

Ladies' Dresses

We have received by express another shipment of dresses in voiles, muslins and lawn. Dainty white voiles trimmed with lace insertion at \$4.75, \$7.25 and \$11.00 each. Nice line of muslins in all shades, in tan, mauve, pale blue, pink, black and white, made with new Bolero effect, shirred and gathered skirts \$7.00.

SILK DRESSES—In Navy, Copenhagen and Black. Plaited skirts in black and white trimmings at \$10.75 each. Fancy black and white muslins with silk striped bolero effect, gathered skirt, \$11.00.

WHITE EMBROIDERED DRESSES—\$11.00 each. Ebony-white voile with black and white voile trimmings at \$12. Black and white striped rice cloth, \$12.00

House Dresses 98c

HOUSE DRESSES—A large assortment of sizes in good strong cotton at 98c each.

Coats for Boys and Girls



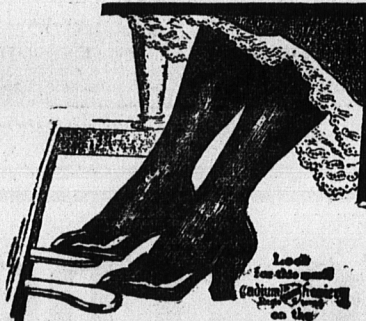
We have in stock a nice range of coats suitable for boys and girls in shepherd plaids, navy, fawn and cardinal. These coats are just the thing for this season of the year. We have them in sizes from 4 to 12 years, in prices from \$3.00 to \$7.50.

Ladies' Underwear 2 for 25c



We have never shown so large a range in all the different makes of ladies' underwear as we are showing at the present moment cannot be duplicated outside of this store. A nicely finished vest with short sleeves and the lace cord at neck—15c each or 2 for 25c. Porus net underwear: A beautiful finished material—a special value at 25c, 35c, 45c and 55c each. Silk vests at \$1.55 and \$1.75 ea. A very complete line in all the different sizes from 50c to \$1.35 each.

Ladies' Hose 2 pair for 25c



This department is probably one of the best stocked in the province. We always aim to carry the most complete lines at the lowest price—full shaped hose, good wearing quality at 15c per pair or two for 25c.

LISLE THREAD HOSE in black, white and tan—special values, 30c, 40c, 50c, 65c each.

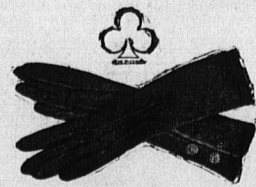
SILK BOOT HOSE—This is a hose in which we have been having a big run in the last few days, special 25c. Other lines 65c and 85c each.

SILK HOSE in black, 85c, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.75 and \$3 CHILDREN'S HOSE, Princess, black, white and tan, all sizes, 25c per pair. Penman's "Kewpie" black and white at 25c per pair.

Tipperary Veils at \$1.00 each

These are the newest make of veils on the market. Veiling by the yard—25c, 35c, 40, 50c, 60c and 75c. A large assortment of fish-net veiling at 60c yard. New confirmation veils—\$1.25.

Ladies' Gloves



In the Ladies' kid glove department we have received another shipment of Perrin's French Kid Gloves—full range of sizes and colors \$1.25 and \$1.50 per pair.

Ladies' Waists

Ladies' department, second floor. We are clearing out a lot of ladies' waist, regular price from \$1.25 to \$2.25. Your choice now, all sizes for 68c.

Boy's Suits



Our boys' suit department is the best stocked for many years. Parents are finding out this to their interest to bring the boys here to be suited. Boys' suits with extra bloomers at \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9.00—without bloomers \$3.50 to \$8.00.

S. A. McDonald
The Island's Leading Store

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY JUNE 7, 1915.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR

Mr. F. K. Bennetts, Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council, arrived in Charlottetown on Saturday night, with the commission appointing Mr. Augustine Colin Macdonald Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island in succession to Mr. Benjamin Rogers, whose term of office has expired.

This appointment will be received with universal approval throughout the Province, as Mr. Macdonald has had a distinguished public career, and belongs to a family which has been long and honourably associated with the affairs of the Island. Mr. Macdonald first entered the local Legislature in 1870, for the third district of King's, and in 1873 was returned as a member for King's County to the House of Commons. He was again returned in 1878 and sat till 1887. He was subsequently elected in 1891 and 1896, sitting till 1900, when he was defeated. He fought altogether eight Dominion elections, being returned five times. Mr. Macdonald is the son of Mr. Hugh Macdonald, who immigrated from Inverness-shire, Scotland, settling in Three Rivers, and was born at Panmure on June 30, 1837. Mr. Macdonald is married, his wife being Mary Elizabeth, sixth daughter of the late Hon. John Small Macdonald, who will discharge the duties of hostess at Government House, assisted by their daughter, Miss Helena C. Macdonald. It is interesting to recall that Mr. Macdonald's brother, Senator Andrew A. Macdonald, was Governor from 1884 to 1889.

