

# The Bottle That Comforts

It would be hard to find anything that will afford the comfort that a good hot water bottle will

## Warming Cold Feet

is but a small part of their mission. Maw Son & Sons England sent us a lot of this make. They are without doubt the only real serviceable hot water bottle made. This is the only store you can procure this fine bottle at. Prices no higher than any ordinary good bottle.

**J. G. Jamieson**  
DRUGGIST

## Now

is the time to have your clock repaired.

Bring it in or have us send for it and we will put it in perfect running order.

**G. H. Taylor**  
Jeweller & Optician  
Phone 353-J

### TIDE TABLE

#### FEBRUARY High Water

Date Day	Time H't	Time H't
1 M.	12.14 7.3	23.38 7.9
2 Tu.	.....	12.45 7.4
3 W.	0.24 8.0	13.15 7.5
4 Th.	1.10 7.9	13.45 7.6
5 F.	1.58 7.7	14.16 7.7
6 Sa.	2.52 7.4	14.50 7.8
7 S.	3.57 7.0	15.31 7.8
8 M.	5.10 6.8	16.21 7.7
9 Tu.	6.31 6.5	17.22 7.6
10 W.	7.51 6.6	18.26 7.5
11 Th.	9.00 6.8	19.51 7.6
12 F.	9.57 7.0	20.58 7.7
13 Sa.	10.48 7.2	21.59 7.8
14 S.	11.29 7.3	22.56 8.0
15 M.	12.06 7.5	23.48 8.0
16 Tu.	.....	12.59 7.5
17 W.	0.34 7.9	13.09 7.5
18 Th.	1.18 7.7	13.37 7.5
19 F.	2.01 7.3	14.03 7.5
20 Sa.	2.44 6.9	14.28 7.4
21 S.	3.29 6.5	14.54 7.3
22 M.	4.21 6.1	15.23 7.2
23 Tu.	5.28 5.8	16.04 7.1
24 W.	6.42 5.7	17.03 7.0
25 Th.	7.57 5.9	18.21 6.9
26 F.	8.58 6.2	19.36 7.0
27 S.	9.45 6.5	20.42 7.2
28 Sa.	10.23 6.8	21.42 7.5

FEBRUARY.—1st to 11th, threatening. 3rd to 4th, rain. 5th to 7th, low temperature. 8th to 11th, pleasant. 12th to 15th, keen cutting winds. 16th to 19th, unsettled weather. 20th to 21st, windy. 22nd to 24th, mild, genial. 25th to 28th, general snows.

### DIARY OF EVENTS

#### TO-DAY.

Magistrates Court, 9 a.m.  
People's Theatre, 7.15 and 9 p.m.  
Prince Edward Theatre, 3, 7, and 8.45 p.m.  
Hockey Match Abbies vs Connaughts.

### BIRTHS


FERGUSON—On Feb. 1, at P. E. I. Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Ferguson, Charlottetown, a son.  
BLACK—On the 4th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. H. Black, at 185 Prince St., City, a son.

### DEATHS

SHAW.—At Ulgg, on Feb. 1, 1915, Mr. Allan Shaw, aged 74 years. Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock to Ulgg Baptist Cemetery.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—Last Winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.  
Yours,  
W. A. HUTCHINSON.



**DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN**  
Furnished by W. S. Louson  
FRIENDSHIP IS HELPFUL.

We never know what our friends do for us. They are advocates for us, speaking strong, earnest words for us to others. They defend us from false things which others may speak of us. Since I began to write this paragraph I have had an opportunity to tell the truth about one friend to another who had heard certain charges against him, thus removing the false impression concerning my friend at least from one man's mind. None of us know how much of our success we owe to the loyal words of our friends. Friends help us in our personal life. A pure-hearted friend is continually leaving touches of beauty on our character. We get from him good thoughts whose influence is fresh inspiration, continual incitement. Longfellow tells us of a song breathed in the air which he found long, long afterwards in the heart of a friend. So it is continually with the sweet songs, good words, and holy influences of friendship.

