

TIRED!

This season of the year many are apt to have that languid, all gone feeling, and they attribute to laziness or the weather what is really due to run down condition, may not be bad now but will be worse unless promptly checked. Jamieson's Tonic Hypophosphites is a good remedy as you can get for it. Its good for all "half sick" people.

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Unique designs in Fox Jewelry and Souvenirs of P. E. I. consisting of Fobs, Brooches, Charms and Spoons, etc.

G.H. Taylor
Jeweler & Optician

TIDE TABLE

SEPTEMBER.

Date	Day	High Water	Time H't	Time H't
1	Tu.	6.59	7.4	21.19
2	Wed.	8.16	7.5	22.11
3	Th.	9.24	7.7	22.51
4	F.	10.21	7.9	23.24
5	Sa.	11.10	8.1	23.54
6	S.	11.54	8.1	
7	M.	0.21	7.6	12.34
8	Tu.	0.46	7.6	13.11
9	Wed.	1.10	7.7	13.47
10	Th.	1.33	7.7	14.24
11	F.	1.57	7.6	15.04
12	Sa.	2.24	7.5	15.57
13	S.	2.55	7.4	17.10
14	M.	3.29	7.3	18.30
15	Tu.	4.45	7.1	19.42
16	Wed.	6.17	7.1	20.38
17	Th.	7.39	7.4	21.24
18	F.	8.51	7.8	22.03
19	Sa.	9.51	8.3	22.40
20	S.	10.45	8.7	23.16
21	M.	11.37	9.0	23.54
22	Tu.			
23	Wed.	0.28	7.7	13.19
24	Th.	1.05	8.7	14.11
25	F.	1.44	8.6	15.07
26	Sa.	2.27	8.3	16.13
27	S.	4.16	8.0	17.25
28	M.	5.15	7.5	18.41
29	Tu.	6.38	7.3	19.49
30	Wed.	7.02	7.2	20.44

DIARY OF EVENTS

TO-DAY.

City Magistrates Court, 9 a.m.
Prince Edward Theatre, 7.15 and 9 p.m.
People's Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p.m.

BIRTHS

ARBING.— In Charlottetown, Aug. 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wolsey Arbing, a daughter.

McFARLANE.— At Fernwood, on Sept. 13th, to Alex. and Mrs. McFarlane, a son.

CLEMENTS.— At White Sands, September 11th, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. William B. Clements, a son.

MARRIED

LAMONT — MacARTHUR.— At Watermore, September 9th, by the Rev. D. MacLean, Mr. Neil A. Lamont, Churchill, to Miss Belle MacArthur, Bonwell.

DEATH

CLEMENTS.— At White Sands September 13th, 1914, Roland, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. William Clements.

For the hot mid-day sun and the cool autumn nights, the best thing you can use for your complexion is MacKinnon's Witch Hazel Cream. This is an excellent article which does not contain an excess of fats or oils, is smooth to the skin, is aromatic and leaves the skin soft and velvety fine. MacKinnon's Drug Co., Corner 25c, MacKinnon's Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Streets. MRH

CANADA WILL PROFIT MOST BY EUROPEAN WAR

Opinion of Dr. Adam Shortt, Back From Visit to London.

BELIEF THAT WAR WILL BE SHORT.

British Financiers Predict Germany's Defeat Will be in Sight Before Christmas.—Dominion Should Find a Ready Market for Many of Her Products.—Borrowing Likely to be Difficult for a Time.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—Canada should suffer least, have a quicker recovery from the effects of the present war and ultimately make more from it than any other country in the world. That is the opinion of Dr. Adam Shortt, civil service commissioner at Ottawa, and one of the best authorities on economics in the Dominion. Dr. Shortt has just returned from England where he was at the outbreak of the war on a government mission investigating civil service conditions and reorganization there with a view to their application in Canada.

Before leaving London he interviewed Sir George Paish, for many years editor of The London Statist, and other leading authorities on financial conditions in London. He discussed with them the problems of British finance, especially in their relation to Canadian conditions. The impression prevailed in London, said Dr. Shortt to your correspondent today, that there is no reason for any Canadian financial panic and no reason why Canada should not profit greatly from European conditions as affected by the war. According to the London financiers the war will not be of long duration. Many of them expect that the struggle will be practically decided by Christmas and, in any event, by next spring, the problem of financial and food supplies for Germany and Austria being the determining factor.

