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DEATH

DOMVILLE.—At East Royalty, Sept. 4th, Ethelwyn, youngest daughter of C. J. Domville. Funeral to-day (Saturday) at 2.30 p. m. to People's Cemetery.

AWARDED \$1,000 DAMAGE AT AMHERST FOR ST. JOHN ACCIDENT CASE.

AMHERST, Sept. 4.—One thousand dollars damages to M. B. Vall for an accident he suffered in St. John, is among decisions deferred from the July sitting of the Supreme Court. Mr. Vall claimed ten thousand dollars from the Bank of British North America, claiming to be permanently injured. He was struck by a heavy window sash which fell from a temporary structure erected about the bank building while remodeling was in progress. At the time Mr. Vall was with the Amherst curlers who were returning from a curling match in Boston. He sustained a severe shock and was laid up some time. Judge Drysdale in rendering the verdict in favor of the plaintiff, found there was neglect in the sash being loose, but Mr. Vall was not entitled to more than a thousand dollars, because not permanently injured. The court held Mr. Vall's deformed eyesight was more in the course of nature. An imposing array of counsel were brought on to defend the action. There were lawyers from St. John and Halifax. Of the latter there were J. A. Chisholm, K. C., former mayor of Halifax, and Humphrey Mellish, K. C., one of the cleverest in Canada, the defender of Mrs. Tena Atkinson in the Sydney murder trial. Rogers, Milner and Purdy looked after Mr. Vall's interests.

NEW BRUNSWICK GIVES 100,000 BUSHELS OF POTATOES.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 4.—The province of New Brunswick has offered 100,000 bushels of potatoes for the use of the army at the front. The offer has been gratefully accepted by the Imperial authorities.

When you are looking for a good pipe, you should call in and see our display. Most of our pipes were selected from an agent's sample line, and thus they are far ahead in variety, style and shape. You will find every thing in case and needed styles, ranging from the common but serviceable briar to the handsome meerschaum and calabash. MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts., MEH.

THE GUARDIAN

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President ... A. A. Bartlett
Managing Editor ... J. B. Burnett

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Prince Edward Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m.
People's Theatre, 7.45 and 9 p. m.
Rifle shooting, Kensington range, 2 p. m.
Golf, Belvidere Links, 2.40 p. m.

SEPTEMBER.

Date	Day	High	Water	Time H't	Time H't
1	Tu.	6.59	7.4	21.19	6.8
2	Wed.	8.16	7.5	22.11	7.0
3	Th.	9.24	7.7	22.51	7.2
4	F.	10.21	7.9	23.24	7.4
5	Sa.	11.10	8.1	23.54	7.5
6	S.	11.54	8.1		
7	M.	0.21	7.6	12.34	8.0
8	Tu.	0.46	7.6	13.11	7.8
9	Wed.	1.32	7.7	13.47	7.5
10	Th.	2.19	7.7	14.24	7.1
11	F.	1.57	7.6	15.04	6.6
12	Sa.	2.24	7.5	15.57	6.2
13	S.	2.55	7.4	17.10	6.0
14	M.	3.39	7.3	18.30	5.9
15	Tu.	4.45	7.1	19.42	6.1
16	Wed.	6.17	7.1	20.58	6.5
17	Th.	7.39	7.4	21.24	6.9
18	F.	8.51	7.8	22.03	7.3
19	Sa.	9.51	8.3	22.40	7.8
20	S.	10.45	8.7	23.16	8.1
21	M.	11.37	9.0	23.53	8.4
22	Tu.			12.28	9.0
23	Wed.	0.28	7.7	13.19	8.9
24	Th.	1.05	8.7	14.10	8.9
25	F.	1.44	8.6	15.07	7.9
26	Sa.	2.27	8.3	16.13	7.4
27	S.	3.16	8.0	17.25	7.0
28	M.	3.15	7.5	18.41	6.8
29	Tu.	5.38	7.3	19.49	6.8
30	Wed.	7.02	7.2	20.44	7.0

THE CALL FOR THE INDIAN ARMY

A semi-official German newspaper protests vehemently against the employment, in the present European War, of the Indian Army which it declares "is neither more nor less than a gang of barbarian mercenaries," and that its employment will be contrary to international law.

This is rich. It is a vast improvement over the homely old adage about the "pot calling the kettle black."