Friends are helpful also in the ministry of a kindness which they render as we walk on together. A true friend is unselfish, thoughtful, ready always to render aid in every possible way. Especially should friendship show itself in time of trouble. "A friend is born for adversity."  
MILLER.

**LONDON POLICE INSTRUCTIONS IN CASE OF AIR RAID.**  
LONDON, Jan. 20. (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—London police have now received the long delayed instructions as to their duties in case of an air raid on London. The circular is a rather voluminous document, the more important instructions being as follows:—  
"Any police officer who becomes cognizant of a bomb explosion and so forth, will immediately give an alarm, call the fire brigade and acquaint the nearest police station by the most rapid means possible. If any persons have sustained injury he will summon medical aid and proceed to render all possible assistance.  
"The officer in charge at a police station on receipt of information as above, will immediately dispatch as many police as possible, some with lamps to the scene, and if medical aid is likely to be required, will summon local doctors and send all available ambulances. He will also acquaint, first, the chief station, and second, the surrounding stations with a view of obtaining aid. If there are many injured he will notify local hospitals and infirmaries. Motor garages and private persons may also be requested to send motor cars.  
"The telegraph operators at central office will at once transmit the messages received to the Admiralty and War Office, then to the Commissioner, assistant commissioners, chief constables and all stations."

## Apple Sale

We will sell at our Auction Rooms today commencing at 12 o'clock noon. 15 barrels choice apples, all in first class order. Terms cash.

**Benj. Carter**  
Auctioneer

## Look Here!

There is a fine farm formerly owned by the late Malcolm Gillis at Lyndale, lot 57, containing about one hundred acres for which tenders will be received up to 10th February, 1915. See it and invest.

RODERICK GILLIS,  
Care of MacKinnon & McNeill, 90 Great George Street, Charlottetown.  
8377-1-2614-41.

## Money To Loan

Messrs. McKinnon and McNeill, 90 Great George Street, have several thousand dollars to loan on real good security in the city or country in small or large sums.  
\$165-1mwf1m

## Schooner For Sale

W. Parnell O'Hara, 79 tons, American build. Vessel and sails in good condition. Has 27 H.P., Gasoline engine installed by skilled Mechanic. Will move Schooner six miles an hour and gives perfect satisfaction. Will sell with or without engine. For particulars write  
E. BOSWELL,  
Victoria, P. E. Island.  
8402-1-28Mf1.

## GOVERNMENT GRANT TO DEVELOP SEA FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The Government announces that the \$160,000 payable under the act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels will be distributed for the present fiscal year as follows:—  
Vessels—The owners of the vessels entitled to receive bounty shall be paid one dollar per registered ton, provided, however, that the payment to the owner of any one vessel shall not exceed the sum of \$80 and all vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty shall be paid the sum of \$6.40 each.  
Boats—Fishermen engaged in fishing in boats, who shall also have complied with the regulations entitling them to receive bounty, shall be paid the sum of \$3.65 each, and the owners of fishing boats shall be paid the sum of one dollar per boat.

## GIRL'S BODY FOUND ALONGSIDE TRACK.

LAKE MEGANTIC, Que., Feb. 3.—Mystery surrounds the death of Ethel Vintner, whose body was found near the C. P. R. track about three miles West of this town on Friday morning, with her skull fractured. Her boots and part of her clothing had been removed, and laid alongside the body. That it is a case of cold-blooded murder is the opinion of the medical men who examined the body, and the detectives who are working on the case. At the instance of the jury returned a verdict of death by violence against some person or persons unknown.

"We have the famous Harmony Toilet Waters, in the following pleasing odors: New England, Trailing Arbutus, Rose Buds, Wood Violet, and Lily of the Valley; try them—price 50c each. Mackinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets.—METZ.

"Now is the time to care for your teeth—if you neglect them now, you'll regret it later. Use Rexall Tooth Powder or Paste and you'll enjoy the comforts of clean, healthy teeth. Tin of powder, tube of paste, price 25c. Mackinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets.—METZ.

**DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN**  
Furnished by W. S. Louson  
FRIENDSHIP IS HELPFUL.

We never know what our friends do for us. They are advocates for us, speaking strong, earnest words for us to others. They defend us from false things which others may speak of us. Since I began to write this paragraph I have had an opportunity to tell the truth about one friend to another who had heard certain charges against him, thus removing the false impression concerning my friend at least from one man's mind. None of us know how much of our success we owe to the loyal words of our friends. Friends help us in our personal life. A pure-hearted friend is continually leaving touches of beauty on our character. We get from him good thoughts whose influence is fresh inspiration, continual incitement. Longfellow tells us of a song breathed in the air which he found long, long afterwards in the heart of a friend. So it is continually with the sweet songs, good words, and holy influences of friendship.

Friends are helpful also in the ministry of a kindness which they render as we walk on together. A true friend is unselfish, thoughtful, ready always to render aid in every possible way. Especially should friendship show itself in time of trouble. "A friend is born for adversity."  
MILLER.

## LONDON POLICE INSTRUCTIONS IN CASE OF AIR RAID.

LONDON, Jan. 20. (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—London police have now received the long delayed instructions as to their duties in case of an air raid on London. The circular is a rather voluminous document, the more important instructions being as follows:—  
"Any police officer who becomes cognizant of a bomb explosion and so forth, will immediately give an alarm, call the fire brigade and acquaint the nearest police station by the most rapid means possible. If any persons have sustained injury he will summon medical aid and proceed to render all possible assistance.  
"The officer in charge at a police station on receipt of information as above, will immediately dispatch as many police as possible, some with lamps to the scene, and if medical aid is likely to be required, will summon local doctors and send all available ambulances. He will also acquaint, first, the chief station, and second, the surrounding stations with a view of obtaining aid. If there are many injured he will notify local hospitals and infirmaries. Motor garages and private persons may also be requested to send motor cars.  
"The telegraph operators at central office will at once transmit the messages received to the Admiralty and War Office, then to the Commissioner, assistant commissioners, chief constables and all stations."

## GENERAL CARRANZA AND SON ARE EXECUTED IN MEXICO.

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 1.—General Jesus Carranza, his son, Aceldaro and Ignacio Peraldi, members of his staff, were executed by General Santibanez, who defected to Zapata, according to a telegram received by the widow of General Carranza from the first chief at Vera Cruz.

**SYRUP OF FIGS FOR CROSS, SICK FEVERISH CHILD**

If little stomach is sour, liver torpid or bowels clogged.

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disorders.

When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give the delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it cannot cause injury. No interference what ails your little one—  
if full of cold, or sore throat, diarrhoea, stomachache, bad breath, remember a gentle "inside cleanser" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrup. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

## THE GRAND DUKE WINS.

The Grand Duke Nicholas sent to the "Daily Mail" the best of all New York's messages. Asked for forecasts, he replied that he never made them. His practise is so excellent that he may well dispense with prophecy, and no indication could be much more definite and satisfactory than the lines of his present progress. We ventured last week, with full reflection, to take a more reassuring view of the prospects in the Eastern theatre than was generally held. The estimate which we were then led to assume has been happily borne out. Marshal von Hindenburg, after the bloodiest struggles of the whole war, has entirely defeated to wrest the initiative from his antagonist, to paralyze the main purposes of the Tsar's Armies in Galicia, or to breach the living wall of the Russian defence elsewhere.

We must deal with the sequel of the German effort, by occupying Warsaw and the entire line of the Middle Vistula, to destroy the whole great plan of Russian strategy. In that case all the Tsar's Armies would have been compelled to retreat; the Austrian forces, swarming through the Carpathian passes, would have reoccupied at least the greater part of Galicia. Any renewed general advance on the part of the Russians would have been long postponed, and, perhaps, altogether prevented by colossal or hopeless difficulties. To see how the German offensive has been, in its turn, frustrated, is one of the most interesting studies that the war has afforded.

It will be best to take the situation as it developed from north to south. Every German attempt to force the passage of the Buzza was destroyed. Such German attachments as succeeded temporarily in crossing were cut to pieces and annihilated. The invaders suffered frightful losses. Behind the lines successfully defended by the Russians our Allies have prepared another range of entrenchments more formidable still. In the end, all hope of succeeding in the immediate direction of Warsaw had to be abandoned, even by the obstinate Hindenburg. His mythical triumphs had been hymned in Berlin as "among the greatest this old earth has known," and he received the premature congratulations of two Emperors.

