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BIRTHS

NOONAN.—At Albany, on August the 11th, to James tnd Mrs. Noonan, a daughter, Mary Esther.

DEATHS

REAGH.—Entered into rest at Milton on Wednesday eve, Venerable Archdeacon Reagh. Funeral notice later.

CAVEN.—On Wednesday, 26th, August, John Caven, aged 88 years. Funeral from his late residence, 65 Prince street, Friday morning at 9.50.

HENSLEY.—Entered into rest, on August 26, at 75 Kent St., Frances Anne Dover, wife of the late Mr. Justice Hensley and daughter of the late Sir Robert Hodgson, aged 85 years. Funeral from her late residence on Friday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. to St. Paul's Church and thence by train to Sherwood Cem-

PRISONERS AND GEMS TAKEN TO KORLSEHUE

BERLIN, Aug. 26.— Russian prisoners including twenty officers three hundred men and many guns were brought to Lemburg, Calicia. Twelve guns captured from the French by Bavarian troops have been brought to Korlsehue.

::With every bottle of Palmolive Liquid Shampoo, we will give absolutely free three cakes of the famous Palmolive soap, valued at 25c. Palmolive is the best complexion purifier and skin food, made from oil of Palm and ripe olives—preparations of the kind have been used by beautiful women long before the Christian Era. MacKinon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Streets.

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President ... ...A. A. Bartlett
Managing Editor ... .J.R. Burnett

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.

People's Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m.

Prince Edward Theatre, 7.15 and 9 p. m.

Pontifical Requiem Mass for the late Pope, Pro-Cathedral, 9 a. m.

Horse Races at New Annan; special leaves Charlottetown 8.45 a. m.

AUGUST.

HIGH WATER.

Date.	Day.	Time.	H't	Time.	H't.
		H. M	FT.	H. M.	FT.
1	Sa	5:04	7 6	19:07	6 6
2	S.	6:07	7 6	20.22	6 6
3	M.	7:12	7 6	21:31	6 8
4	Tu.	8 18	7 7	22:32	7 0
5	W	9:22	7 8	23:22	7 2
6	Th.	10.22	7 9	.....	.....
7	F	0:03	7 3	11:18	8 0
8	Sa.	0:35	7 4	12:05	8 0
9	S	1:06	7 4	12:49	7 9
10	M.	1:34	7 4	13:32	7 7
11	Tu.	2:00	7 4	14.14	7 3
12	W.	2:25	7 3	14:56	6 9
13	Th.	2:51	7 3	15:12	6 4
14	F.	3:19	7 2	16:18	6 0
15	Sa.	3:51	7 2	17:46	5 8
16	S	4:34	7 1	19:08	5 7
17	Mo	5:34	7 1	20:18	5 9
18	Tu.	6:45	7 2	21:20	6 2
19	W.	7:58	7 4	22:10	6 6
20	Th	9:06	7 7	22:51	7 0
21	F.	10:04	8 0	23:58	7 4
22	Sa.	10:58	8 4	.....	.....
23	S.	0:02	7 7	11:49	8 7
24	M.	0:35	8 0	12:39	8 8
25	Tu.	1:07	8 1	13:30	8 6
26	W.	1:40	8 2	14:23	8 3
27	Th	2:14	8 2	15:19	7 8
28	F.	2:52	8 1	16:24	7 2
29	Sa	3:38	7 9	17:40	3 8
30	S.	4:34	7.6	19:02	6.6
31	M.	5:44	7 4	20:16	6 7

FOREWARNED — FOREARMED,

In these anxious days it is consoling to know that while many were calling for a reduction of armaments, for a slowing up of the "mad pace" in the building of Dreadnoughts, there were men at the head of the British Government who knew better, who foresaw the coming storm and prepared for it. Had the peace-at-any-price party been listened to, the British Empire would to-day be at the mercy of the German War-Lord—there would, in fact, be no British Empire.

When Great Britain emerges from the awful struggle in which she is now engaged, one of the lessons that will have been learned and dearly paid for will be that it is much safer to leave matters of national defence to those "on the inside" who are in a position to know. There were many well meaning and otherwise well informed men—on the vital subject of defence and the inter-relation of nations, woefully ignorant—who piously declaimed against the building of Dreadnoughts and the increasing of the navy. They have their answer today in the North Sea and in the fact that the British Empire is in existence.

It is also consoling to know that the men at the head of our own Canadian affairs, on the advice of the British Cabinet, took matters into their own hands as long ago as last January and made preparations which, when the trouble came, stood Canada and the Empire in good stead.

