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BIRTHS

McKINNON.—At Charlottetown on Aug. 6th., to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent McKinnon, a son.

MARRIAGES

CHAMPION-CAMPBELL.—At the Presbyterian Manse, Kensington, on Wednesday, July 29th, by Rev. G. A. Sutherland, M.A., W. Kenneth Champion of Spring Valley and Christie A. Campbell of Irishtown.—Y.

DEATHS

SENTNER.—On August 1st, 1914, at Lamont Hospital, Mrs. L. J. Sentner of Bruderheim, Alberta, formerly of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

MUTLOW.—At Millview on August 10th, Mrs. Albert Mutlow, aged 52. Funeral Tuesday at two p. m., to Birch Hill Cemetery.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Prince Edward Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m.
People's Theatre, 7.45 and 9 p. m.

Table with columns: Date, Day, Time, H.T., Time, H.T. for the month of August.

War Bulletin

The Guardian has arranged for a special service of War bulletins both day and night. The most important news will be posted on the Guardian bulletin boards as received.

WAR PROBLEMS

Already the critics are busy explaining what might or might not have been done on the continental battlefields where the preliminary skirmishes of what may turn out to be one of the greatest wars in history have been fought.

That Germany has met a smart at Liege and in her own province of Alsace will scarcely admit of denial, although we are told by Germany herself that the operations at Liege, successful or unsuccessful, will have no effect upon the larger operations of the war.

While attention in regard to the land campaign is at present concentrated on the operations proceeding on the Belgian frontier, there can be but little doubt that the Russian and Austrian frontiers will soon afford news of supreme interest. The numerical superiority of the German army over that of the French—a total war strength of 5,300,000 as against 4,000,000—is largely offset by the fact that Germany has provoked to conflict the vast hordes of the Russian Empire.

Germany doubtless has counted upon the internal unrest in Russia to minimize that country's fighting force. But, as the London Spectator said, in discussing the possibilities just before events became critical, internal unrest cuts both ways. It might cause the Russian Government to welcome war as helping them out of their home difficulties. A war like that upon Germany and Austria-Hungary would especially appeal to Russia's hosts. It will be of a crusading nature, and will not only call forth the sense of Slav unity, but will invoke the sympathies of the Orthodox Church. This, combined with the fact that the Russian army is infinitely stronger now than at any time in its history, makes the Russian menace on the German frontier of tremendous gravity and importance.

With regard to the question of Austrian assistance in checking the Russian advance, we must remember that Austria-Hungary fights, as far as her internal situation is concerned, at a great disadvantage. The whole Slav world considers this Austrian aggression as an anti-Slav war. The Spectator calculates that this

Slavonic racial feeling will affect some twenty-five millions of the actual population of Austria-Hungary, the whole of whom will either be actively hostile or gloomily sullen and defiant. It is recalled that some years ago when Austria-Hungary mobilized her army at the time of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, she found that the mobilization was an almost entirely Teutonic one. In the case of the Slavonic regiments the reserves called up from the civil population "could not be trusted for the essential duties that would be required of them, that is, to fire upon their fellow-Slavs belonging either to the Empire, to Serbia, to Montenegro, or to Russia." Thus Austria-Hungary by mobilizing against Serbia, is, with Russian intervention in the background, not in a better but a much worse plight, for the victories of the Serb over Turkey and Bulgaria have made the Southern Slavonic feeling more intense than ever.

It may then fairly be taken for granted that the Serbs under Austrian domination are ripe for rebellion, and that Serbia will have the help not only of half the population of the Dual Monarchy, but also, in all probability of the armies of Montenegro and Roumania. It looks as though Austria-Hungary will have all the work they can do at home without going to the assistance of Germany in the effort to repel the ready spirit of instant help for the Mother Country in case of emergency, afford a splendid instance of that bond of Empire which has of late years grown stronger and not weaker as some would have us believe.