Not without reason, a stern official warning was issued in Berlin forbidding, under pains and penalties, all false or exaggerated reports of victories since the reaction in the end could only have a depressing effect upon the population. Baffled at one point, however, Hindenburg's armies tried desperately elsewhere. After an extensive redistribution of troops had apparently been made, the Germans attacked with a little success along the Rava and in the centre between the latter river and the Pilizta.

RUSSIA'S NEW FRONTIER.

Foiled yet again they seemed in the last few days to have thrown themselves more heavily against the last and southernmost section of the Polish lines, reaching across the Kielce region from the Pilizta to the Upper Vistula. But here again the Russian defences have so far been found as solid—as the entrenchments in the centre and the north. We are convinced that the Tsar's troops have vindicated all the renown that the indomitable steadfastness of their race when standing on the defensive has enjoyed since on Frederick the Great his bloodiest overthrows. Stretching across Poland, from the lower to the upper portion of the great loop of the Vistula, like the chord of an arc, the long, straight Russian wall has withstood every attempt of the German and Austrian battering rams. There is no breach.

Meanwhile our allies have themselves pursued their own operations in the "decisive direction" with decisive success. We doubt whether heavier blows have been inflicted upon the Hapsburg Armies since the beginning of the war than the new series of Russian victories, sweeping in Galicia along the whole line of the Carpathians. On this front, more than a hundred miles long, the Austro-Hungarian columns have been shattered in detail. They have been driven through the mountains on the south towards Cracow on the west. It would be difficult to imagine a break up of a plan of attack or a scattering of hostile forces right and left more complete than the Russian armies have again won in the conquered province of the Hapsburg Empire. Nor is it probable that their hold upon that region can again be threatened. On the one hand, the Tsar's troops have resumed their steady advance on Cracow itself—a movement which may only progress gradually but has begun sooner than could have been anticipated. On the other hand, Russia is once more in entire and we think final command of all the chief Carpathian passes from which the Grand Duke's strategy in due course will threaten, in conjunction with other forces, the very heart of Hungary and the whole life of the Hapsburg dominions. Well may we say that all which has gone before us was but a prelude. The real course and climax of the greatest war will only begin to be discerned in the spring.

As we hope to show more fully during the next few weeks, it would be hard to overestimate the influence which may be exerted upon the whole course and issue of the struggle by the Russian conquest of Galicia and the consolidation during the next two months of Russian strength upon that great base. Even without the small western section round Cracow, the portion already under the Tsar's Government is far larger than Belgium and somewhat more populous. It is not true, as the German Emperor would have us believe, that the war is being almost entirely fought within the territory of the Allies. The long guarding wall of the Carpathians forms an incomparably stronger frontier than Russia has yet possessed towards Central Europe. This position as we have now seen goes far of itself to frustrate the original German and Austrian design, to overwhelm Slav Empire by the enveloping of their combined movements. That plan, repeated under Hindenburg's direction, has failed no less completely than when attempted far more feebly, though under far more advantageous circumstances at the outset of the war.

**LOOKING FORWARD**  
(BY J. L. GARVIN.)  
THE REAL PROBLEM.

The task of facing the German lines is entirely manageable, but it can only be managed when the Allies have the superiority in numbers and the decisive ascendancy in equipment and inventiveness. This problem must be studied not only in an equally determined and realistic mood, but with all the alertness and scientific knowledge we can bring to bear upon it. Otherwise we shall deceive ourselves. We must always already done in the organization and training of new armies under the voluntary system, if there is any need for waking up and speeding up, it is in respect of competing with the Germans in the amplitude and ingenuity of their destructive appliances. No established military traditions, though the sounder, nor all the lessons of the Boer war or of the Manchurian conflict, will suffice for us in this respect. The Germans, owing to their well trained combination of expert efforts, are continually developing all the hints that former wars or recent experience have suggested.

