

Irritated Throats

Should be given immediate attention. The condition should never be allowed to become chronic, and that is just what is liable to happen if the irritation is not at once removed

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DRUGGIST.



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Montague, P. E. I.,
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MARRIED

BEAIRSTO-CHAMPION—At the residence of the bride's mother, Darnley, P. E. I., Sept. 2nd, by Rev. E. J. Rattee, B. A., W. Preston Beairsto, of Indian River and Katie Champion, youngest daughter of Mrs. John Champion.

PRINCE ALBERT TO BE OPERATED UPON.

LONDON, September 7.—Prince Albert, second son of King George, who was taken from the cruiser Colingwood recently to a nursing home in Aberdeen will be operated on for appendicitis. Doctors say, however, that the condition of the Prince is causing them no anxiety. The Earl of Granard has been appointed in command of the Fifth Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment, and Baron Sempill in command of the Black Watch Regiment of the new army. The wife of the Earl of Granard was formerly Miss Beatrice Mills, daughter of Ogden Mills of New York.

FAMINE IS FEARED BY POPULACE OF VIENNA.

PARIS, September 7.—According to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Temps a famine is feared in Vienna within a fortnight. Dispatches from the Austrian capital say there are 250,000 persons without work, and the number is increasing rapidly. The stores are all closed and the people are despondent.

THE GERMANS IN TSIN TAU ARE COMPLETELY ISOLATED

TOKIO, September 8.—The special session of the Japanese diet has been extended to September 9th.

The Japanese naval commander reports that two seaplanes reconnoitered Tsin Tsin, in the German territory of Kiao Chow yesterday and dropped bombs on the wireless barracks. One of the seaplanes received 15 shots in its planes but both returned safely.

PARIS, September 8.—A Tsegrad dispatch says Germans in Tsin Tsin are completely isolated by the Japanese.

AN ISLANDER ABROAD SUBSCRIBES TO ARMY FIELD SERVICE FUND

The following letter received yesterday by Mr. Longworth, speaks for itself:

Mr. C. H. B. Longworth,
Treas. A. F. S. F.,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find cheque for twenty-five dollars towards the "Army Field Service Fund." As an "Islander" abroad I'm more than pleased to know that Prince Edward Island is doing her share in the defense of the British Empire.

Yours very truly,
A. A. MacWILLIAM,
63 Fulton St., Boston,
September 6, 1914.

No doubt there are many Islanders abroad who will follow Mr. MacWilliam's praiseworthy example.

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Class "A" and imported black and patched foxes ranch bred and wild caught mink and martens. Write or phone R. J. McNeill Tynes Valley, 5499-9-7 mtf

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Special Intercession Services.—Zion Church, 12.30—1 p. m.; First Methodist Church, 7.30—8.30 p. m.
Prince Edward Theatre, 7.15 and 9 p. m.
People's Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m.

SEPTEMBER.

Date	Day	Time H't	High Water	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	8.2
9	Wed.	1.10 7.7	13.47	8.3
10	Th.	1.33 7.7	14.24	8.4
11	F.	1.57 7.6	15.04	8.6
12	Sa.	2.24 7.5	15.57	8.2
13	S.	2.55 7.4	17.10	8.0
14	M.	3.39 7.3	18.30	5.9
15	Tu.	4.45 7.1	19.45	5.0
16	Wed.	6.17 7.1	20.38	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	23.58	8.4
22	Tu.		12.28	9.0
23	Wed.	0.28 3.7	13.19	8.5
24	Th.	1.05 8.7	14.11	8.5
25	F.	1.44 8.6	15.07	7.9
26	Sa.	2.27 8.3	16.13	7.4
27	S.	4.16 8.0	17.25	7.0
28	M.	5.15 7.5	18.41	6.8
29	Tu.	6.45 7.1	19.45	6.8
30	Wed.	7.92 7.2	20.44	7.0

THE EXHIBITION

Only a little more than a week till the Provincial Exhibition, and the people throughout the Province are looking forward to it with the usual interest. It is refreshing to think that at this one great meeting of farmers and friends, of citizens and visitors, the depressing and all absorbing subject of war and its horrors and possibilities will be offset for the time being by interest in the products of peaceful and successful toil. For this one reason alone, to forget for a time the weight that has been borne during the past month, the exhibition should be the largest and best ever held in the province.

The year has been an exceptionally prosperous one. Our crops are admittedly the best in many years; business has been good in all lines, even the foxes have shown a larger increase than ever before. If, from these larger products, a moiety is asked for to aid those who are now battling for the life of the Empire, for a continuance of the conditions under which we have prospered and under which, when the storm is over, we shall yet prosper, it will be given cheerfully and the giving will not detract from the pleasures of the annual meet at the Provincial Exhibition.

