

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.

J. G. Jamieson DRUGGIST.

TIDE TABLE

SEPTEMBER.

Table with columns: Date, Day, Time H't, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days 1 through 30.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m. Meeting of the organization of the Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Board of Trade rooms, 8 p. m.

BIRTHS

GILLIS.—At Charlottetown, on Sept. 19th, to Mrs (Dr) S. H. Gillis, a son.

MARRIED

BLUE—McLEOD.—At St James' Manse, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, September 15, by the Rev. T. Fullerton, D.D., John Angus Blue, of Hopefield, to Sarah McLeod, of Little Sand.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTINGENT IS BEING ORGANIZED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—There are not lacking adventurous neutrals these days who long to get into the European fight. Hence, the Anglo-American contingent that Lord Lyveden is organizing.

A NOVA SCOTIA GIRL IN WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 19.—Miss Hilda Bayne, of the staff of the University of Calgary, and formerly of the Halifax Ladies' College, was today engaged as assistant modern language lecturer on the staff of the Western University, this city.

DR. T. E. CROKEN Veterinary Surgeon

Prop. Abegweit Fox Hospital. Office Cameron Block. Phone 484.

YESTERDAY IN THE CHURCHES

(Continued from page 1.)

but to save them, and the chief work of the army ever since had been along the lines that he originally laid down. The conflict with Rome might be said to have begun in earnest in the year 64 A.D. and to have continued up to 313, when Constantine came to the front as the first Christian Emperor, and Christianity had become triumphant over Rome's material force.

The next great fight of the Army of God was in the days of the Reformation, when again a handful, armed with that same weapon, the word of God, the sword of the Spirit, strove valiantly for the faith once delivered to the saints.

The secret of Britain's success, he said, had always lain in the greatness of her cause. She had striven to guarantee the freedom not only of the Empire but of the world. This in itself was a great commission. The Army of Christ had espoused even a greater cause, not merely freedom from political bondage, but freedom from spiritual bondage. Spiritually free, he continued, was the birthright of all men, and the mission of this Grand Army had been to retain that against the tyranny of sin.

Mr Taylor made several striking comparisons between the temporal army of the nation and the Great Army of God, and concluded his address by quoting the following significant verses:—

"One marches to the drum beats roll. The wide-mouthed clarion's bray, And bears upon a crimson scroll Our glory is to slay." "One moves in silence by the stream, With sad, yet watchful, eyes; Calm as the patient planet's gleam That wakes the cloudy skies. Along its front no sabres shine, No blood-red plinths waive; Its banners bear the single line—'Our glory is to save.'"

Mr Taylor's sermon was a masterpiece and would be reproduced in extenso had space permitted. That it was impressive was beyond doubt.

IS THE GERMAN EMPEROR A POLITICAL JUDAS ISCARIOT?

At the Baptist Church on Sunday morning Rev. Z. L. Fash preached from the text, "But woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed: good were it for that man if he had never been born." Mark xiv. 21. He said things moved so rapidly in this war we must be prepared for anything. At first the troops of the German Emperor advanced in such overwhelming numbers and with such utter disregard of human life that most anything seemed possible for them to attempt. At one time it looked as if they would invest Paris and enter the city as they did forty years ago. Never for one moment did the British people believe in the ultimate triumph of Germany. There is a grim determination to see this thing through to a finish, and that which will not be the end of the British Empire.

Who, then, is responsible? We believe that outside Germany and Austria the world sees the German Emperor. He could have prevented it by curbing Austria. He refused the offer of Sir Edward Grey to arbitrate. He had been making his preparations on the most extensive scale and he thought his chance had come to strike for the mastery of the world. He is the man who is responsible for this terrible loss of life and property over the world it is the German Emperor. We would like to have it distinctly understood that we are going to speak freely about the German Emperor. We have no hate in our heart towards him or his people, but we do hate his act which betrayed the world into gloom and sorrow.

