

Tearing Your Hair

With a rough tooth comb will not only spoil the smooth appearance of your hair, but is liable to injure the scalp. It will pay you to discard such a comb. You'll find plenty of good

Combs

in our stock. All our combs are well finished. Pocket, Fine, Dressing and Infant Combs.

J. G. Jamieson
DRUGGIST.

Just Received

Unique designs in Fox Jewelry and Souvenirs of P. E. I. consisting of Fobs, Brooches, Charms and Spoons, etc.

G.H. Taylor

Jeweler & Optician



BAY STATE FUR FARMS

Ranch now being completed on Mount Edward Road. Two Miles From Charlottetown. Foxes all of the very highest quality, purchased direct from R. Hudson Gordon and John T. Profit of Alberton.

Expert Management For further particulars write L. M. MacKINNON, Montague, P. E. I., or BOSTON OFFICE, 45 Bromfield St.

DEATH

WOOLNER.—At North Rustico on Monday, Sept. 14th, Edward Woolner, aged 89 years. Funeral on Wednesday at one o'clock from the residence of his son-in-law, Levi Laird, to St. Mark's Cemetery, Rustico.

PICKLING SEASON

Frost last night September 9th, not much damage to tomato and cucumber vines, but the next may be more severe. What sense is there in putting off from time to time until pickling stock is unobtainable. Just now we can supply in any reasonable quantity, green tomatoes and small cucumbers and large, small pickling onions, red onions for chow, spice, peppers and choice pickling vinegar etc.

Last year we were compelled to cancel very small orders in this line. Call at our market place and leave the list of requirements, or if inconvenient to call, order by mail. Please remember we are doing a cash business, prices on application. J. J. GAY SON, Charlottetown Market. 5564-9-12Mmth61.

LT.-COL. C. CREW READ, SURGEON-MINARD'S LINIMENT. Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Hall st. ANDREW KING, Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

You will find in our showing of razor straps some excellent values and undoubtedly the very style that you desire. We do not pick our line from one maker alone but select from the best the market can offer, and know that you will find supreme satisfaction right here. Why not call in today and look over the line. Prices range from 25c. up. MacKinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Kent Streets.

THE GUARDIAN

Advertising Phone 132-3
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President A. A. Bartlett
Managing Editor J. R. Burnett

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.
City Magistrates Court, 9 a.m.
Prince Edward Theatre, 7.15 and 9 p.m.
People's Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p.m.
Public meeting re Social Survey, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.

		High Water	
Date	Day	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 7.5	13.11 7.8
9	Wed.	1.10 7.7	13.47 7.9
10	Th.	1.33 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.	5.17 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	23.52 8.4
22	Tu.		12.28 9.0
23	Wed.	0.28 8.7	13.19 8.9
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.	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

A SOCIALIST PROPHECY

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 name of "Gerrard" he has written "Merry 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 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 Cobden. The article was contributed to The Ill. London Daily Mail in 1908, six years ago.

VIII.—THE COST

But the cost! Yes, the cost would be heavy, but consider the stake. The stake is honour, liberty, and the Empire. Be the cost what it may, the stake is worth it.

Besides, as to the cost there are the things to be said, the price of the price; we can afford the price; and if we refuse to pay the price of safety we shall have to pay the ten-fold heavier price of defeat.

Richard Cobden, who has never been accused of Jingoism, said in a speech at Rochdale in 1861:

I would vote a hundred million pounds rather than allow the French Navy to be increased to a level with ours, because I should say that any attempt of that sort, without any legitimate grounds, would argue some sinister designs upon this country.

A hundred million pounds—the cost of the Navy!—and our Government is afraid of the price of a Dreadnought or the cost of a general staff.

Now, if there exists a danger of war, and a danger of an imperial disaster, I think no Englishman would deny that let the price of safety be a thousand or two thousand millions it would be wise to pay it.

But the cost of a two-Power standard Navy and an Army equal to that of France would not be nearly so terrible as might at first sight seem probable.

It would not be equal to the cost of the South African war, and we paid that, and paid it without serious inconvenience. Three hundred million pounds. If we can pay three hundred million pounds for a war, how much can we pay for peace?

