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Jeweler & Optician



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An excellent chance is offered to get in with a good reliable company of Americans now building ranches on P. E. Island.

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### BIRTHS

CRAWFORD.—At Charlottetown, on 23 inst.—To George T. and Mrs. Crawford a daughter—Florence Isabel.

### DEATHS

GILL.—At Rockland, Mass., on Aug. 26th, 1914, Maggie beloved wife of Mr. E. H. Gill, aged 62. Funeral on Saturday, Aug. 29.

### COMPLAINTS OF CENSORSHIP

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Military correspondent of the Times comments upon the extreme secrecy with which British officers are shrouding the movements of the British army. He contrasts this attitude with the French authorities in issuing periodic summaries of the movements of their army, and says it is to be feared the present policy is having an ill effect upon recruiting. The nation does not yet realize the stupendous nature of the great task to which it is committed. Touching on the same subject the "Times" says: "The British press has no desire to print information which might assist the enemy. If it asks for better news and more skilful censorship it does so in the public interest."

### GERMAN PROGRESS

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A despatch from Ostend says the Germans have occupied Lille, Roubaix, Valenciennes, all in France.

### LINES MOVED BACK.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—An official statement issued by the War Office tonight says in the north the Franco-British lines have been moved back a short distance. In a general way our offensive between Nancy and Vosges makes headway. Our right, however, has been obliged to fall back slightly in the region of St. Die.

### SERVIAN PRISONERS.

CITTINJE, Aug. 27.—It is stated today the Servians have taken 8,000 additional prisoners near Szabatz.

### THE GUARDIAN

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Managing Editor ... J. R. Burnett

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914

### DAILY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

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

		AUGUST.	
		HIGH WATER.	
Date.	Day.	Time. H't.	Time. H't.
1	Sa.	5:01 7 6	19:07 6 6
2	Sa.	6:07 7 6	20:22 6 6
3	M.	7:12 7 6	21:31 6 8
4	Tu.	8:18 7 7	22:32 7 0
5	W.	9:22 7 8	23:21 7 2
6	Th.	10:22 7 9	23:58 7 4
7	F.	11:18 7 8	24:31 7 0
8	Sa.	12:03 7 4	25:00 6 8
9	S.	1:06 7 4	25:49 7 9
10	M.	1:34 7 4	26:32 7 7
11	Tu.	2:00 7 4	27:14 7 8
12	W.	2:25 7 3	27:50 8 9
13	Th.	2:51 7 3	28:12 6 4
14	F.	3:19 7 2	28:18 6 0
15	Sa.	3:51 7 2	27:46 5 8
16	S.	4:24 7 1	19:08 5 7
17	Mo.	5:34 7 1	20:18 5 9
18	Tu.	6:45 7 2	21:20 6 2
19	W.	7:58 7 4	22:10 6 6
20	Th.	9:06 7 7	22:51 7 0
21	F.	10:04 8 0	23:25 7 4
22	Sa.	10:58 8 4	23:53 7 8
23	S.	11:49 8 7	24:19 8 2
24	M.	12:39 8 8	24:43 8 6
25	Tu.	1:07 8 1	25:00 8 6
26	W.	1:40 8 2	25:19 8 8
27	Th.	2:14 8 2	25:34 8 2
28	F.	2:52 8 1	25:44 8 3
29	Sa.	3:23 7 9	25:50 8 3
30	S.	4:24 7 6	19:03 6 8
31	M.	5:44 7 4	20:16 6 7

### VOLUNTEERING

In some of our sister cities in Ontario, and particularly in Ottawa, something almost amounting to a scandal has developed in connection with the volunteering now in progress. It appears that when recruiting began the Militia Department announced that those who volunteered would not go to the front if objections were raised by their wives. It was not thought that advantage would be taken of this provision, except in very special cases, but it appears to have been taken advantage of to a considerable extent, so much so that it has been suggested that a return be asked for at the next session of parliament disclosing the names of those officers who have been thus prevented from going to the front.

In references to the subject in some of our exchanges there is a suspicion of that small jealousy which is to be found in many communities besides Ottawa; this for instance:

"It is pointed out that wives of officers, especially in official centres such as Ottawa, have enjoyed a social recognition which in many cases would not have been shown them but for their husbands' military rank. They have availed themselves fully of this recognition, but when called upon to play the part of soldiers' wives in the real business of a soldier's life they have failed."

The "social recognition" was doubtless a sting in the palmy days to those who were denied it. The "recognition"; of being the wife of one killed, mutilated, maimed or at least in danger of any one of war's calamities, might now be a balm for the wound.