We are asking a question which may not have formulated itself to everybody just in these words, but it is nevertheless in the minds of the people. Is the German Emperor a Political Judas Iscariot? EACH HAD A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

What a magnificent opportunity Judas had. He was chosen by the Lord to be an Apostle. No greater honour was ever conferred upon man. He had the advantage of being in the presence of the Head Master. He was in constant companionship with the Son of God. He received His friendly counsel. Was that a small privilege?

Then think of the ability of Judas. He was a keen, shrewd man or he never would have been appointed Treasurer. He was the financier of the Twelve. He had the qualifications for great service. If he had been true to his advantages his name would not be a hissing on the lips of the world today.

What shall we say about the German Emperor? He had a magnificent opportunity. He claims to be a Disciple of the Lowly Nazarene. He is a man of much ability. There is no use to deny that. He had a great heritage left him by his father and grandfather in the united German Empire. The German nation is a great nation. They are a people of sturdy physique. They have a dogged perseverance which has brought them to their present efficiency. They can plan, plot and put into practice. The German people under the aggressive policy of their Emperor have made great strides in the commercial and industrial and educational world. Made in Germany is seen on many articles used the world over. A good deal of our higher education too unfortunately is made in Germany. Technical education is at the highest point of efficiency. The German Emperor had a great opportunity in having such a fine country and such a fine people and such extensive manufacturing plants and excellent educational facilities. He had an abundance of good material. This gave him a great opportunity to do good in the world.

Just think for a moment what an initial advantage the Emperor had in this war. Everything had been worked out systematically for years back as to how every part of his great army would proceed. That is why he was able to hurl 2,000,000 men into Belgium and France at such short notice. The German system was intended to crush at once by sheer weight and efficiency. It looked to the Emperor like a great opportunity to conquer the world and he could not let his chance go by.

We looked at him from another standpoint. It was his great chance to preserve the peace of the world.

When peace and war were in the balance he could have turned the scales for peace. He chose war. One of the papers the other day there was a cartoon which represented war as being kicked off the earth. This is what the German Emperor could have done. In refusing to do this he was a traitor to the best interests of humanity. Judas was to Jesus.

EACH MADE A MISTAKE. When we think of the failure of Judas Iscariot it makes us sad. He had such a good chance to hand his name down to posterity as a real benefactor, that we cannot think of his fall without compassion and indignation. We write after his name failure, miserable failure.

The failure of Judas was real. Sometimes a man fails when he is not to blame. That was not the case with Judas. Jesus Christ seemed to fail when he was in the hands of his enemies. It looked to His disciples as though the end of His kingdom had come. But the failure of Jesus was only apparent. The cross had become the emblem of power; but it was the emblem of disgrace when he was crucified. He lifted the cross into a place of honour. His defeat was his conquest of the world. But that was not the failure of Judas. No mother in a Christian land names her child Judas Iscariot. Why? Because the name is held in disrepute. Judas has not turned his failure into success, and he never will.

Why did Judas fail? I think we shall have no difficulty in answering that question. It was his selfish ambition. For money he was willing to shed innocent blood. He got the money but he found it blood money and it gave him no peace. His ambition brought its own curse upon him.

What do you think history will say about the Emperor William? Will he be considered one of the great benefactors of the world? Will his name appear in the Temple of Peace? Why, no, he will be called William the War Maniac. It will be William the War spoiler of Belgium and Louvain. It will be the Violator of Treaties, the Murderer and the Traitor. Does that sound harsh? Is it true? It is what we all believe and with very good reason.

But why has William II. of Germany so miserably failed? He put his own aggrandisement first. He did not go into this war for any great moral purpose. It was to make Germany still greater and assure her future greatness for all time as its ruler of the world. With him it was not "God and I," and God.

He tried to deceive the world by his pious platitudes and pretensions of peace. Like Judas he was an adept at the art of deception, pretending to be a friend when he was an enemy. What has it all resulted in? The most cruel war of the world. The crime is greater than that of Paul Napoleon. More will be killed in this war than from any other war in history. And this was brought on by the selfishness of one man. How great the German Emperor has made a miserable failure of a great opportunity. It moves us to compassion and indignation.