It is cheaper to prevent a war than to wage one, even if we win. But if we lose—

And again, it must be said that if France and Germany can afford to pay for universal military training we can. We are richer than Germany, and Germany is already doing all that we need do for safety. Germany can put four million soldiers into the field, fully armed and equipped. And the British Empire cannot afford the money for a general staff.

The fact is that in our present dangerous situation we cannot afford to consider the cost. We cannot afford to be economical. We have to pay some of our money to save our all: we have to make a temporary sacrifice of some of our liberty to avoid slavery.

The trouble is that the nation does not recognize its danger. If Germany declared war against us, or if Russia attacked India, we should not hesitate for a moment over the cost. We should understand that let the cost be what it would, it must be borne. Once at war we should give our services and our millions freely; but then it would be too late.

Yet, if we could only see things as they are today we should understand that the war has already begun. We are at war with Germany now. For years the British and the Germans have been at war; it is bloodless war, but it is war for all that. It is confined to the building of ships and harbours and the finding of money for material and men; but it is war. Again, the integrity of France is essential to our safety, and today France has a German pistol pointed at her breast. What is all this but a state of war; or how far is it removed from war?

The cost of peace may be high; but peace is worth it many times told. Let us think of the cost of defeat and ruin. Some of us who are no longer young can remember the cotton famine of Lancashire. Thousands of workers were starving. Mills and shops were closed. Provisions were very dear. The distress in the north of England was terrible. And that was all caused by a temporary stoppage of raw material and a decrease in the supply of food.

But imagine the effect of a disaster to the Navy; imagine the effect of a German annexation of the ports of France and Holland. Credit would be shaken to its foundations. Banks would break, food would rise to famine prices, commerce and industry would be paralyzed. And then as our power waned we should be starved and crushed in to an abject surrender. We should lose India and our Colonies. We should lose our fleet. We should lose our trade. We should have to pay ten times as much as security would have cost us, and after an imaginary suffering we should become "the conscript appendage" of the men of blood and iron and should be compelled to serve as German soldiers under German commanders.

To say we will not serve and will not pay is folly; we must serve and we must pay. If we do not serve our own country we shall have to serve a foreign country; if we do not pay for safety we shall have to pay for defeat. The price of peace is less than the price of war; the price of security is incomparably smaller than the cost of disaster and disgrace.

The choice the fates have thrust upon us is not the choice as to whether we will or will not build British ships and serve as British soldiers; it is the choice as to whether we will build British ships or pay for the ships being built in Germany; it is the choice as to whether we will serve as defenders of our own country or as conscripts under alien control. The battleships and the soldiers we must pay for—ours or Germany's.

Australia, rejoice to see, has adopted universal service, and is preparing the nucleus of a fleet. If Australia can afford it surely Britain can. We are an Empire; if only we would make good use of our advantages we are powerful and a wealthy Empire. For in estimating our military and naval force we must reckon on the loyalty of our Colonies, Australia, South Africa, and Canada, once trained and or-

ganized, would be a valuable military asset. And the Colonies are high-spirited and loyal; free from much of the poverty and degeneration of our overcrowded industrial centres.

We must remember also that we are already paying thirty-four million pounds for an army which is quite inadequate to our needs. We must not forget that we have many sources of wealth unused and untouched within the bounds of our Empire, and many workers now producing nothing who, if organized, would produce much wealth.

How should we find the money? Where did we find three hundred millions for the Boer war? We should not find those who have it, and there are many who have much. But if it meant hard pinching, if it meant self-denial, if it meant a period of poverty and hardship, we must find the money still. Whatsoever the price our safety costs us it will be trifling in comparison with the price we must pay for disaster.

If the situation is as dangerous as I believe it to be (and I think the evidence is irresistible), then the people have no choice but the choice between security and ruin.

The money price we could meet without serious hardship; the price of the price seems to me a trifle. When I was a young man I served seven years in the Army and three years in the Volunteers. That is very much longer than the service required from young Englishmen to make the Empire safe. I served that time and enjoyed it. I have served that time I cannot understand the dread and dislike which most Englishmen feel towards military service. Such a training would do them much more good than harm.

No, the service is nothing to trouble any young man. And for the money, we must find it, and we can find it, as we have had to find it on previous occasions.

The chief danger is the nation's ignorance that any danger exists. To the great majority of the British people these warnings will sound like wild exaggeration. But they are simply the plain and frank expression of opinions held by thousands of the sanest and best-informed men in the Army, the Navy, and the House of Commons.