International law forbids the employment of barbarians and savages in modern warfare, it is true. It also forbids the violation of treaties, the massacre and torture of women and children, the laying of mines in open sea routes and several other immoral and inhuman crimes which have already developed under German auspices in the present war. The protest therefore comes with bad grace from German sources and when the war is over and a settlement is demanded one of the biggest and blackest items in the account tendered to Germany will be the charge of inhumanity and barbarism.

But that aside the Indian Army can in no way be called barbarian. The barbarians excluded from civilized warfare are described by the book authorities as savages or semi-civilized men whose instincts lead them to perpetration of all sorts of cruelties and who do not understand and therefore fail to observe the recognized code of war toward their opponents, killing wounded and unwounded prisoners and restoring indiscriminate slaughter, pillage and destruction while passing through inhabited districts. Some of these writers say that the Turkish Bash-Bazouks and certain of the Cossack mounted troops in the service of Russia belong to the category. On the other way giving the British nation an inkling of his intention. The extreme and are as humane as any other Asiatic or European soldiers. During the Mutiny of 1857 dreadful crimes were committed by the rebels at Cawnpore and elsewhere, but in no single instance were women outraged and the blame for what did occur in the way of massacres were laid on Nana Sahib, the principal leader, rather than on the men under his command.

During the war between Russia and Turkey 45 years ago, Lord Beaconsfield, then first minister of England, believing that British interests were menaced by the Russian advance upon Constantinople, ordered a considerable number of native Indian soldiers to Malta. There was an outcry from his political opponents because he had not first of all consulted Parliament nor in any other way given the British nation an inkling of his intention. The extreme pacifists of the day alleged too that the troops were barbarians and mercenaries who could not in decency be brought into a combat between white men. But these objections and others were soon dropped and the doctrine recognized that the duties of British subjects are as wide as the dangers of the British Empire, that England is entitled to avail herself as freely of the native Indian army as of volunteers from Canada or Australia; in short, that all the races she governs and protects may be regularly called upon to share in her defence.

At last accounts, the British, or, as it is commonly called, the European army in India, consisted of 80,000 men, while the native army, with other native martial bodies, numbered close on 200,000. Roughly speaking, the population is 300 millions, so that, even deducting the forces which might be required for the defence of the country, there is scarcely a limit to the host of fighting men that could be raised in case of need, England being the paymaster. Lord Beaconsfield is reported to have said that England could defeat Russia by means of Indian soldiers alone, without calling on her own armies for a solitary man, except of course for the higher offices, Lord Clyde, better known as Sir Colin Campbell, who was the commander-in-chief during the Mutiny reckoned that within three months or at the most four, she could equip a native army of over a half million.

No doubt we shall be told by sentimentalists that hitherto Englishmen have done their own fighting as the old Romans did, whereas to invoke the help of the Indian army will be to follow the example of the Carthaginians who hired mercenary swords and thereby gradually lost their ancient grit. In this case, however, when the Empire is in peril, the great majority of intelligent people, whether of it or not of it, will agree that the use of Indian troops is fully justifiable since other considerations aside, it may tend to shorten the duration of the war, which the whole world desires to see.

THE RESPONSIBILITY

Apologists for the German and Austrian Governments have striven to fasten the responsibility for the war upon other powers. Certain technical details which have been published by the French newspaper the Temps go to prove that Germany meant war from the beginning. It will be remembered that the course of events was briefly as follows:—

July 23, 6 p. m.:—The Austrian ultimatum was presented to Serbia.

July 25, 6 p. m.:—The Serbian reply was given and the Austrian Minister quitted Belgrade.

July 28:—Austria, after some hostile actions, declared war on Serbia.

July 28 or 29:—Russia ordered a partial mobilization.

August 1:—Germany declared war on Russia.

The Temps has shown that while these events were in progress and during the course of negotiations represented as showing Germany earnest in the cause of peace, active military preparations were in full swing in Germany.

On July 25—before the reply of Serbia to the Austrian ultimatum was due—all leave was stopped for garrisons on the French frontier.

On the evening of the same day, all bridges, viaducts and similar works near the Franco-German frontier were placed under military guard.

On the same day all the measures concerning the preparation of fortresses for war were put in application. Underground was removed, wire entanglements set up, advanced batteries set in position, ammunition distributed, and telegraphic communications established. These measures were steadily continued from that date.

On the morning of July 26 orders were given to the railway companies to distribute their engines, rolling stock, &c., with a view to mobilization and to clear the mobilization platforms.

In the evening of July 26 all men on leave were recalled and all troops engaged at the instruction camps or manoeuvre grounds returned to barracks.

On July 27 the work of local mobilization and commandeering began. The principal supplies establishments, in particular the most important flour mills, were occupied by troops.