A special effort should be put forth to make this year's exhibition the best yet. It will be more than a prize winning competition; it will be a conference on agricultural methods, on the best means of producing the best stock and the best field crops; it will be an advertisement for the province, and it is up to the province to make the best of it. And the social side of the occasion will not be lost sight of, notwithstanding the depression of the past weeks. Entertainment on an elaborate scale will be provided and the management will leave no stone unturned to make the exhibition worthy of the best year the province has ever enjoyed.

It is quite reasonable to expect that the attendance this year will be unusually large. The postponement of the Jubilee Celebration was a disappointment to many not only at home but abroad and those who had planned to visit their homes at that time will in all probability take advantage of this opportunity to come. Besides this the Halifax Exhibition has been abandoned and the many who were disappointed in that direction will no doubt make amends by attending the exhibition at Charlottetown.

It is the duty of all to do what they can to make the exhibition a big success for its success or failure will be heralded abroad to the credit or discredit of the province.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

There is a strong opposition in the United States to the President's proposal for the establishment of an American mercantile marine through the immediate purchase by the Government of a number of foreign ships. The Boston Traveller fears that Congress is about to run amuck. It describes the proposal as "clearly an attempt to beat the contraband devil around the bush, and the warring nations will not tolerate it. Our flag on a merchant vessel owned by our Government will be no greater guarantee of protection than our flag on a merchant vessel owned by private capital. Mr. Wilson's plea that he is going into the shipping business because private capital cannot be induced to meet the emergency will not deceive any one in this country, much less the European nations that expect us to remain neutral in fact as well as in name."

The Traveller adds:—"If the President and members of Congress cannot see that such a merchant marine, a merchant marine with evasion and violation of neutrality written all over it, would involve us sooner or later in war, then they have lost their heads completely and are not in a state of mind to deal with the present emergency. And let it be remembered that there is no emergency in this country demanding a departure from constitutional government. This nation is at peace with all the world. The important thing, the thing transcending all others, is to keep it at peace with all the world. Everything possible should be done to provide a reasonable outlet for our surplus product, and to maintain our trade with the nations of the world. But this is a very minor consideration compared with peace, and if it cannot be done without menacing the peace of the country, it should not be done at all."

Since his accession to the office President Wilson has gained a high reputation for sound judgment, fair mindedness and strong will. With a remarkable ascendancy over Congress and public opinion he has made the United States live up to its international agreement. In prevailing upon his countrymen to abide by its obligations in the Panama Canal question he placed the United States in line with the best British traditions of international fair play. For such reasons, the fact that he fathers the ship purchase plan would naturally tend to reassure foreign nations.

On the other hand there is plenty of shipping available for the export of American foodstuffs to Great Britain and France, while the allies with control of the sea could scarcely brook the prolongation of the war by heavy consignments of conditional contraband to Germany and Austria. The British Empire, France and Belgium are fighting for those democratic principles upon which the American Republic is established. If we defeat the most dangerous military despotism since Napoleon we shall be doing the United States a mighty service. Should the military despotism win the United States, as Mr. Winston Churchill has said, would next have to bear the brunt of the attack. It is not suggested that Washington should depart from its attitude of neutrality on behalf of the allies. Most Americans would regard it as an even graver mistake were Congress to take any action calculated to strengthen Germany and Austria.

The Boston Post also says:—"It is to be assumed, of course, that the objections of France and Great Britain to the purchase of the United States Government of German steamships now in American ports will be sufficient to set the scheme at rest permanently. Not only would this be pretty close to a violation of neutrality as giving financial assistance to one of the belligerents, but it would very clearly be in opposition to the Declaration of London of 1909, in spirit, if not in actual letter."

NOTES

Speaking of the character of the German warfare Mr. Asquith said: "We have received only a fraction of the accounts of the countless outrages of the buccaneering levies. They have exacted tribute from the unprotected, from the non-combatants, after their defenders have been compelled to fall back. But there are certain outrages that stand out all over to appal the world, chief of these is that greatest crime against civilization and culture and the worst since the Thirty Years War the shameful holocaust of irreplaceable treasures, lit by blind barbarian vengeance, at Louvain. It was unparadonable and inexcusable and following on the murder of the non-combatants elsewhere in Belgium, it emphasizes the blood lust of our enemy.