PROPOSED GIFT OF CANADIAN WOMEN

A movement is on foot among Canadian women to raise a fund of one and a quarter million dollars to buy and equip a Hospital Ship to be presented to the British Admiralty. All the women of Canada are invited to contribute and it is expected that the amount required will be in the hands of the treasurer of the fund by the 15th of this month. It is a whirlwind move to meet a demand that has arisen like a whirlwind. In the churches of this city last Sunday, as intimated yesterday, an invitation was extended to the ladies of Charlottetown, and of the province to contribute to this fund and it is earnestly hoped that they will respond as generously as they have invariably done in the past when called upon to assist in any worthy cause.

NOTES

The Kaiser's hopes of insurrection in India as a result of the war appear to be doomed. Mr. Asquith was able to announce in the British House of Commons last night that not only all the might of the Overseas Dominions had been rallied to the Empire's defence, but that India was prepared to send two divisions to be placed at the disposal of the British War Office.

Provisional President Carranza and General Carranza have reached an agreement concerning the government of Mexico by the Constitutionalists. As a consequence hostilities have ceased so far as they are concerned. Now there is Villa to be dealt with by the new controllers. There is always an active rebel in Mexico.

ADVICE TO THOSE ABROAD

Sir.—As per promise in telegram of last p. m., I will give you a few particulars. A group of P. E. Islanders here talked over the present situation over on the eve of the harvesters excursion leaving for the West and decided that we would not be doing our duty unless we let the Islanders know something about conditions here at present. The harvesters generally will not be an extra good crop, while there are good reports from some parts, there are poor ones from others. There are lots of idle men all over the country and since the war scare things are looking very gloomy. As an employee of the C. N. R., I have it on the best of authority that the construction work is about all stopped. This alone must throw a very large number of men out of employment, while the Company are doing their very best to keep all the men in the Operating Department at which they are making reductions, that are reducing men to lower paid positions on the C. P. R. are even worse than the C. N. R., and the G. T. Pacific, are also laying men off. With these conditions the R. R. matters and all buildings trades dull, we consider we should let the Islanders know, in the event of the writer being out of your recollection, I will refer you to John McLeod, Merchant Tailor, Queen Street, Charlottetown. The other name to the telegram of last p. m., James Waddell will be remembered in Charlottetown. Trusting this will be received in the spirit that it is sent. The P. E. Islanders can do well enough at home, and leave what work their is in the West for this year for the men that are here. With best wishes to the

Islanders and success in the Fox Industry.

I am Sir, etc., JAMES R. SCOTT, Late of the P. E. I. R. 636 Jessie Avenue, Winnipeg, Aug. 4, 1914.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, 31 July.—After several cloudy and threatening days, brilliant sunshine is pouring over London, but unfortunately the political horizon is just as dark, gloomy and menacing as it is possible to be. The one question in all minds, is, Will the clouds dissipate or will the storm burst over Europe in all its threatened fury? Austria and Serbia have already drawn blood. That it pales into insignificance beside what may be the result if Russia does not meet Germany's demand to stop mobilization on the Austro-Hungarian frontiers. The most pathetic part of it all is that the four great powers of Europe, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, all seem genuinely anxious to avoid war; yet each can give good reason for any step that is being, or may be taken.

One bit of sunshine through the clouds is the national unity which such trouble promotes, or at least reveals. The Irish trouble which threatened to rend the Kingdom is now only as a sore finger compared with a deadly disease, and the messages from Canada, Australia and South Africa, which breathe the ready spirit of instant help for the Mother Country in case of emergency, afford a splendid instance of that bond of Empire which has of late years grown stronger and not weaker as some would have us believe.

The events in Dublin last Sunday were quite serious enough to have caused a bad outbreak, and even yet the Irish capital is in a very dangerous condition of ferment. But the tragic as the shooting down of Mr. Harcourt told the House was the running exploit, it is already almost forgotten owing to the greater danger abroad.

The withdrawing of the Amending Bill in no way settles the Irish question; it only postpones an internal problem while more serious external problems are pressing upon us. That both sides agreed readily to this shelving of the difficulty in order to preserve the dignity and strength of the nations in the face of Europe, is to the credit of our politicians and national character.

The party of 150 Canadian teachers, (including Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Charlottetown), together with a few New Zealand and Australian conferees, who are now on a visit to the Old Country under the auspices of the "Hands Across the Sea" movement, have been in London this week, and judging from what some of them have said, their eyes have been opened, and they realize that England is not an antiquated little country, the cities of which have narrow and dirty streets, but that it is keeping up with the new world in from Alberta, and the other from Ontario, told your correspondent that they were surprised to find such wide and clean thoroughfares in London, and they were pleased with the cool weather, which formed a contrast with the blazing heat of Canada in the month of July.