Playing at soldiering is a picturesque and comparatively enjoyable business, and has many compensations, not the least of which is "social recognition;" it is quite a different matter "when the guns begin to shoot." It is at this latter stage that some wives and some others see the necessity of some other wives' husbands and of some others going immediately to the front.

Whether there are grounds for suspicion that some of Ottawa's militia men have refused to exchange the togery of dress parade and its peaceful accompaniments, including "social recognition," for real war paint and all that it involves, we are not in a position to know. We believe, however, that such cases are few and that when they occur they are not all to be attributed to the objections of wives or of mothers. There are men, even with British blood in their veins and who, in the piping days of peace, can gracefully swing the Union Jack and march gloriously in a military church parade, who would conceal their fear of the firing line behind a woman's alleged protest. They are cowards and poltroons and the wives behind whom they are hiding despise them in their hearts. Canadian women, as a rule, have put up no protests, and right here in Charlottetown there are wives and mothers who have not only given their consent—tearfully and with bleeding hearts; it may be—but have bravely intimated that any other course would be contemptible and despicable. They have taken up their cross and it should not be forgotten that it is upon the wives and mothers remaining in suspense and loneliness at home that the burden of war falls the most heavily.

The refusal to enlist for overseas service, the objections of wives and all the rest of it, true or false as they may be—and quite natural, if true—carry their lessons. We all, coward or brave, know that with the life of our Empire threatened, the wife should send her husband, the mother should send her son, we each should send our nearest and dearest, to fight, to be killed if necessary. That is duty. We should not too harshly condemn those whose natural instincts shrink from it. Savage blood-thirstiness has been drilled out of us by centuries of civilization and the war blood of our forefathers in the old land has been diluted for us in Canada, through several generations born to peaceful industry without a thought of war. The savagery of war has broken out in the midst of our peace, and if peaceful souls shrink from the sacrifice of loved ones we must not be too hasty in our judgments. We have been playing at soldiering; now that "the blast of war has blown in our ears" we are to "imitate the action of the tiger, stiffen up the sinews, summon up the blood," almost in a moment. That some would hesitate was to be expected.

Where there has been military training, real or for parade only, self-respect and the respect of others demand unequivocally that there shall be no hesitation in volunteering. An exchange says:

There are militia regiments in Canada today to which some officers belong for the purpose of defending and increasing their own social prestige rather than serving their country. Frankness compels that statement of deplorable fact. The public has the right to expect that the men who enjoy the advantages of military prominence in time of peace shall undertake a real share of the responsibilities in time of war.

### LENGTH OF THE WAR

How long will the war last? is the question on every one's lips. It is of course, impossible to give a definite answer, but there are considerations which may be taken into account to inform us as to the intentions of the provokers of this cataclysm as we may term the present conflict.

In the first place, whatever prowess Germany herself may reveal, the record of history suggests that she cannot count on very efficient aid from her only ally. Austria-Hungary has not drawn the sword since she fought the present Kaiser's grandfather in 1866. Excepting some successes against the Italian troops before Italian unity was fully achieved in 1870, she has been beaten by every Power of her own rank against whom she has measured herself in the last hundred years. Nothing has happened in the present war to this point to suggest that she has improved her efficiency.

In the second place a long-drawn struggle is quite foreign to modern Germany's traditions. Ever since Bismark came to power in 1862 Prussia has used war as the normal weapon to employ to gain her ends. She has, therefore, always been prepared, and has always struck first, and for these reasons has always won so far.

In the third place, the unvarying tradition of the Prussian staff has been to end the war with a smashing blow in the enemy's country. Since the battle of Waterloo, Prussia has fought three wars. The first was the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864. It was over in twelve weeks of fighting. The second war was the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. Prussia put about 250,000 in the fighting line, and the war was over practically in three weeks; for after Sedan (Koniggratz) the belligerent marked time. In the third, the Franco-Prussian war, Prussia attacked with about 500,000 men. France declared war on July 19, 1870, and was beaten at Sedan on August 31-September 11. The campaign lasted six weeks. The subsequent siege of Paris took nineteen weeks more.

In the fourth place when the secret archives of the present conflict are revealed it will be found almost surely that Germany's plans did not contemplate more than one enemy, or at most two, France and Russia, in the fighting line against her. The actual circumstances must enormously complicate the economic and financial problem, itself almost the most serious difficulty Germany has to face.

In the first place this is the first war which the German Empire has fought against nations of her own rank, and for the first time Germany will feel its effects upon her material interests beyond the Continent. In the event of it being prolonged it will be strange if she ends the war with a single yard of territory outside Europe in her possession. For that reason she may find good grounds for abruptly terminating it.