The public dread of militarism; the public reluctance to pay the inevitable cost of safety; and the public complacency and ignorance of danger are the source of the Pan-Germanic strongest hope. If the British people can be brought to their present state of ignorance into Germany is quite ready, the Pan-Germanic destiny will be worked out in blood and iron without risk of failure.

Blood and iron: that is what we have to face. Our fathers and our grandfathers faced them often; faced them cheerfully, with fortitude and success. And I believe the men of Britain are as good today as in the past, and that they will be equal to any demand the Empire may make upon them—if only they understand it time.

If only we can get the British people to understand it time.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

The Patriotic Concert held in the Town Hall, Alberton on Friday evening, Sept. 4, was an unequalled success both socially and financially. The large hall was packed almost to its capacity by a very intelligent and appreciative audience. The receipts which amounted to \$124 were in aid of the Red Cross Society.

Each number on the programme was well received in itself and very appropriate to the occasion. Excellent addresses were delivered by Mr. Agnew, Mayor of Alberton, Rev. Mr. Gordon and Governor Rogers. They treated chiefly the work of the Red Cross Society and defined briefly England's position in the war, showing clearly why she was justified in allying herself with France and Russia in defence of her rights. Replete with patriotism their addresses most certainly have tended to engender like feelings in the minds of their hearers.

The singing was exceptionally good and testified to by the large amount of applause. The choruses under the capable direction of Mr. Matthew Leard, were excellently rendered. They included such patriotic songs as, Rule Britannia, O Canada, Maple Leaf, Red, White and Blue and Soldiers of the King. Songs were sung by Miss Kier, Miss Rogers and Rev. Mr. Miller. The excellent rendition of which elicited much applause. Miss Lucy Campbell presided at the piano during the greater part of the entertainment in a very praiseworthy manner.

Recitations were given by Miss Agnew, Miss Fielding and Messrs McArthur and F. White. All four have such a reputation as reciters that comment is unnecessary.

A special feature of the program was a pantomime in three acts entitled "The Parting of the Way." The following is a short synopsis:—George Fassel tries to gain his father's consent to enlist for the war, but without success. He then prevails on his mother and finally on his sweetheart Marion Parker to intercede for him but his father remains obdurate. Despairing of obtaining his father's consent he resolves to go against his will. A short time after his departure a letter comes stating that he has been wounded. While the letter is being read at home a newspaper containing the list of dead is brought in and George's name appears. Then follows a very pathetic scene. Marion and her sister Helen after the first outbreak of grief do their utmost to console his parents. One day when they are engaged the supposedly (dead) brother returns having only received a broken arm. Happy reunion. The cast of characters was as follows:—"Marion Parker" Miss Effie Agnew, "Mrs. Judge Hassell" Miss Edna Miller, "Helen Hassell" Miss Daisy Agnew, "Judge Hassell" E. Foley, "George Hassell" L. Nelligan.

The last number, though certainly not the least on the program was "The Songs of the Nations," in which each of the different nations, taking part in the present war, was represented by a young lady, who sang some patriotic songs. Dressed in the particular costume of the different nations they presented a picture which was extremely picturesque.

During intermission a sale of home made candy took place and those who had a taste for confectionary were excellently catered to. (If the supply of candy had not run out would no doubt have been necessary to have a sale of lemons.)

The singing of the National Anthem brought the interesting and enjoyable entertainment to a close.—A.

READY FOR WINTER WITH A MAGNIFICENT STOCK

The styles this autumn shows many changes in millinery and outdoor wear, changes that will be decidedly appreciated by ladies of good taste in Charlottetown.

A Guardian representative in talking with Patons advertising manager Mr. McLaren learns that they are now "ready for winter," with a larger and better stock, than ever before purchased by their firm whose buyers yearly visit the leading markets of the world. Mr. McLaren, himself, having but recently returned from a trip to the Old Country of some months. Miss Beers and Miss Dorion their lady buyers have both returned from the leading millinery openings in Canadian and American markets and have secured exceptionally handsome goods in their different lines.