It is in this direction that we have to get definitely ahead; we also have to project our thought, to add new ideas. In this task the nature of the English mind and English technical resources give us full power to excel. "Eye-Witness" satisfies us that much is being done already on our side and more is pending doubtless than the public would know. It is quite proper that on these points we should remain in entire ignorance of detail. The Germans, for instance, have their periscopes for seeing into the opposite trenches as a submarine sees. They are manufacturing hand-grenades in quantity. This is the legitimate siege warfare. Since antiquity it has always involved mechanical and technical invention more than combat in the field. Some French thinkers believe that the Allies, for the purposes of land warfare, should seek to overwhelm Germany in the air—as a preliminary to other aims—by building hundreds and hundreds of aeroplanes, even thousands. Nothing will do all this but to shorten the war as pushing our equipment of all kinds to the very maximum permitted by our manufacturing capacity.

On all such points civilian experts of proved practical mastery ought to be called into counsel and listened to with a receptive mind. Just a battle-chester is likely to shorten the war, but the outcome of the highest civil capacity, so soldiers in the new warfare, ought to widen their sphere of consultation and reinforce themselves by all the aid that science and invention can lend. When Lord Kitlinghead makes his next statement, it will, no doubt, be encouraging on this head. The country without doubt would especially appreciate an assurance that everything desirable in this way is already in sight. We want more numbers, and still more, but we must beware of fixing our view too rigidly upon the side of the problem. At all costs, and with all speed, we must excel—and our Allies to excel—even more decisively in equipment.

## ABOUT TO BEGIN.

Our readers will already have drawn for themselves the moral of these considerations. Germany has the field, though it must always be remembered that to credit her with more millions of her manhood into the fighting line, will lower her powers of production and accelerate the gradual approach of her economic collapse. Even yet the immense initial advantage in technical appliances ensured to her by years of deliberate preparation for war, by no means wholly neutralized, though in a very few months now the balance will turn at last heavily on the side of the Allies. For these reasons we must not expect what is called "the great general advance" until our new armies have for the most part gone out, until Britain has a million men in the field and is able to sustain a total number or more—for it is quite likely that in the end 2,000,000 may be required—until General Joffre in his turn has called up the large reinforcements at his disposal, until the whole equipment of the Allies has been raised above all rivalry.

This means an interval, but not an eternity. A shrewd American journalist warned his countrymen the other day that this war is only beginning. If we were to amend the remark at all we would have to say that this war has hardly begun, terrible beyond all precedent, and has been five months' prelude. Only in the spring will the Allies begin to dispose of the numbers and equipment required for coping thoroughly with Germany. We have wished at the opening of the New Year to help if we may to arouse the country to a sense of the necessity of even more intense activity of preparation, instead of lulling it by dwelling once more upon the more soothing generalities. But nothing we have as yet first defined false optimism in these matters we have endeavored with equal steadiness to resist and refute false pessimism, whether with regard to our naval or military situation. It is much that the Allies fight in the certainty of possession at no very distant remove, the ultimate and heavy superiority of numbers in the field. It is much more still that England, with her mighty manufacturing and financial resources, is fairly challenged to a battle of technical energy and mechanical production. That battle can only end, in one way.

## A SHADOW OF DOOM.

The communique from Petrograd shows that German attempts to outflank the north by advancing from East Prussia into the Mlava region have been firmly stopped like a dozen previous efforts by the same route. To us the Grand Duke's attitude suggests a serene confidence in his ability to bring up numbers against numbers to any extent in Warsaw and the Vistula while elsewhere pursuing his aggressive strategy with independently operating armies of at least equal size. To hold Germany with the right hand and to crush Austria-Hungary with the left would be a plan of colossal simplicity, but probably the surest.


It will not be done without further efforts on Hindenburg's part. The attack on Silesia, as we have so often shown, would be the shortest way of assailing Germany. The alternative or simultaneous attack through Hungary may prove—in view of all the probabilities of the spring in the Mediterranean and the Near East—to be after all the speediest way of bringing Germany to the ground and shortening the European struggle, and it is almost bound to become wider still.

