by the Government of a great nation (though as we hope and trust, without the approval of that nation) which is consonant with them and seems to imply belief in their soundness.

Acting On Bernhardi's Doctrines

This fact is the conduct of the German Imperial Government in the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, which Prussia as well as Great Britain and France, had solemnly guaranteed by treaty (made in 1839 and renewed in 1870), in invading Belgium when she refused to allow her armies to pass, although France, the other belligerent, had explicitly promised not to enter Belgium; and in treating Belgian cities and people against whom she had no cause of quarrel with a harshness unprecedented in the history of modern European warfare.

What are these doctrines? I do not for a moment attribute them to the learned class in Germany, for whom I have profound respect, recognizing their immense services to science and learning; nor to the bulk of the civil administration, a body whose capacity and uprightness are known to all the world, and least of all to the German people generally. That the latter hold no such views appears from Bernhardi's own words, for he repeatedly complains of and deplores the pacific tendencies of his fellow-countrymen.

(Note.—See pp. 10-14 of the English translation and note the phrase: "Aspirations for peace seem to poison the soul of the German people.")

Nevertheless, the fact that the action referred to, which these doctrines seem to have prompted, and which cannot be defended except by them, has been actually taken and has thus brought into this war Great Britain, whose interests and feelings made her desire peace, renders it proper to call attention to them and to all that they involve.

I have certainly no prejudice in the matter, for I have been one of those who for many years labored to promote good relations between the German and English peoples, that ought to be friendly, and that never before had been enemies; and I had hoped and believed till the beginning of August last that between them at least there would be no war; because Belgian neutrality would be respected.

Nor was it only for the sake of Great Britain and Germany that English friends of peace sought to maintain good feeling. We had hoped as some leading German statesmen had hoped, that a friendliness with Germany might enable Great Britain, with the co-operation of the United States, our closest friends, to mitigate the long antagonism of Germany and of the French, with whom we were already on good terms, and to so improve their relations as to secure the general peace of Europe.

Into the causes which frustrated these efforts and so suddenly brought on this war I will not enter. Many others have dealt with them; moreover, the facts, at least as we in England see and believe them, and as the documents seem to prove them to be, appear not to be known to the German people, and the motives of the chief actors are not yet fully ascertained.

One thing, however, I can confidently declare: It was neither commercial rivalry nor jealousy of German power that brought Great Britain into the field, nor was there any hatred in the British people for the German people, nor any wish to break their power. The leading political thinkers and historians of England had given hearty sympathy to the efforts made by the German people, from 1815 to 1866 and 1870 to attain political unity, and they had sympathized with the parallel efforts of the Italians. The two nations, German and British, were of kindred race and linked by many ties. To the German people even now we feel no sort of enmity. In both countris there were doubtless some persons who desired war and whose writings, apparently designed to provoke it, did much to misrepresent general national sentiment; but these persons were, as I believe, a small minority in both countries.

So far as Great Britain was concerned, it was the invaison of Belgium that arrested all efforts to avert war and made the friends of peace themselves join in holding that the duty of fulfilling their treaty obligations to a weak state was paramount to every other consideration.

Bernhardi's Praise of War

I return to the doctrines set forth by von Bernhardi and apparently accepted by the military caste to which he belongs. Briefly summed up, they are as follows—his own words are used except when it becomes necessary to abridge a lengthened argument.

* * * "War is in itself a good thing. It is a biological necessity of 45-6.)

the first importance." (P. 18.)

* * * "The inevitableness, the idealism, the blessing of war as an indispensable and stimulating law of development must be repeatedly emphasized." (P. 37.)

* * * "War is the greatest factor in the furtherance of culture and power. Efforts to secure peace are extraordinarily detrimental as soon as they influence politics." (P. 28.)

* * * "Fortunately these efforts can never attain their ultimate objects in a world bristling with arms, where healthy egotism still directs the policy of most countries. God will see to it, says Treitschke, that war always recurs as a drastic medicine for the human race." (P. 36.)

* * * "Efforts directed toward the abolition of war are not only foolish, but absolutely immoral and must be stigmatized as unworthy of the human race." (P. 34..)

* * * "Courts of arbitration are pernicious delusions. The whole idea represents a presumptuous encreachment on natural laws of development, which can only lead to the most disastrous consequences for humanity generally." (P. 34.)

* * * "The maintenance of peace never can be or may be the goal of a policy." (P. 25.)

* * * "Efforts for peace would, if they attained their goal, lead to general degeneration, as happens everywhere in nature where the struggle for existence is eliminated." (P. 35.)

* * * "Huge armaments are in themselves desirable. . They are the most necessary precondition of our national health." (P. 11.)