In spite of the war Patons have a complete stock, fortunately shipped to them from England and the foreign markets before the trouble arose but much of it could not now be duplicated at any price. But why worry as Patons stock is very complete, even to Perrin's Kid Gloves in all sizes and shades cleared from France, before that country started to fight. A peep at Patons hats found displayed, models in tailored and dress hats of extensive range and exquisite design that have caught the trend of fashion so much effected in the large American cities. Patons leadership in fashion is impressively demonstrated in their presentation of new models in which simplicity rules. Everything this year depends on the subtle curve of the brim, a jaunty angle of placing, or an unusual mode of applying a bit of trimming. Patons Hats have an originality, grace of line and a keen sense of distinction and best of all they are most moderately priced.

Many of the hats are very small, while others are moderate in size, all close fitting white black and white are still the prevailing colors. Large shapes seem to have been laid aside for this season. One of the popular shapes, found very becoming to the average face, is the Cleopatra with its jaunty spray, made in any desired color usually of velvet.

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one individual thing for their wearers.

THE CHILL IN THE AIR IS WARNING.

The chill in the air that tells of summer passing is also a warning to the wise to prepare for the cold time. This is the sort of weather that attacks the susceptible at the ankles—that gives neuralgia if the shoes are not high and the vulnerable parts of the body are not properly protected. It is the sort of weather that is glorious if you are prepared for it. Patons' Store is wonderfully ready on Fall and Winter Goods and every one is invited to call this week and inspect their lines of warm winter underwear, sweaters, wool and silk; lovely hosiery and gloves.

LOVELY SHEENY SILKS.

The college girl will need one dainty frock in modish style for special affairs at college and for occasional visiting. This dainty frock can be purchased from the delightfully rich sheeny silks now stocked at Patons, fortunately before the war opened prices rose. Then their charming trimmings to enhance the loveliness of the dress in laces appliques and velvets and one can choose at leisure from a superbly chosen stock.

Patons' whole store is radiant with the freshness and warmth of fall fashions for men, women and children.

There is a superb selection of dress fabrics that for quality and desirability are unsurpassed. The cloths are all this year weaves, and drape and pleat in a most engaging fashion.

In coating cloths handsome effects in rough finished goods and chinillas are shown; these materials are also very widely used for late autumn and winter suits.

For sport coats smart checks are shown in different colors with lovely effects also in the greens and crimsons so becomingly worn by the younger people.

LADIES READY TO WEAR DEPARTMENT.

In the ladies ready-to-wear department the coats are one of the store's features as they are superbly tailored, fitted, and have the latest effects in cape and raglan styles and can be had with or without linings. The tailored suits will immediately appear to the lady of fashion as no wardrobe is complete without its smart trappy tailored suit.

HANDSOME FURS.

Naturally one looks for rich, lustrous furs at Patons. This year their choice seems to have surpassed even their best efforts of past years and on display in their large well lighted mantle department, formerly the carpet department, are marvellous pieces of rich fox, black, patch or colored; sables, minks, wolf, blue fox, in fact every fur bearing animal that fashion demands seems to be represented in their splendid showings.

Wandering through the second floor departments one cannot but marvel at the immensity of the stock carried, especially when it is remembered that it is all brand new, no old stock being carried over.

The men are well looked after and their clothing department is simply teeming with ready to wear suits, coats, trousers, hats, caps and ties and the hundred and one other articles so necessary to the "Man of the House."

The children are not forgotten either and for them choosing is easy with quality the best.

The leather goods department contains everything necessary to the traveller from the small week end grip to the large and most expensive trunks made.

In lounging robes for men some handsome styles are shown while a fine stock of cloth for making coverlets is also procurable. It may be here mentioned that since the war started this cloth is in wide demand as also the Berlin wools in browns and greys which are now largely stocked at Patons.

In summing up each department is fully stocked with a good reserve even to the button supply which will in the future be much interfered with by the war.

Every lady is individually invited to visit Patons at their leisure and see the complete stock while it is intact. The goods are beautiful, the store well lighted and convenient and the clerks deem it a favor to show to the best possible advantage the choice production. 5579.

There'll be Light in Dark Places

when you use our splendid Barn Lanterns.

These lanterns are splendidly made and are very strong. They give a clear steady, light, and neither wind nor rain can put them out.

There is a big variety of sizes and grades here and you are bound to find your own favorite. Call in and pick it out today.



Fennell & Chandler
Victoria Row