With the British navy in control of the seas and food supplies for the allies from abroad thereby guaranteed, with the financial resources of Russia, France and Great Britain being considerably greater than those of the enemy and with the prospect of both Germany and Austria being unable to maintain the present pace or to till their fields next year, Dr. Shortt says, the pressure from financial stringency and from shortage of food supplies in Austria and Germany should compel them to come to terms with the allies within a very few months. That is the impression which prevails among the economic authorities in Great Britain.

INCREASED DEMAND FROM CANADA

As to Canadian conditions, affected by the war, Dr. Shortt pointed out that because of the limitation of European supplies of food, lumber and the other necessities of life which Canada produces there must be an increased demand from Europe for the things which are produced by the Dominion from its natural resources. This increased demand means higher prices and a stimulus to the basic industries of Canada which, in turn, must mean increased national prosperity in practically every line of economical production in Canada. He noted that in the past international wars had invariably meant good times in Canada, especially for the basic industry of agriculture. "A good harvest and a bloody war" were ironically said to be the farmer's prayer. There was economic justification, at least, for such an idea, especially under present conditions in Canada. Before the war broke out, said Dr. Shortt, there was in process a necessary and salutary readjustment of conditions. Urban development had far out-distanced agricultural development.

The floating of securities of all kinds for industrial enterprise, the mushroom growth of cities, enormous expenditures and borrowing for municipal, provincial and national purposes, real estate speculation, and all the other concomitants of boom times had developed a condition where European financiers were already calling a halt and financial stringency had already made itself severely felt. On the other hand, agricultural production had not nearly kept pace with urban and industrial expansion.

The chief need of Canada, before the war broke out, was to get people back to the land and to stimulate agriculture on a profitable and permanent basis. The effect of the war, Dr. Shortt said, would be to accelerate the process which had already begun. The wind was let out more rapidly from inflated securities bringing them down to real values while the enhanced prices for food-stuffs and other commodities of natural production would mean a greater stimulus to restore natural industries to their proper place in the Dominion.

CAPTURED GERMAN GENERAL

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Bordeaux says that the German officer who attempted to commit suicide when ordered to retreat, and who later was taken prisoner by the French, is General Frieze.

POLICE NECESSARY TO PROTECT TOWN

(Canadian Press.)
ROME, Sept. 17.—Despite most of the measures taken by the Government, demonstration in opposition to Italy's attitude of neutrality centered in the larger towns today. The police being insufficient troops are being employed to repress the demonstration and to re-establish order and protect foreign Embassies and Consuls.

GERMAN SLAIN LAY HEAPED ON FIELD OF CONFLICT

WHERE GENERAL VON KLUCK'S ARMY WAS ROUTED AT VAREDES.

(By Gerald Morgan.)

FRANCE, (name of town deleted by censor.) Sept. 14.—On Friday I succeeded in reaching Meaux and went straight on from there to the battlefield of Varedes, about three miles northeast of Meaux. A fight had taken place there the day before, and the fields on both sides of the village of Varedes are still heaped with German dead. I very soon saw that probably the first real victory over General von Kluck's successful right, the army which I followed in Belgium, had taken place at Varedes.

Horses and men littered the ground. Semi-permanent intrenchments had been abandoned. Alongside a German artillery position I saw piles of unexploded shells which the Germans had abandoned in their hurry. An avenue of large trees along the roadside, which the Germans hoped to use as shelter, had been torn to pieces and flung to the ground by French artillery as by strokes of lightning.

The German dead have almost all been hit by shells or shrapnel balls. A German aeroplane, also brought down during the engagement, lay in the field like a big dead bird.