The German Emperor is a great failure because he has kept his people under a wrong system of government. The Emperor is a machine worked by out, and manhood is brutalized. The more I think about it the more clearly I see it. This war is going to break up the system of government in which the individual is crushed. To look at the naturally the machine you would think one thing is lacking in the German system which makes it a rope of sand in the final tug-of-war. It is forgotten. Humanity will beat the German machine and bring in a better day for the German people and for the world. Democracy is bound to win. Because the German Emperor has been smitten by the Almighty and broken. I have heard of a king who caused a magnificent palace to be built. Stone by stone the structure grew and the heart of the king swelled with pride. One morning the structure was found upon another. What a great treason has been committed here? The king cried, and a price was set on the head of the one who had destroyed the abode of his majesty. But a wise man of the court said, "Great master which was great and mighty has fallen without cause, and so the work which they did has come to naught."

That is just the way the German Emperor has been building the German Empire. It lacks the sand of Christian humility and self-sacrifice for the good of others. He has built up a system of philosophy which says the commandment of Jesus to love your neighbour as yourself does not apply to nations. The humble, tender, Jesus was weak. It is only might that is right. This is Judas Iscariot over again betraying his Lord. It is the merit of the German system that the gospel. Such selfishness did not stop at the shedding of the blood of hundreds of thousands of innocent people. "Let us not betray our Lord by our selfishness."

DR. MEYERS AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday evening Dr. Meyers, Toronto, preached a most helpful sermon at the Baptist Church. He spoke on the power of education. He said the never tire of the story of the Barons who obtained for us Magna Charta. The American people like to speak of the man who freed the slaves in the United States. We sometimes think that war gives liberty. But that is a mistake. Liberty must be attained. What has been taken by war may be retaken by war. Certain things have been attained through the centuries. We have achieved freedom in education.

Education is freeing us from many superstitions. We put no faith in the superstition that the spilling of salt will bring bad luck. We are no nervous because we see a flock of birds, or because we sit at the table with thirteen. We know these are superstitions. And yet it is surprising how many hotels do not have room number thirteen. We do not believe in the evil eye or in witches and yet there was a time when these things meant much. Education has emancipated us from these superstitions, and others too. We have achieved freedom in science. The he-

then doctors still practice the most absurd things. Our doctors are beyond that. What marvelous strides have been made in sanitation and preventative medicine. The same is true of all the sciences.

3. We have achieved freedom in expression. Our language is growing and is constantly being enriched, so that we can express delicate shades of thought.

Instead of rude chalk marks we have paintings and sculptures. Instead of toms-toms we have sweet musical instruments. There has been marked advance in the expression of life.

4. What has religion to do with education? Very much. We need spiritual contact with God. Our lives need converse with God. Life is not full and developed unless religious. The only person who is really poor is the one who does not know God. A life without God is stunted.

What are we doing in Charlottetown to develop the lives of the children? Are they going to Sunday School between the ages of 13 and 20? The only way to protect the children is to put a word of adults around the Sunday school. If the men go the boys will go.

We should see that the city is sanitary. We should give our assistance to any small group who are trying to make the conditions of living better. The survey which is now under way has for its object the massing of facts and the finding out of actual conditions. We want to bring out the good and to show the weaknesses. Our object is to mass public opinion in support of what is for the best interests of the city.

But someone says this process of education is slow. It does not bring quick results. It does not make a flurry and noise. This is the temptation that Jesus was subjected to by the Evil one. But Jesus said no. The quiet way is the best way and it gets the most lasting results. The best work is the quiet educational work which brings the community gradually up and up. The oak tree takes a hundred years to grow. The vine which clusters around it grows in a year. But the tree lives on and it is a new vine each year. The old one dies. The sermon was very suggestive.