On this same day, in advance of Austria's declaration of war, the German "covering troops" began to take up their position and all frontier roads were barred. It may be explained that the "covering troops" are special corps stationed on the frontier, which are kept unusually strong in peace time, their duty being to repel any early attacks which might break up the railway system and otherwise hinder the concentration of the main body.

On the same day the telegraphic censorship came into force and the German fleet was prepared for service.

On July 28, 29, 30, the "covering troops" were brought up to their full effectiveness by the calling up of individual reservists, at least 125,000 men being so called up. Horses and motor-cars were commandeered and all along the French frontier, particularly in the neighborhood of Metz, the corps usually stationed at some distance were brought up into close proximity with the frontier.

The preparations for the war of the German Government thus date from a very early period in the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of hostilities.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Much interest is taken by the ladies of Charlottetown in the several sewing circles now being held by the Daughters of the Empire and the Women's Patriotic Sewing Society and the meetings held in the armories on Monday, Thursday and Friday's of each week are being largely attended.

The opening of the several Colleges and public schools during the past week has brought many strangers into Charlottetown and residents who have been holidaying in the different summer resorts are returning daily.

The Golf Links during the past week have afforded most enjoyable recreation for a large number of players. This afternoon tea will be served by Mrs. F. W. Murphy and Miss Helen Grant, Mrs. W. E. Bentley, Miss Amy Earle will serve Monday afternoon it being Labor Day and a public holiday.

Miss Alice McKinnon was a most agreeable hostess at an afternoon bridge on Wednesday in honor of Miss Perle Taylor, whose engagement to the Hon. Murdoch McKinnon has been announced during the past week. The afternoon passed most enjoyably the pretty prizes offered being captured by Miss Haviland, Mrs. Peake and Miss DeBlois. Refreshments were daintily served during an interval.

The St. James Tennis Courts are daily supplying healthful recreation for the members and are occupied almost the entire time, the courts being in splendid order. Last Monday a closely contested tournament was played by teams from the Abegweit Club and the St. James Club, and is to be followed by others before the season closes. The young ladies serve tea on Monday afternoons and have many pleasant social hours.

Miss Anthony and Miss Stewart of London, Eng., who have spent a most delightful summer in Charlottetown the guests of Mrs. G. W. Hodgson, have left on return to their home visiting at Niagara and other Canadian Cities en route.

Judge and Mrs. Shaw have left on return to Vancouver having made many friends during their visit to Charlottetown.

Miss Helen Hughes will sing "As pants the hart" arranged by Oren, tomorrow evening in St. James Church. Miss Hughes has a magnificent voice of great range and sweetness and her singing during the past two months has been much appreciated by those who have had the pleasure of hearing her.

Professor and Mrs. Barlow are expected home after an extended visit to the Old Country.

Mrs. H.V. Weeks and Mrs. W. J. Abel chartered a jolly crowd of young people at a Young Bachelors Dance in Smallwood's Hall on Wednesday evening.

POPE'S CORONATION

ROME, Sept. 4.—The coronation of the new Pope takes place Sept. 8th.

SPAIN READY

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Senor Lerroux, the famous Radical leader arrived to-night from Madrid. He stated that after consulting with prominent statesmen he feels Spain is ready to send an army to help France, should the latter ask for it. Lerroux adds he is equally certain that King Alfonso would personally lead such an army.

PREMIER ASQUITH'S APPEALS

(Special to the Guardian)
LOEDON, Sept. 4.—In historic Guild Hall, London, Premier Asquith today stated that a crusade would be started to stimulate enlistment under the British flag which he intends to push through the country. He is calling upon every able bodied Briton of military age to come to the help of his country in the hour of her need. The Premier opened his address with the heartening announcement that up to date between 250,000 and 300,000 recruits had responded to the call of Lord Kitchener, Secretary of War.

CAPTURE OF AMIENS AFTER BLOODY BATTLE

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A despatch from Amiens, France, to the Daily Mail, dated Tuesday, Sept. 1, declares the Germans have taken possession of Amiens, after three days fighting. An undated French despatch says the valley of the Somme has been abandoned. Laferre has been taken after bloody combat. We were obliged to retire Saturday evening. The right wing of the Germans, says the correspondent, is too far advanced, there is a chance that it will be caught between the two wings of the British. In general, our centre is resting very well. The right wing of our army appears to be taking the offensive.

TURKEY'S NEUTRALITY.