No sound judgment of the probable course of the war can be framed if we are hypnotized by contemplating Germany alone. Austria-Hungary helps her to maintain the war on two fronts, increases to a very important extent the predominant partner's supplies of

**GILLETTS' LYE**

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, CLEANING AND DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, AND FOR MANY OTHER PURPOSES.

THE STANDARD ARTICLE SOLD EVERYWHERE. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



metals and foodstuffs and still assists Germany to maintain an inland trade. Already the Hapsburg monarchy, proving as relatively weak in war as its best friends and worst enemies alike had always anticipated, is near the point of financial exhaustion and political rupture. The Magyars fear for themselves and hate Germany as the author of their pending ruin. From Bohemia to Bosnia the Slavs, forming an absolute majority of the Dual State have no desire to fight for Germany, and under certain conditions would fight against Germany. Those conditions are going to be created.

If the Hapsburg Monarchy succumbs under the pressure of Russian armies of invasion, the conditions of the war will be utterly turned against Germany in every respect—in numbers and strategic positions no less than in wealth and supplies. The future of 1915 may be in some things as incalculable as was the course of its predecessor twelve months ago. Many things are less likely than that before next New Year's Day the Hapsburg and Ottoman Empires, as we know them, will have collapsed, and that Germany, in isolation, will have been surrounded and subdued.

As we hope to show more fully during the next few weeks, it would be hard to overestimate the influence which may be exerted upon the whole course and issue of the struggle by the Russian conquest of Galicia and the consolidation during the next two months of Russian strength upon that great base. Even without the small western section round Cracow, the portion already under the Tsar's Government is far larger than Belgium and somewhat more populous. It is not true, as the German Emperor would have us believe, that the war is being almost entirely fought within the territory of the Allies. The long guarding wall of the Carpathians forms an incomparably stronger frontier than Russia has yet possessed towards Central Europe. This position as we have now seen goes far of itself to frustrate the original German and Austrian design, to overwhelm Slav Empire by the enveloping of their combined movements. That plan, repeated under Hindenburg's direction, has failed no less completely than when attempted far more feebly, though under far more advantageous circumstances at the outset of the war.

## RUSSIA'S NEW FRONTIER.

Foiled yet again they seemed in the last few days to have thrown themselves more heavily against the last and southernmost section of the Polish lines, reaching across the Kielce region from the Pilizta to the Upper Vistula. But here again the Russian defences have so far been found as solid—as the entrenchments in the centre and the north. We are convinced that the Tsar's troops have vindicated all the renown that the indomitable steadfastness of their race when standing on the defensive has enjoyed since on Frederick the Great his bloodiest overthrows. Stretching across Poland, from the lower to the upper portion of the great loop of the Vistula, like the chord of an arc, the long, straight Russian wall has withstood every attempt of the German and Austrian battering rams. There is no breach.

Meanwhile our allies have themselves pursued their own operations in the "decisive direction" with decisive success. We doubt whether heavier blows have been inflicted upon the Hapsburg Armies since the beginning of the war than the new series of Russian victories, sweeping in Galicia along the whole line of the Carpathians. On this front, more than a hundred miles long, the Austro-Hungarian columns have been shattered in detail. They have been driven through the mountains on the south towards Cracow on the west. It would be difficult to imagine a break up of a plan of attack or a scattering of hostile forces right and left more complete than the Russian armies have again won in the conquered province of the Hapsburg Empire. Nor is it probable that their hold upon that region can again be threatened. On the one hand, the Tsar's troops have resumed their steady advance on Cracow itself—a movement which may only progress gradually but has begun sooner than could have been anticipated. On the other hand, Russia is once more in entire and we think final command of all the chief Carpathian passes from which the Grand Duke's strategy in due course will threaten, in conjunction with other forces, the very heart of Hungary and the whole life of the Hapsburg dominions. Well may we say that all which has gone before us was but a prelude. The real course and climax of the greatest war will only begin to be discerned in the spring.