SPLENDID MEETING AT GEORGETOWN

One of the largest meetings yet held inconspicuously in the Army Field Service Fund was that held at Georgetown Sturday evening. The Chairman, Mayor G. A. Aitken, ably presided. The meeting opened with an excellently rendered programme of patriotic songs by the school children.

The first speaker was His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Wilfred Sullivan, who gave a very interesting review of the immediate causes which led to the war. The reason, he said, that we are able to enjoy the advantages of peace while the nation is at war is because of the strength of the British Navy and the support of which, to our discredit, was the duty of every able-bodied man to go to the front, except where the strongest reasons existed to withhold them.

The Premier, Hon. J. A. Mathieson, was the next speaker. He began his remarks with an explanation of the different steps taken by the Government, the manner in which subscriptions are to be taken, and the grain collected and transported. He also explained the different purposes for which funds are required: First the Army Field Service Fund, to which the present gift is being applied; this was for the army at the front. Second the Hospital Ship and the Red Cross Fund, for the aid of the sick and wounded; and, third, the Patriotic Widows and Children Fund, for the support of the wives, widows and children of those who had gone to the front.

The other speakers were Rev. Mr. Back and Rev. David Jones, both of whom spoke eloquently, the latter incidentally mentioning that he had two brothers already at the front, and saying that he himself felt strongly drawn in the same direction. The meeting throughout gave strong evidence of deep interest in the patriotic movement and a safe inference is that the people of Georgetown will do their duty to the call that is now being made.

After two days of fighting, the French army retreats from the Sambre Meuse line (Clivet-Dinant-Namur-Charleroi) to establish itself on the defensive behind the French frontier. Our garrison at Namur, which could have been of such great help, is thoroughly isolated and condemned to surrender soon. The whole country, save the enclosure of Antwerp and a small corner of Flanders north of a line passing approximately by Termonde and Thourout, which cannot escape occupation long, is occupied by the Germans.

You can have no idea of the savage destruction and the atrocities committed by the German soldiers in all the country west of a straight line passing by Louvain and Huy from north to south. Everything is ravaged, burned voluntarily, and thousands of civilians, men, women and children, have simply been murdered. In Brussels and in Flanders there has been less brutality they say; but no doubt the slightest pretext will suffice to make them begin. As for our manufacturing region in Liege and Hain-

S. A. McDonald ANNOUNCES THE Formal Opening OF THE Fall Millinery Season Monday Evening, September 21, from 7.30 to 10 o'clock. It will be an exhibit of fashion such as would be expected of Charlottetown, and S. A. McDonald's, of this memorable year of 1914. French, American and S. A. McDonald's model hats. Imported and Canadian Coats. Silks from the Orient. A rare wealth of English and Persian piece goods. Everywhere in the store—new goods, and everywhere the evidence of modern prices. A Cordial Invitation is Now Extended to all

DESTITUTE BELGIAN FAMILIES NEED IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE. Leading Islanders Organize Relief Committee—Graphic Letter Tells of Terrible Conditions in Unhappy Country—Many Dying of Exposure and Starvation.

In response to an appeal made by M. Lambert Jabot, a prominent Belgian financier and managing director of the Acadia Coal Company, St. John's, a committee has been formed in Charlottetown to collect and forward cast-off clothing for the benefit of the thousands of Belgian refugees who have lost their all through the ruthless invasion and devastation of their homes by the Germans. The letter sent by M. Jabot was addressed to his fellow countryman, Mr. Prud'homme, Montreal, and was as follows:—

OSTEND, Wednesday, August 26. Dear Mr. Prud'homme: We live in a terrible nightmare, and still it is less frightful than the reality.

After two days of fighting, the French army retreats from the Sambre Meuse line (Clivet-Dinant-Namur-Charleroi) to establish itself on the defensive behind the French frontier. Our garrison at Namur, which could have been of such great help, is thoroughly isolated and condemned to surrender soon. The whole country, save the enclosure of Antwerp and a small corner of Flanders north of a line passing approximately by Termonde and Thourout, which cannot escape occupation long, is occupied by the Germans.