On Wednesday the 19th, when the Canadian Parliament was in emergency session, Sir Robert Borden, in the course of an address said:—

It is proper I should state to the House some matters which have to do with the precautions which the Government was obliged to take on the outbreak of war. I need not say that in the United Kingdom among those most closely in touch with these matters, especially among the military and naval authorities in the United Kingdom, there has been a conviction for some time past that orginazation of some kind in the Dominions of the Empire should be provided so that an emergency such as that which arose so suddenly would not find us altogether in confusion.

Documents were presented to the Government of Canada, and submitted to me for consideration by the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Sir Joseph Pope, last December; and on the 6th day of January, 1914, after having gone carefully over the documents which were so submitted, I wrote to him the following letter which I think it desirable to communicate to the House:

January 6, 1914.

Dear Sir Joseph Pope,—

I have carefully considered the papers which you left with me a short time ago relating to a proposed conference of deputy heads for the purpose of concerting measures to be taken by the various departments of the government, primarily concerned, in the contingency of an outbreak of war effecting His Majesty's dominions, and more particularly of considering the preparation of a war book which shall set forth in detail the action to be taken by every responsible official at the seat of Government in the event of such un emergency.

The suggestion meets with my approval, and as the first notification of the outbreak of hostilities would emanate from your department. I authorize you, as Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, to call such a conference. (The names of the deputy heads constituting the conference follows.)

You will keep me informed from time to time of the progress and result of your deliberations.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. L. BORDEN.

The work went on during the winter months and the Premier, to show what had been done, read a memorandum prepared by the chairman, Sir Joseph Pope, telling in detail the action taken by the conference.

"I cannot overestimate," continued the Premier, the great advantage which resulted to the Government from having these matters considered, determined and arranged in advance in conjuction with the Imperial Government. The arrangements which were instantly necessary, and to which I shall allude more in detail in a moment, were made without the slightest confusion. All communications from the Imperial authorities were acted upon promptly and with, as I say, an entire absence of confusion. Every detail had been previously worked out with precision, and I am informed by the chairman of the conference that especially are the thanks of the people of this country due to Major Gordon Hall and Mr. Stephens upon whom a very large part of the work in making these arrangements neccessarily devolved.

THE SHIPPING WORLD

The Banking House of Henry Clewe s & Company, the largest financial institution in the United States, issues the following, dated Aug. 22:

Gradually but surely business of all kinds is being resumed, and the world's commerce is adjusting itself to the necessities of war By far the greatest and most important basis of improvement has been the partial restoration of international trade. Traffic is now practically safe across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean, two channels through which much the largest share of the world's commerce travels. The route to South America is also practically open. German boats, representing an enormous tonnage, are of course out of employment, and the sudden withdrawal of so large a capacity must continue to be a serious inconvenience. The loss of tonnage will fall most severely upon the passenger service, but this class of traffic promises to be exceedingly light for at least a year or so to come. Fortunately freight-transportation is being rapidly resumed; chartering has become much more active, and very soon our wheat and cotton will be going abroad in liberal quantities. Germany will not be able to buy our grain or cotton with any freedom; but England must have both in large amounts and will be able to secure them as long as she can control the sea. This helps matters very materially on this side of the Atlantic, and will lessen or avert the loss that threatened our Southern and Western farmers by an embargo upon transatlantic routes. The proposal of our government to buy a large foreign fleet of merchant vessels is now unnecessary. It is unwise for both political and commercial reasons. Our government would be entering upon an exceedingly costly and losing operation for the purpose of meeting a temporary emergency, which is rapidly passing away.

Another important sign of improve ment is the diminished tension in the financial world. International banking arrangements are being gradually resumed, and foreign exchange operations have now been reopened on the continent on a limited scale.

NOTES

Those who predict a ruined Europe (says Collier's) must remember that this depends partly on whether or not the present struggle settles the armament question. Europe now spends over one thousand million dollars per annum on the war business. If part or all of this can be saved it will go far in the work of restoration. Furthermore, war is a tremendous inspirer of energy, as France proved after 1870 and as the United States proved after the Civil War. Science and industry will go forward even faster when freed of some of the burden of the military fanatics. Our civilization is not to be overturned.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 14.— No more inspiring gathering has been held for many years among the Canadian community in London than that which was held today (14 August) when the Canadian War Contingent Association was brought into being. The aim of this organization as explained by Hon. Geo. H. Perley, is to assist the members of our military forces from across the sea when they reach our shores. For those who are wounded on the field of battle there will be hospitals, for those who are in special need there will be financial help, and for the relatives and friends there will be information and news conveyed as far as possible. There was not a great deal of speech making, but what there was struck a chord that vibrated in all hearts. Lord Grey and Principal Peterson vindicated England's action in the war and Hon. Mr. Perley expressed under the shadow of war a sentiment heard before in Canada when he declared that when the British Empire is at war, Canada is at war. A strong executive committee was appointed with Mr. W. L. Griffith hon. secretary and Mr. G. C. Cassels, hon. treasury, while Mrs. Perley was made convener of the ladies' committee.