The new Governor will be sworn in to-day, the oath being administered probably by the Chief Justice, Sir W. Sullivan.

The retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers from Government House will be regretted by a large circle of friends, Mrs. Rogers especially having intimately identified herself with all movements of a charitable, benevolent and patriotic nature, connected with the Province.

LIBERALS' RECORD OF DEFENCE

The following record of Liberal policy in the defence of the Empire will be of interest at the present time:

From 1896 to 1910 the Laurier Government contributed not one solitary shilling to the naval defence of the Empire.

In 1907 Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the Imperial Conference in London that he was prepared to vote against a resolution urging the Overseas Dominions to take some share in the burden of Naval Defence.

In 1909 Sir Wilfrid's hand was forced by the Conservative Party, and despite a declaration that he did not think Canada "had been remiss in her duty to the Empire in the past," he was compelled to acknowledge the Dominion's responsibility in regard to Imperial Naval Defence.

Sir Wilfrid moved a vague and indefinite resolution, in which he promised action.

Several objectionable clauses in the resolution were dropped at the earnest solicitation of Sir Robert Borden.

Six Liberals who discussed the resolution declared that Canada was under no legal obligation to aid the Motherland; contended that Canadians were doing "all that they were morally bound to do without contributing towards naval defence; eulogized the Monroe Doctrine as the real protector of Canada, and hinted at Canadian independence.

In 1910 Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to accept the Admiralty's suggestion that Canada establish one Fleet Unit on the Pacific.

Instead, he decided to build two sets of light cruisers, too weak to be effective, one on the Pacific and the other on the Atlantic.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier insisted that these ships would not be available for the defence of the Empire as a whole, that they would not necessarily take part in "all of England's wars."

Several prominent Liberals openly talked of Canadian independence, and Laurier reiterated and emphasized his assertion that the Canadian navy might hold aloof from certain of the Empire's wars.

Laurier promised naval dockyards to four different seaport towns; received tenders for the construction of cruisers, but owing to a fear of losing certain votes in Quebec pigeon-holed the offers, and refused to let the contracts for his absurd and inadequate programme.

In 1911 the Liberals were turned out of office without having attempted to carry out the promises they made in 1909.

In 1912 they sneered at and questioned the good faith of the Admiralty when it requested that Canada should provide for the common defence of the Empire three of the largest ships which "science could build and money supply.

They scoffed at Sir Robert Borden's declaration that the Empire was faced with an emergency. In the House of Commons they voted for the following propositions—

- (1) Against the construction of three Dreadnoughts to be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty for the common defence of the Empire.
- (2) That instead \$35,000,000 be voted in a lump sum, to be applied over a series of years toward the immediate construction in Canada of two Fleet Units, which would cost at least \$100,000,000.
- (3) That the money needed for naval expenditures be not voted in a lump sum, but by yearly vote.
- (4) That Canada "should enter actively upon a permanent policy of naval defence," and do so "without further delay."
- (5) That nothing in the way of naval defence be done until after an election had been held.
- (6) That the Government should be condemned for not carrying out a permanent naval policy at once.
- (7) That nothing should be done in the way of naval defence until redistribution had been effected and an election held.
- (8) That measures be taken during the session, in

advance of a general election, to carry out the Naval Service Act of 1910.

(9) That the whole naval question be submitted to the people as a plebiscite.

(10) That there be no plebiscite.

The Liberal majority in the Senate threw out the Bill providing for the contribution of three Dreadnoughts to the Admiralty.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier eulogized the Senators for their action, and taunted Sir Robert Borden for his failure to pass the measure.

In 1913 the Liberal party abandoned its policy of two Fleet Units and reaffirmed that there was no emergency.

In 1914 Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a few weeks before war was declared, rejoiced in the House of Commons that the Senate had prevented aid being given to the Motherland, scoffed at the emergency, and sneered at the Government's proposal to organize a Naval Reserve.

CITY GOVERNMENT

A correspondent directs our attention to the following article in a recent exchange:

It is very widely admitted that, if citizens take the trouble to elect the proper kind of men, the Commission form of government is a vast improvement over city council methods of management. Some idea of the success of Commission government is got from a recent report of the State auditor of Iowa, as to the history of nine cities operated by Commission in the State. For the first time in history it is shown that these cities, last year, lived within their incomes. The Federal census has likewise collected figures, with regard to the operation of Commission government, and the results have been equally satisfactory. Of seventy cities so governed, sixty-one were found to be running at less per capita than the average head expense of one hundred and ninety-five cities under different government. But even when the expenditures of Commission cities are higher than others, it is a generally conceded fact that the taxpayers of the former are getting more for their money than they ever received under the old system. "It may be true," is a comment in the Federal census, "that Commission governed cities are not an unqualified success, but neither is human nature an unqualified success. But the Commission form does furnish an opportunity for good citizens to get good government if they are willing to work for it. The City Council form does not furnish as good material to work upon. The Commission form encourages good citizenship by making it easy for good citizenship to express itself."