The party went to Aldershot on Monday, and were so impressed with what the military authorities showed them that the Methodist clergyman who is with them declared his readiness to fight if the Mother Country should be embroiled in the war which was threatening.

The following day the teachers were the guests of the Royal Colonial Institute at an afternoon reception, when Earl Grey gave them some profitable advice about the part they were able to play in cultivating imperial ideas in the minds of Canada's growing generation. Earl Grey paid a fine tribute to the value of Sir George Eulas Foster's "Canadian Address" as a fine instance of the conception and growth of the Empire spirit in a man's mind.

Mr. F. J. Ney, the organizer of the "Americanization" of Canada. In- tour, refuted the scares about the "Americanization" of Canada. In- spiring addresses were also given by Dr. Geo. Parkin (Director of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust), by Mrs. Colquhoun, and Rev. Dr. Crummy of Vancouver.

Mr. Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, Sold by Druggists, 7c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

who, with Mrs. Lodge, sailed by the Calgarian today, (31 July) expressed satisfaction with the progress made during the past half-year with his efforts to interest English financiers in New Brunswick oil shares development. "Taking everything into consideration," he said, "my business has been very satisfactory, though with the present uncertainty at home and abroad we are not yet quite ready to float our projected company. We have, however, a good strong group of men behind us." Mr. Lodge expressed the hope that similar and neighboring interests would be developed in a conservative way, and that New Brunswick's hopes in this respect would not be spoiled by over-capitalization. Mr. Lodge expects to return to England early in September.

To prohibit a citizen of any country, even though he be of black complexion, buying a plot of land in his own country, does on the surface, seem to suggest a real grievance. A fortnight ago there arrived from South Africa a party of natives who came to make their protest against recent legislation by the Union Government, which is designed to prevent natives from acquiring land in the midst of European centres. As a matter-of-fact the legislation only applies to the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. It is the old story of racial and color prejudice. However unjust it may appear, the feeling among the white people of South Africa, both English and Dutch-speaking, is overwhelmingly in favour of a species of segregation, and the general rule is that each town or village has its native location or reserve a mile or so outside to which the natives must vend their way be- fore nightfall unless specifically exempted. Members of the delegation now in England have been to Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, and they have addressed various Free Church meetings, where after submitting their plaint, they obtained resolutions of sympathy. The Colonial Secretary, however, turned them down, and in the House of Commons he explained why he did so. "The South African land ownership policy Mr. Harcourt told the House was the outcome of the Commission appointed by Lord Milner some years ago in view of the possible federation of the South African Colonies. The Act had been in operation twelve months, and carries out the recommendation of the Commission. An inquiry was now sitting, and the suspension of the Act would be worse than useless, because it would suspend the inquiry. The principle was to set apart lands for white and native occupation without any power of purchase by either in the domain of the other.

It gave for the first time statutory basis to the existing reserves which could not be reduced, although they might be enlarged. They would accommodate 30 per cent. more natives than there were in them at present. It would be unprecedented, if not insulting, to send out a British Commission on the native question when there was one already at work. The Government of South Africa could be trusted in such matters, as the Indian Immigration Act showed, and the Imperial Parliament should not be invited to intervene unless gross and palpable injustice occurred.

Canada, with its Hindu problem, will generally acquiesce in the sentiments expressed by the Colonial secretary.

Our neighbors across the Straits of Dover have afforded us the spectacle of another of those judicial forces which are beginning to make people wonder what is the sense of French "Justice." Amid unrestrained applause late on Tuesday night Madame Caillaux was acquitted, not merely of the murder charge, but of any offence whatever, though she had deliberately and with malice aforethought bought a pistol, driven to a newspaper office and sent in her card to the editor, whom she shot. In America we are accustomed to (Continued on page six)

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one remedy. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a it is entirely closed. Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is not dangerous, and which will cure itself, but in one case out of ten it is caused by a growth on the surface of the mucous membrane. This growth will not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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