* * *

The week has been one of anxious waiting and suspense. People in this country have watched with eager interest the warfare going on in Belgium, but they have been asking when England was going to get to the help of our French brethren. At the moment this is not known, but it is more than probable that ere these lines are in print, our troops will have been heard of. One essential feature in this campaign is the withholding of information as to the movements of our forces, so that mobilization and transportation have been carried through with a minimum of excitement. When the troops sailed from South Africa, they embarked amid cheers and Godspeeds, but this time they have "folded their tents like the Arabs, and as silently stolen away." Perhaps the return will be under more favorable conditions.

When everybody is willing to help in some way, the only difficulty is how to utilize all the service offered, and this is the present position in London and throughout England. On every side there are appeals, receiving ready responses, for helping in military and naval operations and for alleviating the sufferings of the wounded and the poor. The result is that for the moment there is much danger of over-lapping and waste of effort. At the Royal Colonial Institute this week the suggestion was put forward by Dr. W. L. Grant, of Kingston, Ont., and supported by Mr. Herbert Easton, an Australian, that the - stitute should be surrendered to the War Office or the Admiralty in order to afford much needed extra accomodation, as it appears many of the staff are working in corridors and all sorts of odd corners. The proposal did not, by any means, commend itself to the judgment of many present, who contended that it was just at such a time as this that the Institute can do useful work that would be impossible if it vacated. The proposal dropped upon a statement from the chairman that he found on sounding the authorities that they were already taking steps to secure further accommodation. There were several other proposals made such as the possibility of raising a special corps, but, as usual when opinion is divided the meeting ended with appointing a committee to receive names and offers of service in any capacity.

* * *

It is most pleasing to see how many foreigners are anxious and willing to help Britain in this war—so far removed from that isolation in which we stood fifteen years ago. In the "Morning Post" on Wednesday of this week there appeared a letter signed by a Spanish Colonel and a Major General resident in London, appealing to " all Spanish-American and Latin races, who desire at this grave crisis to show their love for England and her glorious mission, to join the Foreign Legion." There was a remarkable scene at the Scala Theatre when the Foreign Legion was formed. Chevalier Ricci, who has already raised an Italian battalion of 800 men, gave tone to the meeting by telling of his experience under Garibaldi in the sixties, and of being in the Seige of Paris. In the East End of London hundreds of Jews of various nationalities have aiso volunteered for service. Then in fulfilment of Mr. John Redmond's promise in the house of Commons, Irish Nationalist volunteers are coming to the help of the Government. After an inspection of the Mulligan corps this week Capt. Robertson, addressing his men, informed them he had offered his service to Earl Kitchener to take an active part in the campaign against the Germans.

Mr. J. Norton Griffiths, Unionist Member for Wednesbury, is engaged in raising a composite Colonial corps. if the corps obtains official sanction it will be unique for its make-up in as much as there have already been enrolled Boer soldiers who were fighting against us last time they were in action, and a large number of men who have seen active service in all sorts of places.

Although the public are being urged to live on the lines of "Business as usual," there is no doubt that the war has caused the cancellation of hundreds of fixtures in all phases of life. Journalists being too busy to eat and sleep, were obliged to abandon the annual conference of the Institute of journalists fixed for next month at Bristol. The National Brotherhood Council which had planned a great campaign for reaching every man in the British Isles this autumn, has postponed it indefinitely and instead the local committees are to devote themselves to the needs of the moment. Internal politics have been put on the shelf for a time. The Central Office of the Scottish Unionist Association has been converted into the headquarters of the Edinburgh branch of the British Red Cross Society, and the Liberal Women's Association dropped their annual conference and decided to occupy themselves with similar sort of work. Sport in various forms is being neglected; yachts and motor boats are being handed over to the Admiralty and even racehorses have been transferred to military service. On Saturday's the men who would have been in the football field are to be found drilling, or in camp ready for any emergency.

* * *

At the present moment the Canadian Government Emigration Offices which form a conspicuous landmark on Trafalgar Square at the top of Whitehall, are doing the minimum of business, and Mr. Obed Smith, the popular Commissioner of Emigration, is able to take a well-earned holiday. But Canada is being advertised in a way that will bear fruit in succeeding seasons under happier conditions. England has been reminded by the generous gift of a million bags of flour that the Dominion of Canada is the country for excellence which produces the first necessary of life, and such a country must attract the worker. And while the Dominion Government is thinking of the human need, the Alberta Government has remembered that the horse plays a prominent part in warfare, and so for our worthy steeds we receive the gift of half a million bushels of oats.