### THE GREAT BATTLE

PARIS, Aug. 27.—From the mass of confused details it is now possible to construct provisionally an outline of the great combat in Belgium. In the first place that it is evident that the first German to reach the field of action, came not from Brussels, but from the northeast. All the week the French had been in contact with flying columns of the army of the Meuse as far off as Genblou. It seems probable that the battle of Dinant, which has been forgotten in the stress of later events, although it seemed to be a considerable victory, from which the French artillery in particular emerged with honor, really marked the end of an attempt to relieve and occupy Namur. However that may be they have since been slowly retiring toward the frontier, and this movement evidently prudent, became decisive when the German troops, thrown southward through Brussels, arrived upon the scene. On Wednesday evening last the French troops, including a battalion of the line, Chasseurs d'Étrique and Turcos, with some artillery, were brought into Charleroi. By Thursday evening the Allies were engaged against increasing numbers of the enemy to the northeast of the town, but the northwest was still relatively free.

### SWARMS OF INVADERS.

The Brussels-Mons Railway was, however, cut midway and numerous bodies of Uhlans were found about Nivelles. Hitherto Mons itself was not threatened.

Early on Friday morning a column of Uhlans broke into Charleroi. They were made prisoners, but by Saturday all the northern approaches to Mons and Charleroi were swarming with bodies of the invaders and serious fighting had begun.

The French artillery to the south of the town checked the first advance and put the German guns out of action. Four French Mitrailleuses are said to have kept at bay for three hours 2,000 men coming in by the northern roads. Infantry regiments were brought up but not sufficient numbers to make pursuit possible.

Later in the day reinforcements, especially of Zouaves, arrived. Some of them were engaged in disposing of German incendiaries in the town, while others crossing the Sambre at Thun, pursued the enemy as far as Saintin-L'Éveque.

### BRITISH REPELLED SIX ATTACKS

Meanwhile Mons had been occupied by the British expeditionary force, and on Saturday morning one could see Mr. Thomas Atkins, stripped to the waist and making his morning tub. During the morning a German armored aeroplane flew over the town. A French aviator rose and pursued the Paube, and he is believed to have brought it down near the frontier.

All through Saturday night the British artillery, well set on hills surrounding Mons, was engaged without interval between Saturday morning and Sunday night. The British were said to have sustained and victoriously repelled six mass attacks by different bodies of German troops. That 2,000 out of perhaps 10,000 men should have been put hors de combat during these engagements is to say nothing of the greater losses of Germans, speaks sufficiently of their desperate character.

### ROADS BLOCKED WITH DEAD.

At many points the battlefield is described as being blocked with masses of killed and wounded, and the cavalry found it difficult to charge, while the perpetual flight of shells made, especially during the night, a different and terrible spectacle. It seemed that the British on their side were more than holding their own, but although reinforcements were continually brought forward the position in Charleroi on Sunday evening was much more serious. Charge after charge was made by one side and the other, while the French and German artillery kept up an increasing bombardment.

### GERMANS FIRED BUILDINGS.

By then the Germans have evidently fired a large part of the buildings and the fact that the place was no longer habitable even if it could have been held, may have been one of the reasons for the decision to effect a general retirement on the frontier.

While the Allies gradually fell back in perfect order, the line of fire moved southward until the allied army rested upon the base it now holds. That the Germans have been so far in superior numbers would seem to be shown by the very large area covered by their raiding patrols.

One such body of the Uhlans, coming from the neighborhood of Mons actually crossed the frontier near Conde, on the Scheldt, Monday evening. All through the night they traversed the neighboring towns and villages and tore up some of the railways.

After overrunning twenty miles of French territory at about four a. m., they were caught and wiped out by a French artillery regiment. On Sunday morning a similar patrol of German dragoons was caught to the north of Lille.

### THE RED CROSS

Editor Patriot,  
Sir:—The attendance at the meeting of the Red Cross Society on Thursday last was not as satisfactory as could be wished—not I believe from any apathy as has been hinted, but because public attention had not been adequately called to it; the meeting on Monday was for the committee to transact business, outsiders were not expected to attend. There was no zer. He says he could plainly hear the business men of the city for not everyone was astonished at the precis-

### GOLDEN WEDDING AT HAMILTON

On Wednesday, the 19th of August, Mr. and Mrs. William McNeill Simpson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their beautiful home in Hamilton. A large concourse of neighbors, friends and relatives were present to extend their congratulations and show their appreciation of the aged couple, who had lived so long and had been such a factor in the progress of the community during the last 50 years. Their family were all present except Andrew, who resides in British Columbia. His two surviving brothers, Arthur and Walter, Bay View, were present. The only other surviving member of the family, Mrs. McNeill, of Cadnes, B.C., was absent.