(Special to the Guardian)
NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Consulate Department here has been notified by the Turkish Government that Turkey will continue to be neutral. The Italian Premier also makes the announcement that Italy will remain neutral.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

(Special to the Guardian)
MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—A London cable states that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Holland. (Unofficial)

THE CAPTURE OF LEMBERG.

(Special to the Guardian)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.—The Russian Commander-in-Chief has officially notified the Czar of the capture of the town of Lemberg. He recommends Generals Rinsky and Brusiloff for the decoration for bravery.

RUSSIA'S ONWARD MARCH.

(Special to the Guardian)
Russians have also occupied Czernowitz and are marching South in the direction of Suczawa, on the border of the Rumanian frontier. The War Office announces that Russian forces captured in the recent engagements, the following: one engine, eight maxim guns and one thousand Austrians and twenty large cannon, making a total of one hundred and seventy guns taken. The War Office bulletin continues "Russian advances continue uninterrupted."

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.—The Russian army in Galicia continues to meet with success. On the battlefield near Halezce, 4,500 dead Austrians were counted.

TURKEY'S PREPARATIONS.

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 4.—Announcement is made that Turkey has placed 72,000 mines through the Dardanelles.

AUSTRALIA'S FORCE.

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 4.—Australia has wired the War Office intimating that the contingent from Australia would be largely increased by the addition of infantry and light horse.

A GERMAN ESCAPEE.

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 4.—(Unofficial) Near Waterloo, seventeen British troopers were surrounded by Germans. To celebrate their capture the Germans marched them to the nearest cafe, and began to celebrate. The Germans became intoxicated and the British disarmed them, killing several with their own rifles, and then escaped.

BAD DAY FOR KAISER.

(Special to the Guardian)
PARIS, Sept. 4.—(Official). This has been a very bad day for the Kaiser. The Russians have played terrible havoc among the Austrian Army and no less than 320,000 have been killed or captured on Sept. 2nd and 3rd.

RUSSIANS FOR BELGIUM.

(Special to the Guardian)
NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Mauretania arrived here this morning from England. Passengers declare that on the night of August 27th, 72,000 Russians were landed in Aberdeen, Scotland, having been rushed by steamer from Archangel. In Aberdeen they were entrained and taken to Harwich, Grimsby and Dover, and thence by transport to Ostend, where they joined forces with the British forces of 2,000 men. All of these men are to co-operate with the Belgian Army at Antwerp.

ULSTERMEN FOR THE FRONT.

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 4.—"Ulstermen will go to the front as a division, under the direction of the War Office". Carson made the above declaration this afternoon.

(Special to the Guardian)
BELFAST, September 4.—In response to call from Sir Edward Carson 700 members of the Belfast Regiment of Ulster volunteers marched in a body to the town hall today and enlisted for service in France. All are thoroughly trained and ready for immediate service.

THE COLDSTREAM'S LOSS.

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 4.—It is admitted that the Coldstream Guards lost heavily in a recent engagement. They were surrounded by the enemy during the night, and had to cut their way out with maxim guns.

DUTCH PRECAUTIONS.

(Special to the Guardian)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.—A Royal Decree issued today forbids the export of flour or rice.

AUSTRIA'S ADMISSION.

(Special to the Guardian)
VIENNA, Sept. 4.—Austrians claim that their operations against the Russians in Lublin Province are successful, but they admit that the general situation in the vicinity of Lemberg, which they have abandoned to the Russians, is very bad.

Nothing Newer, Nothing Better in Dress Goods and Coatings

Self Check in Mahogany, Black, Tan and Copen, blue, Honey Comb cloth in Copen, Navy, Brown, Black, Mahogany, Slate and Green.

Velour Cheviots in all shades. Two toned Honey Comb. New Tweeds at Special prices.

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1914 Charlottetown, September 22, 23, 24 and 25th. 1914

Live stock entries close 11th September.

All other entries close 15th September.

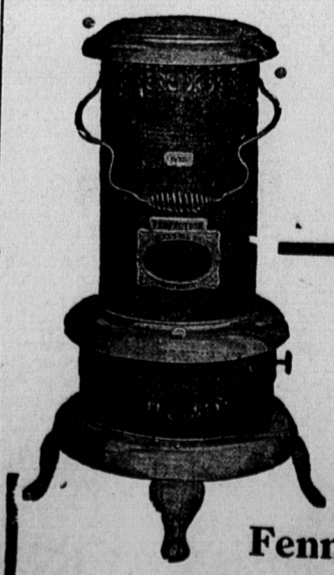
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