The remarkable activity in Canadian military circles has not failed to elicit the warmest enconimums on this side. In verse and in prose the Times and other papers have paid tribute to the fraternal spirit displayed by Canada. When it is remembered that only a few weeks ago there appeared in The Times an article from its Canadian correspondent upon the "Americanization of Canada,' it is refreshing now to read the finest application of Canada's generosity and patriotism.

On this side there has also been a ready response from Canadians in London. The staffs of all the Canadian banks and railways have been thinned out owing to the calling-up and volunteering of men. Mr. W.R. Bowder, son of Mr. Augustus Bowder, Representative of New Brunswick in London, has emulated the example of many military men by getting married before leaving the country. Mr. Bowder junior, was in camp for the usual training, and expected to marry on leaving, but the call to service came before the camp disbanded. He therefore obtained special leave for a few hours in order to be married to Miss M. E. Snow. His regiment, King Edward's Horse, is at the moment stationed at Alexandra Palace in the North of London.—Caedmon.

OUR MILITIA SYSTEM

Sir:—As in all lands, we have among us those who in time of peace cry down and belittle our Military Forces, and whine over the amount of money expended on the Force, while on the other hand we have those who like Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Beresford and many Canadian officers, demand that monetary matters be not allowed to interfere with our National safety. In addition to those two parties, we have a very large proportion of our people who do not bother themselves about National defence at all.

I am placing before your readers a few figures from a paper by Lieut. Colonel Hamilton Merritt, President of the Canadian Defence League, showing the expenditure of the Canadian and Swiss Governments on their Militia Forces in 1912, and the result obtained.

Population, Canada, 7½ millions, Switzerland, 4 millions. Army Strength, Canada, 60,000; Switzerland, 490,430, Cost, Canada, $9,446,464; Switzerland, $8,500 000. Cost per man, Canada, $159.44; Switzerland, $17.34.

While if we take General Sir Ian Hamilton's figures of men actually trained in that year in Canada, the cost is $202.93 per man.

This surely is an opportune time for Canadians to count the cost, and see if we are getting the value of the money which we expend. Making due allowance for the size of the two countries the difference between $202.93 and $17.34 per man is too great. If it is, and we want it righted, let us try the system which has proved itself capable of turning out the best trained soldiers for the least money, such has been done by Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa,—that system is universal military training, in which every able-bodied man performs his first duty to his country, in learning how to defend it in times of National danger.

Those who were privileged to hear the able address of Mr. Eliott, the Secretary of the Canadian defence League a few months ago, will remember that those who spoke at the conclusion of the address, declared the time was now ripe to demand that our Military Forces be improved. Truly the time is ripe, if it be not now too late.

Canada should train each year at least 300,000 men, instead of less than 50,000, and at practically the same figure as she now expends, if only she adopted the system which saved us to the empire in 1812, but which was afterwards allowed to decay and finally pass out of existence by a careless and forgetful generation.

I am, Sir, etc.,
T. Edgar MacNutt

MR HUGHES' IDEA OF A "GIFT"

Sir,—In Tuesday's "Patriot" it is noted that Mr. J. J. Hughes, M. P., suggested that part of the fifty millions voted by the Canadian Parliament might be expended in the purchase of potatoes in P. E. I., as a gift to the Motherland. Truly a typical J. J. Hughes gift! No wonder Parliament laughed.

Is Prince Edward Island which thanked God is suffering less than probably any other part of the Empire from the war, to be advertised by such small-minded and small-souled requests as being only a vampire seeking for what blood money she can suck from the country and the Empire in such a time of peril. The suggestion was worthy of the man who made it. We wonder if Mr. Hughes' new pototoe warehouse had anything to do with his "patriotic" ardour.

Truly Kings County has reason to be proud of her representative.

I am,, Sir etc.,
SPUD.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear There is only way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when 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 Catarrah, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrah that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrah Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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"You have something new every time I come here", said a woman to us recently.

And she was quite right—for this store is as close to the style center as the fastest express shipments out. The styles we show this month are usually different lines than those of last month—usually they've just arrived—we have the new while its NEW—when you want it, the whole store is full of new models—BECOMING models—decidedly chic ideas that we want to show you.

The new Fall coats are so thoroughly splendid that we hope you won't deny yourself the pleasure of seeing them.

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We can supply Portable Forges up to $40.00 ea. Anvils and Vices, Files and Tanged Rasps, Hammers, Pincers, Knives, Bar Iron in all sizes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Tire Steel, Bolts, Horse Nails, Welding Compound, Etc, Etc.

Let us quote you on your next order. Satisfaction to Customers is our Motto.

The Rogers Hardware Co
LIMITED.

Get After the Ducks

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

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

Better call in and look over the display.

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