* * * "The end all and be all of a State is power, and he who is not man enough to look this truth in the face should not meddle with politics" (quoted from Treitschke's "Politik.")

* * * "The State's highest moral duty is to increase its power." (PP.

* * * "The State is justified in making conquests wherever its own advantage seems to require additional territory." (P. 46.)

* * * "Self-preservation is the State's highest ideal and justifies whatever action it may take if that action be conducive to that end. The State is the sole judge of the morality of its own action. It is in fact above morality, or, in other words, whatever is necessary is moral. Recognized rights (i.e., treaty rights) are never absolute rights; they are of human origin, and therefore, imperfect and variable. There are conditions in which they do not correspond to the actual truth of things. In this case infringement of the right appears morally justified." (P. 49.)

* * * "In fact the State is a law unto itself. Weak nations have not the same right to live as powerful and vigorous nations." (P. 34.)

* * * "Any action in favor of collective humanity outside the limits of the State and nationality is impossible." (P. 25.)

A Doctrine 2,200 Years Old

These are startling propositions, though propounded as practically axiomatic. They are not new, for twenty-two centuries ago the sophist Thrasymachus in Plato's "Republic" argued—Socrates refuting him—that justice is nothing more than the advantage of the stronger: might is right.

(Note—Plato laid down that the end for which the State exists is justice.)

The most startling among them are (1) denial that there are any duties owed by the State to humility except that of imposing its own superior civilization upon as large a part of humanity as possible, and (2) denial of the duty of observing treaties which are only so much paper to modern German writers.

The State is a much more tremendous entity than it is to Englishmen or Americans; it is the supreme power, with a sort of mystic sanctity—a power conceived of, as it were, self-created; a force altogether distinct from and superior to the persons who compose it. But a State is, after all, only so many individuals organized under a Government. It is no wiser, no more righteous than the human beings of whom it consists, and whom it sets up to govern it. If it is right for persons united as citizens into a State to rob and murder for their collective advantage by their collective power, why should it be wicked for citizens, as individuals, to do so? Does their mortal responsibility cease when and because they act together? Most legal systems hold that there are acts which one man may lawfully do which becomes unlawful if done by a number of men conspiring together: but now it would seem that what would be a crime in persons as individuals, is high policy for two persons united in a State. Has the State, then, no morality, no responsibility? Is there no such thing as a common humanity? Are there no duties owed to it? Is there none of that "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" which the framers of the Declaration of Independence recognized? No sense that even the greatest States are amenable to the sentiment of the civilized world?

How Weaker States Are Affected

Let us see how these doctrines affect smaller and weaker States which have hitherto lived in comparative security beside great powers... They will be absolutely at the mercy of the stronger, even if protected by treaties guaranteeing their neutrality and independence. They will not be safe, for treaty obligations are worthless "when they do not correspond to facts." i.e., when the strong power finds that they stand in its way its interests are paramount.

If a state hold valuable minerals, as Sweden has iron, and Belgium coal, and Rumania oil, or if it has abundance of water power, like Norway, Sweden and Switzerland; or if it hold the mouth of a navigable river, the upper course of which belongs to another nation, a great state may conquer and annex that small state as soon as it finds that it needs minerals or water power or river mouth. It has the power, and power gives right. The interests, sentiments of patriotism, and love of independence of the small people for nothing. Civilization has turned back upon itself; culture is to expand itself by barbaric force; Governments derive their authority, not from the consent of the governed, but from the weapons of the conqueror; law and morality between nations have vanished. Herodotus tells us that the Scythians worshipped as their god a naked sword; that is the deity to be installed in the place once held by the God of Christianity, the God of righteousness and mercy.

States—mostly despotic States—have sometimes applied parts of this system of doctrine; but none has proclaimed it. The Roman conquerors of the world were not a scruplous people, but even they stopped short of these principles; certainly they never set them up as an ideal; neither did those magnificent Teutonic Emperors of the Middle Ages, whose fame Gen. von Bernhardi is fond of recalling. They did not enter Italy as conquerors, claiming her by right of the strongest; they came on the faith of a legal title which, however, fantastic it may seem to us today, the Italians themselves and, indeed, the whole of Latin Christendom, admitted, Dante, the greatest and most patriotic of Italians, welcomed the Emperor Henry VII. into Italy, and wrote a famous book to prove his claims, vindicating them on the ground that he, as heir of Rome, stood for law and right and peace. The noblest title which these Emperors chose to bear was that of Imperator Pacificus.

In the Middle Ages, when men were always fighting, they appreciated the blessings of war much less than does Gen. von Bernhardi, and they valued peace, not war, as a means to civilization and culture. They had not learned in the school of Treitschke that peace means decadence and war is the true civilizing influence.