## A SHADOW OF DOOM.

As we hope to show more fully during the next few weeks, it would be hard to overestimate the influence which may be exerted upon the whole course and issue of the struggle by the Russian conquest of Galicia and the consolidation during the next two months of Russian strength upon that great base. Even without the small western section round Cracow, the portion already under the Tsar's Government is far larger than Belgium and somewhat more populous. It is not true, as the German Emperor would have us believe, that the war is being almost entirely fought within the territory of the Allies. The long guarding wall of the Carpathians forms an incomparably stronger frontier than Russia has yet possessed towards Central Europe. This position as we have now seen goes far of itself to frustrate the original German and Austrian design, to overwhelm Slav Empire by the enveloping of their combined movements. That plan, repeated under Hindenburg's direction, has failed no less completely than when attempted far more feebly, though under far more advantageous circumstances at the outset of the war.

## RUSSIA'S NEW FRONTIER.

Foiled yet again they seemed in the last few days to have thrown themselves more heavily against the last and southernmost section of the Polish lines, reaching across the Kielce region from the Pilizta to the Upper Vistula. But here again the Russian defences have so far been found as solid—as the entrenchments in the centre and the north. We are convinced that the Tsar's troops have vindicated all the renown that the indomitable steadfastness of their race when standing on the defensive has enjoyed since on Frederick the Great his bloodiest overthrows. Stretching across Poland, from the lower to the upper portion of the great loop of the Vistula, like the chord of an arc, the long, straight Russian wall has withstood every attempt of the German and Austrian battering rams. There is no breach.

Meanwhile our allies have themselves pursued their own operations in the "decisive direction" with decisive success. We doubt whether heavier blows have been inflicted upon the Hapsburg Armies since the beginning of the war than the new series of Russian victories, sweeping in Galicia along the whole line of the Carpathians. On this front, more than a hundred miles long, the Austro-Hungarian columns have been shattered in detail. They have been driven through the mountains on the south towards Cracow on the west. It would be difficult to imagine a break up of a plan of attack or a scattering of hostile forces right and left more complete than the Russian armies have again won in the conquered province of the Hapsburg Empire. Nor is it probable that their hold upon that region can again be threatened. On the one hand, the Tsar's troops have resumed their steady advance on Cracow itself—a movement which may only progress gradually but has begun sooner than could have been anticipated. On the other hand, Russia is once more in entire and we think final command of all the chief Carpathian passes from which the Grand Duke's strategy in due course will threaten, in conjunction with other forces, the very heart of Hungary and the whole life of the Hapsburg dominions. Well may we say that all which has gone before us was but a prelude. The real course and climax of the greatest war will only begin to be discerned in the spring.

# DAILY WARNINGS

## Bad Fires In Nova Scotia

**Baptist institutions burned at Wolfville**  
WOLFVILLE, N. S., Feb. 3.—Horton Academy and Young Hall Baptist educational institutions were destroyed by fire today. The loss is \$35,000 insurance, \$20,000.  
DIGBY, N. S., Feb. 3.—Lour Lodge summer hotel just rebuilt after a fire last autumn, was again burned to the ground today.

## Narrow Escape in Hotel Fire

**BATHURST, Feb. 3.—The Leger Hotel here was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. Nearly everything was destroyed. John P. Legar, the owner, estimates his loss at \$30,000, partly covered by insurance.**

Items like the above appear in every daily paper we pick up but we go right along carrying little or no insurance evidently thinking our property wont burn.

## Tomorrow Other People may be Reading of Our Loss

Better see to it that when the fire comes you are well protected by insurance in good companies. Under present financial conditions it is folly to insure in a weak company.

## We Represent Nine of the Strongest Doing Business

If your property is uninsured or underinsured, we strongly advise you to stop carrying the risk yourself and stop it TODAY.

Write, Telephone or call on us at once and be protected. We will give your business prompt and careful attention and appreciate any you have to offer us.

# W. K. Rogers Co. Ltd.

84 Great George Street, Charlottetown  
Telephone 540 and 541  
If one busy, call the other



**Locket You'll Like**

Our present showing of lockets is the most beautiful we have ever offered—the qualities are exceptionally good, and the prices very low.

Come here for your locket and you will get exactly what you want, and the price will be right.

**W. N. Tanton**  
Jeweller Sunnyside