The scene of the battlefield was terrible. There was no one to bury the dead, for the French army has gone on in pursuit, and the villagers almost all left the country days before. The attempts to burn the bodies were neither pleasant nor successful. Later I succeeded in getting within a short distance of the English front and had my first look at the English army in the field. I had previously seen Belgians, French and Germans. The men I saw were completely intact, both in organization and discipline, but best of all in morale. Considering that these men had been pounded back by superior numbers all the way from Mons to Meaux, I was struck by their cheerfulness and determination, and particularly by their serenity.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

PARIS, September 17.—A Havas Agency despatch from Berne, says that the Swiss Government has established a bureau for the exchange of civilian prisoners. Representatives of the bureau will go to places where such prisoners will be brought together for exchange, with certificates showing the number for exchange and personally conduct those to the frontiers of their own country. The expense must be borne by the countries benefited, but lodgings and food for the captives, while they are passing through Switzerland, will be provided from the public charity funds.

EMPEROR FOR THE FRONT.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Petit Journal prints a telegram from Berlin stating that the German Emperor will proceed to East Prussia, and assume chief command against the Russians.

CHANGED PLANS.

ROME, Sept. 17.—The Tribune states that the German headquarters staff has adopted a new plan of campaign which consists of maintaining the defensive against Allies in the West while undertaking offensive movements against the Russians in which 12 German Corps are employed.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT ON BATTLE OF MARNE.

BERLIN, Sept. 16 via Rotterdam, to London, Sept. 17 (1.20 a. m.)—The battle of Marne, according to reports received from General Headquarters is still in full progress along the whole front, from Paris to Verdun. There has been no decisive results, and thus far the action is said to be stationary generally. A staff officer declared today that it might take several days of hard fighting to decide the issue.

Last night's bulletin showed that the armies of General Von Kluck and Von Buelow were in engagements Sunday and Monday, and that the other armies yesterday joined in the general action, including that of the Crown Prince of Germany, who hitherto has had his hands full with Verdun.

Most of the newspapers refrain from commenting on the war. The North German Gazette today published the text of President Wilson's call to the people of the United States to be impartial with regard to the war. Though issued August 19 it has only now been made public in Germany. Commenting on the call, the North German Gazette says:

"It is with satisfaction that we learn of this noble and worthy announcement."

Referring to the assertion made by the foreign press concerning peace, the newspaper declares:

"Our German people will not lay down their arms in the war until the guarantees necessary for Germany's future position in the world have been secured in this struggle."

A THORNY WAY.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Daily Chronicle Anwerp correspondent says that there are now a hundred thousand Germans ranged around Brussels, while the Belgian army of 80,000 men have taken shelter beneath the line of the Antwerp forts and will prove a constant menace to the Germans should they wish to move their troops to France.

HOW RUSSIANS STORMED HILLS AND ROUTED FOE

Gorge, Full of Slain Austrians, Now Known as Valley of Death.

GEN. RUZSKA IDOL OF ARMY

An Indefatigable Leader, Praised for Personal Courage as Much as for His Military Genius

BY PERCIVAL GIBBON.

PATROGRAD, September 14.—The tactical results of the great Russian victory in Lubin may be looked for immediately, I am told, on the East Prussian frontier. For many days the wounded from the great battle have been pouring from the lines to their various destinations in hospitals and homes, being greeted on their arrival by enthusiastic crowds and often visited at the station by one of the Imperial family. It is they who, with their eye-witness accounts of their small part in the fight, lend to the official facts their needed embellishment of color and humanity.

An officer wounded in both legs in the fighting south of Zamost related how he went with his regiment by train from the east of Lemberg to near Chelm, a journey which in its dreary uneventful fatigue tried the men much more severely than the wonderful marches achieved by some of the other columns. They were detained early one morning to the sound of distant gun-fire and that same afternoon were in action against an Austrian infantry entrenched along a line which included the village of Michalowka. They entered the village the same night, the Austrians having alien back to a half circle of small, deep hills which overlooked the village in the valley. Some houses had been set on fire, but the flames had been extinguished by the villagers themselves.

At three o'clock the following morning the attack on the hills commenced. The Austrians occupying them numbered 15,000, of which a number were in a deep-wooded gorge. The Russian artillery swept the crest of the hill and shelled the gorge with shrapnel. The Austrians replied strongly, but once again showed that inferiority in speed and accuracy of fire, which all observers have mentioned.