Great Achievements of Small States

The doctrines above stated are, as I have tried to point out, well calculated to alarm small States which prize their liberty and their individuality, and have been thriving under the safeguard of treaties; but there are other considerations affecting those States which ought to appeal to men in all countries, to strong nations as well as to weak nations.

The small States whose absorption is now threatened have been a potent and useful—perhaps the most potent and useful—factor in the advance of civilization. It is in them and by them that most of what is most precious in religion, in philosophy in literature, in science, and in art has been produced.

The first great thoughts that brought man into true relation with God came from a tiny people inhabiting a country smaller than Denmark. The religions of mighty Babylon and populous Egypt have vanished; the religion of Israel remains in its earli-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

There is no Chance to Lose Your Money

An investment which pays large dividends is usually one where great risks are taken; but, in the case of THE INTERPROVINCIAL COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, of Saskatchewan, every particle of risk is eliminated by our guarantee to return 25 per cent on your investment every year for four years, and the placing of the money subscribed "in trust" in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Charlottetown; same not to be used by us until you send a qualified representative to the mine, and to our coal-yards, to judge whether our claims are true, or not. If true, then we are at liberty to use the money; but, if untrue, all of it will be returned to those who invested it. This makes an investment with every element of chance eliminated.

Our Offer is as Follows:

We own a coal mine with 2,000,000 tons of coal in it, situated in Castor, Alberta. We are incorporated in Saskatchewan, registered in Alberta and doing business in both provinces.

Our coal is good, domestic purpose coal.

Our markets use a thousand times as much coal as we can supply them. We are so much nearer our markets than other coal mines that their competition is practically eliminated as far as the price is concerned.

We purpose taking out of this mine 200 tons of coal per day, when we are completely installed. We have spent $15,000 in development, and have convinced ourselves that we can produce that quantity.

We estimate, and thoroughly believe that we can sell all the coal we can mine at an average profit of $1.00, clear, per ton, with the expectation of our markets increasing year by year as the country around us settles more thickly.

We Want More Capital

To be exact, we require, to complete payments on our mine, just $20,000. To get this, we are offering you 50 per cent more stock than you pay for, or, in other words, a bonus of 50 per cent in stock—in all $30,000 worth of stock for $20,000 in cash; but we will not use your money until you are perfectly satisfied that everything we have said about our mine is true. If anything can possibly be fairer than this, we have yet to meet it.

Be sure that your subscription reaches us before the $20,000 is all subscribed, otherwise you will not be entitled to the guarantee, nor to the bonus stock.

Send in your subscription, or call at the office of

The Interprovincial Coal Company, Limited.

Prowse Block, Charlottetown

GEORGE W. McPHEE, President

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832

Prudence in Banking

He is a prudent man who saves his money; he adds wisdom to prudence in seeking a safe bank in which to deposit it.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

has been established 83 years, has accumulated a Reserve Fund nearly double its Capital and carries ample cash reserves at all times. You are invited to become a depositor. 26

PAID-UP CAPITAL $ 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND - 11,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - 80,000,000

ISLAND BRANCHES

Charlottetown - - Summerside
Alberton - - - - Kensington
O'Leary - - - - Montague

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S.. Louson

TRUST

(By Nixon Waterman.)

When your brother man you measure,
Take him at his best;
Something in him you can treasure,
Overlook the rest.
Though, of his, some trait or fetter
May not suit you to the letter,
Trust him—it will make him better;
Take him at his best.

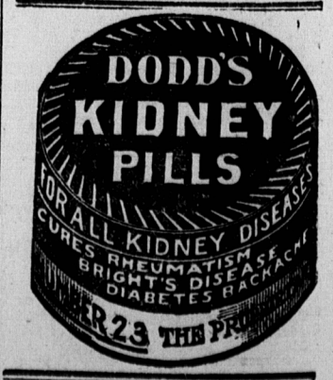
Praise will make him worth the praising;
Take him at his best,
Keep the fire of purpose blazing
Ever in his breast.
Do not fawn upon or scold him;
In the strength of faith unfold him,
To his highest yearning mold him;
Take him at his best.

HAPPINESS.

Most people go to an almost limitless amount of trouble in the endeavour to secure happiness.

They forget, or perhaps they do not know, that happiness depends, for the most part, on what we do not do and what we do not desire— vastly more so than on what we do and what we desire.

Much desire inevitably brings much discontent.



Stylish Brooches

A brooch is one thing you will never regret having purchased—besides being a very appropriate ornament, it lasts a life time, can be worn any season of the year and gives a refined appearance to the wearer.

Come in and see our brooches, they are simply beautiful.

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Grafton Street