"I would sooner see England blotted out of existence than to have seen her remain a silent witness to this tragic triumph of force over law and freedom. That was just what Germany meant when she forced this war. That was what was behind her invasion of Belgium and her violation of Belgian neutrality.

"Germany's ultimate aim is to crush the independence, not only of Belgium, but of Holland and Switzerland as well. It is England's duty to crush this aggression. It must do it, even though in accomplishing this task it is necessary to utilize the very last resource of the Empire."

OUR LONDON LETTER

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 28.—The greatest warfare of the centuries has really started, and already we have so steered our heart to the horrible fact that human life is so cheap, that the loss of 2,000 of our British soldiers is accepted almost without next shudder by the unheeding crowd. Perhaps one may exercise a little charity of thought, and believe that the thing is so out of the common that the ordinary mind fails to grasp all that is entailed. At the outset of this war we were warned that successes and reverses must be accepted as forming only a part of a great whole, the consummation of which must patiently be waited for, and already that warning has been justified. The week opened with news that left an unpleasant taste in the mouth, for the Germans had pressed the Belgian army back to Antwerp; they had pushed the allied troops somewhat from their original position, and Namur was reported to have surrendered. On top of this came a cool demand of £8,000,000 from the brave city of Brussels, and of half that amount from Liege and Antwerp. When Parliament reassembled there on Tuesday of this week, it was in a subdued spirit, though the temper of both Lords and Commons became more sanguine as they heard of the heroic and hardy stand of our British troops in the fighting at Mons when they met German troops in superior numbers. While the House of Commons was engaged in hearing the Premier's statement of the position and also in dealing with a number of emergency bills, the new Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, was making his maiden speech in the Upper House. It was a soldier's speech—simple, non-political and to the point. It breathed confidence in the power of the nation to meet a great crisis, though it indicated that the struggle might prove both an arduous and a long draw-out one. If that should be the case, then the nation would be called upon to make even greater sacrifices than were already being asked.

The question of recruiting has assumed a more serious aspect since Lord Kitchener intimated that he may require another 100,000 men in addition to the new army of that strength just completed. Our voluntary recruits are on its metal at this moment and if within the next few weeks the appeal for recruits is not sufficiently responded to, there is little doubt but that conscription will be starting us in the face. A few months ago the Ulster volunteers readily relinquished football and cricket on Saturday afternoons in order to prepare to resist an encroachment on what they deemed civic rights; now, people are asking, shall not the entire nation forsake games so long as our very existence is in jeopardy? Dr. W. G. Grace, the veteran cricketer, has already suggested that the cricket season should close at once on this account. Lord Esher, President of the County of London Territorial Force Associations, in appealing for 30,000 men, throws out a suggestion that "no girl should be seen abroad with a youth who is not wearing the King's uniform."

Before he had entered into the campaign, General Sir James Grierson drew his last breath in hastening to the field. He had gone through all his preparations and was looking forward with pleasure to the duty that apparently lay before him, but the crime of bullet or the crash of battle, General Grierson was a Scot of the Kirk, yet a highly accomplished soldier who had studied and written upon the military art. He was at home in several European languages and was a personal friend of the Kaiser, though this fact never blinded him to the danger of German militarism. He was inclined, however, to suspect that the Kaiser was frequently deceived and hoodwinked by those who were itching for the great struggle.

"The fog of war" is the current phrase used by military correspondents who are trying to piece together the fragmentary items of news that come from the fighting line. This is probably the most perplexing and unsatisfactory campaign that has been waged within the century, from the descriptive point of view. It is on such an immense scale that it is only when each action or operation can be put side by side that our success or otherwise can be determined. The defence of the French frontier—the northeast line—is the particular task of the allied forces. All along the line the Germans are exercising heavy pressure, but there are two factors which are to their disadvantage: every inch of ground gained is entailing enormous loss of life, and every moment lost adds to the danger that the Russian troops can get to Paris and back to their own capital.

If the news of our expeditionary force is not quite as cheerful as might be hoped, we have some compensation in regard to the naval aspect of our warfare. On the same day that the story was given of the holding up of a Union Castle liner plying between England and South Africa by the German armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, there was announced in the House of Commons the fact that the latter had been attacked and sunk by the British light cruiser "Highflyer." A few hours later it was announced from Amsterdam that the German high cruiser Magdeburg had met destruction by running ashore at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland during a fog. The sinking of the armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse raises some nice points in regard to exercising the full rigours of warfare. When this cruiser met the "Highflyer" its officers seemed to have contemplated destroying the passenger steamer, but decided to let it proceed on account of their being many women and children aboard. Then a day or two later the cruiser itself fell into the hands of the enemy. It is understood, however, that our cruiser took off all the enemy's crew, as well as two British officers who had been taken from the Galician.