My informant, describing the shell fire, states that at any moment he could see more Russian shrapnel bursting in the air above the gorge than he could count.

STORMED POSITION WITH CHEERS.

At noon the position was stormed, the attack being made by the Russian infantry, at the word of command, arose with cheers, repeated again and again, and rushed the hills. Austrian soldiers to their left out their about badly. He tells of a company officer, badly wounded, who would not let two of his men stay behind to carry him off. With a pool of his own blood widening around him, he sat on the ground, cheering on his men from behind. My informant himself received a bayonet thrust in the left forearm and he killed his assailant with a revolver. At the same time the position was stormed from the east, and the Austrians surrendered almost immediately.

The gorge, he adds, was full of dead men, lying in heaps. On the slopes, even at Galtich, where he was present, he had never seen so many dead in an equal space. Artillery officers visited the spot later in the day to see for themselves the effect of their fire, and were astonished that their shrapnel had proved so deadly. The troops gave the place the name of "The Valley of Death."

The Austrian general commanding the village watched his men being disarmed. Presently the Austrian standards were brought up from the gorge, and at sight he drew a revolver and shot himself.

OVATION TO GEN. RUZSKA.

In the big fighting between Zamost and Tomasow all the men were excited by a rumor that at least they were to meet German troops. On the morning of the day when he himself was wounded and placed hors de combat, he says, he was lying with his men in a wood and suddenly heard a cheering noise, swelling as not get what it meant until three motor-cars came slowly along the road behind him, and in the foremost of them he saw General Ruzska. His iron men, who had marched all night, leaped up in their places and cheered livelike and then the cheering passed along, trinkling across the country as the car moved between the lines and being still faintly audible for another half hour.

Like all line officers, my informant sees in Ruzska the achievement of the triumph of his own order. Adored by the army praised for his personal courage as much as for his genius as a leader, the general is a product of that Russian middle-class which gains no social advancement by army rank. He is a typical Russian officer, dark-bearded, a little above the middle height, and wearing a new uniform of Khaki with shoulder straps, in its simplest form. His capacity for work is superhuman. Recently he worked two nights and days without sleep.

The men in general, though worked and marched to the utter limit of their capacity, did not suffer from lack of food, the work of the new field kitchens being admirable. The Cossacks carried little boxes of apples on their saddles, which they consider food as a preventative of both hunger and thirst. The continual capture of Austrian transports has helped out the rations.

The transportation of prisoners to

GREAT PROGRESS AT THE CATHEDRAL WORKS

The evidence has become abundant during the last few weeks of the great progress that has been made with the re-construction of St. Dunstan's Cathedral. It will be welcome news to the faithful to learn that the basement of the Cathedral will be available for worship this winter.

summary of the progress of the work up to date will not be without interest. All of the principal structural work has been accomplished. As may be seen, with the exception of the new sacristy all of the walls are up and the roof erected. The walls of the sacristy will be up to the required height within the next few days, and then the work of roofing it will be taken in hand.

The main roof has been completed, save for a small portion of the slating which is still to be done. This will be finished this week. The two main spires are practically completed, only the ornamentation work on the bases remaining to be done. Both of the crosses on the main spires have been erected. The erection of the first one was completed about a fortnight ago, while that of the other was finished on Tuesday. So excellent is the progress being made, that the framework of the second spire was completed in five days. The spires are framed of yellow pine and sheathed in copper. The crosses erected upon them are of bronze. Each cross is a solid casting and weighs in the neighbourhood of 350 lbs. The ordinary individual in the street looking up at the towering spires would scarcely be inclined readily to give credit to the fact that each cross upon the main spires is 8 ft. 2 ins. in length, with arms about 3 ft. 6 ins. long. These crosses have been gilded. There are other monster crosses on the building. A huge one stands erect in the front of the main gable. This is entirely of copper and is about nine feet long. The two side gables are similarly decorated. Upon each stands a copper cross, over seven feet long.

A good deal of copper work is being done. The spires have been completely sheathed in copper, the work being finished a couple of days ago. A solid copper frieze runs along the main gable, the height of the frieze being five feet. Copper work is also being carried out on the facade, and this was commenced on Tuesday.