The main advantage in the Commission form of government over the usual ward system lies in the fact that in the former the voice of the whole city governs and there is a reasonable hope that men especially fitted for government will be selected. Another advantage lies in the fact that when so selected and paid a reasonable wage for the work expected and the time expended, the appointee will have definite duties to perform and may reasonably be expected to perform these duties.

We do not know any reasonable excuse for the continuance of the ward system of civic government in any city. It is true that the best man in the city may be elected to represent a certain ward, but it is equally true that he represents only that particular ward, not the city. When he undertakes to suggest improvements outside of his own ward he is liable to be told to confine his attention to his own business.

"If citizens take the trouble to elect the proper kind of men," to quote from our exchange, and provided each ward has "the proper kind of men," men who can afford to give their time and attention gratuitously to their respective wards, the ward system of civic government would probably be as good as any other. But this is manifestly impossible. Few wards in any city can call out one or two men of the necessary qualifications for government and who can devote their time gratuitously to civic affairs. The usual result is that the honor and the duty are placed upon those whose chief qualification is their willingness to accept the honor.

Civic government should mean civic, not ward government, and the men selected for the duty should have a civic, not a ward, outlook, whether they be paid commissioners or self-denying city councillors.

These observations have no special reference to Charlottetown; which is probably as well governed as any city in Canada, but the ward system, wherever adhered to, makes the representatives the victims of ward selfishness and imposes upon the city or town a government which, at best, is more concerned about the welfare of its several wards than of the city or town as a whole.

THE SEA IS HIS

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS
Furnished by W. S. Louison.

"SAFETY FIRST"

Two words, very much used and for the most part printed in Red letters, advising caution or giving good advice by Passenger Elevators, Street Railway Cars, Steamboats, Motors, Railway trains, and time tables, and adopted by many Fire and Life Insurance Companies in advertisements etc. etc. At Summerside Railway Station where so many people assemble to meet trains etc. "Safety First," stands out in bold big store made letters in the well kept grass plot just to remind people that Safety first should have first consideration. Self preservation being quoted as one of the first laws of nature. Safety first is a magnificent sermon, boiled down, and one clergyman has promised to give a sermon under this heading, which may be applied to many things, in the life of every person.

This great world war, is making us more practical in hundreds of ways, first aid to the injured, etc. and getting to the heart of things in the shortest possible way. It is well also spiritually that "Safety first," be placed among the first things, as advised in Holy writ (see Mat. 6, 33:34.) "Safety first," is a very important consideration in this life, how much more, so in the life to come.



SPORTS SHIRTS

Something new in sport shirts for summer outing also soft collars 2 for 25c in new styles, in White, Tan and Blue. Special half silk hose for Summer wear 25c, 35c and 50c. Summer Neckwear, Wash Ties all prices. Men's Union Suits in White nainsook combinations also in balbriggan two piece and combination suits also in Marino. See our 49c special shirt also our 85c shirt, all sizes, stylish and serviceable. See our Special Ad to-day.

PATON'S

Charlottetown Phone 9-6 Victoria Row

S. S. "Lusitania" Insurance

So far as can be gathered at present, the insurance losses consequent upon the sinking of the "Lusitania" are as follows:—Life, about \$650,000; accident, about \$760,000; marine, about \$6,000,000. The British War Risk Bureau has \$4,800,000 of the marine insurance loss.

Another evidence of the value of Insurance. It is always well to be prepared against all contingencies.

The only SAFEGUARD is to carry Insurance. We will be glad of an opportunity to serve you.

Hyndman & Co., Ltd.

General Insurance Agency
Charlottetown

Established in 1876

"The Haberdashery"

Classy 'Broadway' Suits



Your new "Broadway" Suit awaits you here. The snappy well tailored styles we carry will cost you no more cloth for cloth than the slop made varieties.

Of course they cost us more but our one price system of marking prevents you paying more than a fair profit.

You owe it to your pocketbook to see our \$10.00, \$12.00, and \$15.00 lines before buying elsewhere. Yours for better clothing.

Henderson & Cudmore
Gates Old Stand Wellner Bldg.

For Style, Comfort, Service

Wear Regal, Banker or Slater Shoes
\$4.00 to \$6.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 to \$6.00

When you buy shoes you expect style, you get the newest fashion ideas in Regal, Banker and Slater Shoes. We have built our business by selling the best shoes we can get for the money and making sure that a customer get a perfect fit.

GOFF BROS.

HOME OF GOOD SHOES
We sell Men's Hosiery, 6 months wear guaranteed