At 2 o'clock, when the guests had all arrived and were assembled on the beautiful lawn, the Rev. Edwin Simpson was called to preside and the following programme was carried out:—

Invocation—Rev. W. P. Archibald, D. D.

The Family—Mr. Arthur Simpson.

His Life in the Community—Rev. E. J. Rutledge.

In Public Life—Mr. John Anderson.

Progress in this Age—Mr. J. A. Clark.

The Coming Age—Mr. Walter Simpson.

The Olden Times—Dr. William Kier.

The Chairman in a neat little speech presented Mr. and Mrs. Simpson with two beautiful reclining chairs which were the gift of near relatives. Mr. Simpson replied in a very happy manner thanking the donors for their much appreciated remembrance and much-prized gift. The eldest son of the family, Albert Simpson, who all were delighted to greet in improved health, spoke for a short time in his usual cheery way.

The Doxology closed this part of the programme, after which the ladies took charge and spread a beautiful repast on the lawn where over 250 people sampled the choicest viands of some of the best artists along the cookery line that can be found.

The inner man being satisfied then came the farewells, and one of the most enjoyable events it was ever one's lot to attend came to a close and each and all went away satisfied that they had enjoyed one of the most pleasant outings they had ever had.

Dr. J. W. Robertson was the principal speaker on Wednesday at the educational convention which is meeting in Halifax. His subject was the rural problem. He referred to the work of the Technical Education committee and spoke on the need of suitable and educational facilities to the needs of the times. The discussion was led by Prof. Theodore Ross who told of the changes that were being made in Prince Edward Island. His main idea was that in future labor and not natural resources must be marketed in the Maritime Provinces and that only skilled labor will enable a man to earn a good living for himself and family.

Inspectors Steves of New Brunswick and DeWolfe of Nova Scotia told of what was being done in their respective provinces.

Dr. Howard Murray of Dalhousie University read an excellent paper on the great good that would come to Canada if the same text books were used in every province. It would bring about a unity that nothing else could. Superintendent Campbell followed up the subject and told of what was being done in Prince Edward Island to secure cheaper and better school supplies.

The convention is being very largely attended there being upwards of 500 at the opening session.

### THE FALL OF NAMUR

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—All the forts of Namur have fallen and Longwy near Luxembourg border has been captured after a futile defense. The French forces, attacking the German Crown Prince's army, have been repulsed.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The "Tageblatt" correspondent writes that Namur was bombarded with howitzers of thirty-two centimeters, by Mortars and by forty-two centimeters. Howitzer cause for the Examiner to reflect on shells striking the forts and that the business men of the city for not everyone was astonished at the precis-

## School Time

Calls for suitable coats for Misses and Little Folk.

There is no better place to buy, than right here at PATONS.

The nicest line you ever saw for the small folk from \$2.25 up to \$9.00.

For Misses from size 6 our range is most complete. Prices from \$2.25 up.

By any means do not disappoint yourself but pay us a call, then you will be satisfied that you know the best place to buy your daughter a coat.

## PATONS

The House of Quality

PARIS TO BE STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Ministry of War to-day decided to make to Paris a perfectly entrenched camp as a precautionary measure.

One way to get rid of the house flies is to "kill 'em off." The one way to destroy them satisfactory is to have the house safeguarded with our fly pads and poisons, Wilson's Fly pads, 10c, a package, Tangelfoot two sheets for 5c, Pyrmid, rolls for 5c, Filban one roll 5c. MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets. Mif.

### ARE YOU GOING

THE Toronto Exhibition

Offers an attractive holiday trip that you cannot afford to overlook.

### Very Low Fares

Aug. 27th to 31st and Sept 2nd 34.35  
Sept. 3rd, 7th and 8th 25.75  
Sept. 1st, 4th and 8th 21.55

Fix your date now and let me reserve you a sleeping car accommodation; you may be disappointed if you wait too long.

Tickets sold and reservation made over all lines.

## W. K. Rogers

Charlottetown

### Get After the Ducks

Duck season is now open and if you want to bag your share of the game, you need to use one of our shot guns.

Our single and double barreled shot guns embody, every good feature that you would want in a sporting fire arm—they are the kind that our customers swear by, and our rivals swear at.

Better call in and look over the display.

## Fennell & Chandler

Victoria Row

## Ladies' Footwear at Goff Bros.

Just received a fall shipment of Ladies' boots in Patent, Gun metal and Tan calf. These boots are on the newest lasts and are very stylish. Prices \$4.50 and \$5.00.

We sell ladies' and children's Hole Proof Hosiery. Guaranteed to wear 6 months.

# GOFF BROS.

The Shoe Men