As already stated, the main structural work has been finished. The wire lathing of the main floor ceiling which is preparatory to the plastering has been started. The plaster of this ceiling will consist of a patent cement which will be laid to a depth of two inches. To the top, the ceiling of the main building is at a height of 56 feet from the main floor. The plastering of the ceiling, it is expected, will be started inside of two weeks.

The plastering and decoration of the interior of the basement will be commenced next week. This is both as regards the walls and the ceiling of the basement. The main floor is of concrete as also the basement floor. Both floors were completed several months ago.

The masons are at present busily engaged in putting in the main entrance steps. These will be of solid concrete. The concrete is now being poured. The height of the main entrance steps will be seven feet above the sidewalk. The former main steps were of stone; the new one will be, as stated, of concrete. There will be two sets of stairs in the main steps. There is a distinct improvement in the new steps. They will come right out to the sidewalk, whereas formerly the steps ended a few feet from the sidewalk.

The basement entrances on Dorchester and Sydney streets have been completed. The steps in their case are also of solid concrete.

The material for the doors and windows is expected shortly to arrive. There are some two dozen doors in the building, and over half-a-hundred windows. The doors will all be of solid oak; the frame-work of the windows of pine. The doors and window frames were made by a factory in Quebec and some of them, it is worthy of record, on being shown at the recent Quebec exhibition, gained the first prize in their class and were awarded a gold medal in addition, so excellent are they. The windows will be fitted with leaded uncolored glass.

All the wood work for finishing purposes, throughout the building will be of oak.

Already at the works there have arrived all the furnishings for the building. These include the seats. They are elm-wood pews, of varying sizes with a minimum capacity of seating seven. The basement will be seated for 1,400 persons, while the main floor will have seating capacity for close on 1,700.

The floors of the aisles and the sanctuary will be finished in a composition of pure, non-staining cement and marble dust, which will give it a fine white surface of striking effect. Some mosaic work will be done in the main building.

At the present rate of progress, the builders, Messrs. John Metcalf & Co., will complete their contract in a few months' time. There will remain, however, the decoration and finishing work before the Cathedral will be finished.

Progress is also being made with the renovation of the Bishop's Palace, which also suffered in the disastrous fire. It is expected that this building will be entirely completed and ready for occupation by the end of the fall. An addition is being made to the building, it being found desirable to increase its accommodation. It is consequently being extended on the west by 52 feet and to the full height and width of the building. The extension will have four floors, as in the main building, and will be under an independent roof. It will be laid off in bed-rooms, dining room, living rooms and lavatories, etc.

LEIGE ABANDONED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A Rome despatch states that it is officially admitted in Berlin that the Germans have abandoned Leige.

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DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louzon

DON'T WORRY.

Don't worry if you cannot have
The world as you desire,
But try to make the best of life
And happiness inspire;
A cheerful smile and sweet content
Add sunshine unto life
And have the greatest power to
E'er dispel its care and strife.

'Tis smiles that drive away life's gloom
And not sad worriment;
So let our lives in happiness,
Not discontent, be spent,
Look up to God, to find His light
To brighten every day,
And when the world seems to abuse,
Just look another way.

And find the sunshine on beyond
The clouds that intervene,
Until the darkness passes by,
And you the light have seen,
Don't worry, for to every cloud
A silver lining shines,
And when the sorrows of the soul
God solace e'er combines.—Martha,
Shepherd Lippincott.

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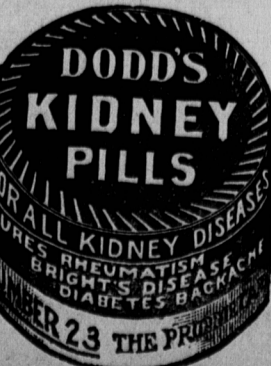
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NO NAVAL FIGHT

COLON, Sept. 17.—There is no truth in the report that there has been a naval engagement at Colon. The report that there was a battle at sea arose from the fact that big guns at Toro Point were being fired for testing purposes. Toro Point is on Margarita Island, the fortifications of which constitute the chief part of the Colon end of the Canal defences.



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