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ault, it is ravaged by the battles going on there. There must be, south of the Sambre 200,000 French and English (the latter at Mons) against 300,000 Germans and almost as many on the front of the Meuse (Clivet-Namur.) The English papers have not failed to recognize loyally the importance of the efforts made by us, and the immense service so rendered to France and England. It cannot be denied; it is known that after 48 hours of fighting at Liege 120,000 Germans against 35,000 Belgians had to ask a 24-hour armistice to take away their dead and wounded. We had not had a week to prepare the defense of the intervals between the forts and we have really been attacked by surprise. Such valor deserved a better lot, and it brings us only an atrocious hatred from the Germans.

What will become of us? I dare not think of it. I send you an extract from the London Times of August 23rd or 24th, which shows the urgent necessity of sending to Belgium help in food and clothing.

You cannot imagine the fearful misery in which our beautiful country will be, but I assure you, without any exaggeration, that our brave farmers of Ardenne and the Hesbays will die of hunger by the hundreds, through the absolute impossibility of procuring a piece of bread. There are more than 500 families which have fled from the devastation of the rich country of Waremme and Tirlemont, without a cent, without other clothes than the ones they had on; they are living in the bathing cabins, in the public parks, and receive twice a day a soup prepared by the municipality. In Brussels there are thousands of refugees in a similar condition, and the German army has requisitioned all the food. They ravaged fields, the cattle are killed, and will not allow the population to procure their living before a year has elapsed.

It is therefore indispensable that from everywhere charity come to our help. Our country is small, the fortunes have been cut down too much by the war and the German occupation so that we cannot alone relieve the misfortune which we undergo, certainly as much for France and England as for ourselves.

Would you try to interest some Canadian personalities and some influential newspapers in the unhappy lot of our brave population? Canada is rich and generous; let it come to our assistance. A public subscription might be raised in order to charter a vessel which would bring us flour (no wheat flour, the majority of our flour mills will be destroyed), bacon, the good national pork and beans, salt, old clothing and shoes, and thick blankets and cotton goods of the coarsest quality, just the indispensable to prevent our poor ruined farmers from dying of starvation and cold this winter.

If Canada will advise the emigration to its rich western provinces, the opportunity is a good one, and Canada will obtain easily a great number of first class workers, whom adversity will have rendered still more ardent for work. I speak of it on my behalf, if necessary publish my letter in the papers; Canada will not doubt help us. It is our peaceful Belgium which supports all the horror of this cataclysm.

AUGUST 27th.—I interrupted my letter in order to go for news. It is our only pre-occupation, or rather our only occupation, in our perpetual anxiety. It is confirmed without details that Namur was taken. It is through the gap between Mons and Lille that the Germans pass towards Paris, and they are advancing quickly. Let us hope Russia will also advance quickly. Please busy yourself with the subscription that will bring us help. We need assistance in food and clothing rather than money, as even with money we could hardly procure what is necessary. Let the charitable people answer our appeal promptly, so that the assistance reaches us before the winter.

I arrived here last Thursday by the last train which left Brussels before the surrounding of the town. During 15 days I have done my duty with the civil guard; 12 and sometimes 16 hours watch daily, at bridges and railway tracks. On Wednesday at midnight after the battle of Louvain, it was decided not to defend Brussels in order to avoid bombardment with Brussels to avoid bombardment with Brussels are interrupted. Impossible to receive any authentic news from there, nothing but contradictory sayings. I have not the courage to speak of business. Nobody thinks of it here. Everybody will be half ruined and many completely, but one does not think of it. One will know after. The only fear is that of becoming German, and of lacking of food next winter.

Parcels of clothing should be addressed to the Belgian Committee and forwarded at once to the Drill Shed, Charlottetown.

SHACKLETON'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION LEAVES. LONDON, September 19.—Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Antarctic expedition left London yesterday in two sections for the South Polar regions. One party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for South America, the other part of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

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