Canadians continue to arrive from the continent, and are proceeding home just as rapidly as steamship accommodation permits. Most of the people about whom anxiety has been felt have turned up safe and sound, among them two large touring parties from Toronto, and also the Quebec

A SOCIALIST PROPHET

GERMANY AND ENGLAND

BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

The author of these articles is the best-known leader of the English Socialists, and is one of the founders of the modern Socialist movement in Great Britain. Under the nom de guerre of "Nunquam" he wrote "Merrie England," of which one and a half million copies have been sold. He is editor of the "Clarion," which is by general consent the ablest and most influential of the Socialist journals; and he is master of a style that for vigour and terseness has been surpassed by no English writer since the days of Cobbett. The article was contributed to The Ill. London Daily Mail in 1908, six years ago.

III—THE EVIDENCE OF FACTS.

The strongest evidence of Germany's designs against Britain is the German Navy. There can be no stronger evidence of any nation's intention to make war than that afforded by wholesale, feverish, and systematic preparations for war.

Now the German preparations are naval preparations. Against whom can these preparations be directed if they are not directed against us? Manifestly they are not meant for Russia, nor for France, nor for America. The magnitude of the preparations points to a prospective struggle with a fleet more powerful than that of Russia or France. The construction of the German ships prohibits their use in distant seas, against Japan, for instance, or the United States. And whereas we have been told in a hundred books and newspapers and pamphlets and speeches that the German Navy is meant to wrest from Britain her command of the sea it would be difficult to wrest from Britain her command of the sea if a single German suggestion that the German Navy is meant to try conclusions with any Power other than Britain, Germany can reach France or Russia by land. Her fleet is already more than a match for Russia and France combined.

Her fleet is built for the North Sea it is exercised in the North Sea, it remains in the North Sea.

Her ships are built against our ships, the object of the German builders being always to go one better than the British in each type.

In any discussion of the speed or power of her ships, and in any discussion of the merits of her guns, or the quality of her officers and men, Germany invariably makes her comparison with the guns and ships and men of the British Navy.

I do not believe there is a single naval or military officer in England or on the Continent who does not know this and understand it.

Consider the magnitude of the German naval preparations. When her programme is completed Germany will have a fleet of at least thirty, and probably fifty battleships of the Dreadnought and Super-Dreadnought class.

But German energy has not confined itself to the construction of a number of ships as laid down in the various Naval Acts. Every effort has been made to increase the capacity for rapid construction of ships and guns. Two years ago we could out-build and out-gun Germany with ease.

But today it is doubtful whether we can build as rapidly or arm as rapidly as she.

During the last two years (I quote The Daily Mail) Germany has launched nine battleships of the Dreadnought and Super-Dreadnought class. So strenuous has been the German endeavour in this direction that working at high pressure Germany can now turn out one Super-Dreadnought a month, fully equipped and armed. It would tax our resources to the utmost to keep pace with such an output.

And I think, no one will be foolish enough to suppose that all this effort has been made for the protection of German commerce, or for use against the Navy of either Russia or France. No; it is aimed at the naval supremacy of Britain, and at nothing else in the world.

But the Germans have not confined themselves, as we have, to the building and arming of battleships. They have fortified Heligoland, and are working night and day at a harbour there. They are widening the Kiel Canal. They are constructing or have constructed seventeen docks capable of mooring ships of the largest class.

How many submarines and torpedo have built and hidden in their ports and rivers German secrecy makes it impossible to say; but we know that the number is large.

Mines, again, have been made in vast quantities, and will be largely used in any naval war which Germany may wage.

All these preparations, it must be remembered, are made in the North Sea and its tributaries. It is in the North Sea that the German Navy means to fight. Against whom? Not the Chinese, nor the Dutch American Republics, nor the Danes. No; obviously against the nation which is so wisely sure of German friendship, so sanely convinced of the criminal folly of the Jingo who take a perverse delight in fomenting mischievous and ridiculous war "scares."

And then there is Emden, with its "long quays." At Emden, which is a

(Continued on page 8.)

Canada figures very conspicuously in the English press at this moment, since scarcely a day goes by but what one reads of the Dominion's generosity in offering men and foodstuffs.

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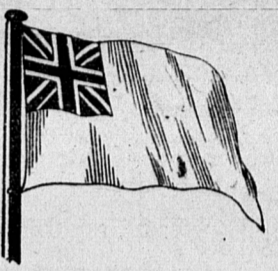
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