

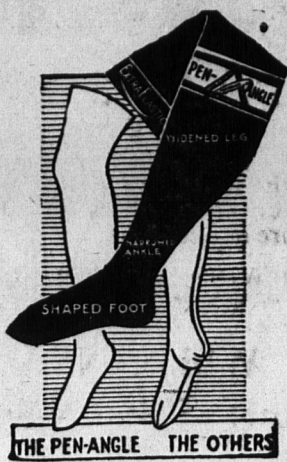
S. A. McDonald

The Island's Leading Store

Ladies' Hose

60c for 35c

25 doz. in the Lot
Black, White and Tan



This is a well shaped hose extra good value at 60c, a clearing line we secured at a snap, only 50 doz. in the lot your choice for 35c per pair or 2 pair for \$1.00.

Ladies' Wash Skirts

White wash skirts all sizes in the new flouncing skirt buttoned on front 2 pockets. Prices \$1.35, \$1.50, \$2.25.

Another Snap in Ladies' Blouses at

98c

regular values

We promised you a big shirt waist bargain last week at 98c the House wired us they were sending us the 20 dozen more or all they had in stock. We believe they are fully better than the first lot, they go on sale now at 98c, regular values from \$1.75 to \$2.50.

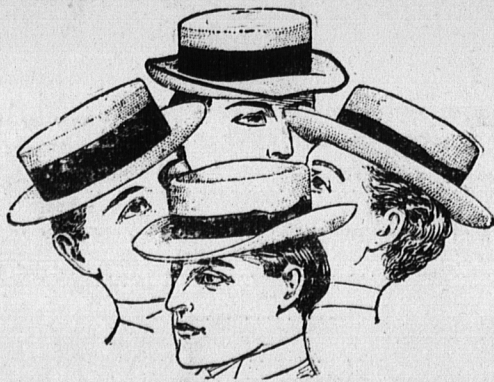


Fresh New Waists Direct from Factory

69c

This is another charming line right up to date low collars in both long and short sleeves. There is only 10 dozen in this lot the regular prices are \$1.25 to \$2.00. Your choice of any for 69c. Come and examine them we promise you won't be disappointed

Some New Straw Hats



All the new shapes in sailors, panama dips etc. prices from 65c to \$7.50.

Overalls for Men

The best values in the city at
60c, 75c, 85c, 90c
\$1 and \$1.25

Overalls for Boys

A good strong Union at 60c per pair.



Store Closes Every Monday Afternoon During July and August at 1 o'clock

S. A. McDonald

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY JULY 7TH, 1915.

MR. WARBURTON ABROAD

It takes the Patriot two or three days to report Mr. A. B. Warburton's sage and illuminating remarks at Bonshaw on current politics. We are not surprised, for the ever genial Grit candidate proverbially takes a long while to get anywhere, anyhow. And then the record of the Journey is like the chapter on "Snakes in Iceland."

Mr. Warburton was at his best in his discussion of Manitoba and British Columbia affairs. He fairly revelled in them, and worked up an indignation worthy of Mr. "Simon Pure" Hughes, of Souris, who is never more at home than in the midst of "saw offs" and "graft" charges. Mr. Warburton is much safer in Western politics than in local affairs. It is considerably less trouble to denounce the heathen abroad than to do anything to elevate and improve the social conditions at home. Mr. Warburton has a remarkably clean record as a Provincial Premier and Dominion Member of Parliament—so clean, indeed, that there is absolutely nothing to fear for or against him, except as an authority on the value of swamps. But why should Mr. Warburton devote so much time to Manitoban affairs and so little to those of Prince Edward Island? And why should he neglect to denounce the cynical conduct of the Manitoba Liberal organizer who laughingly admitted at the Winnipeg inquiry that he tried to carry through a deal with the Roblin Government and justified his action on the ground that the Liberals had the best of the bargain? In Manitoba political life is as rotten as it was here under the long regime of the Grits. Here we had Commissioners of Public Works and Agriculture who nonchalantly drew cheques on the public treasury every month and refused point blank to give any account of what they did for the money. Here we had money paid by the farmers for a specific purpose flagrantly squandered to keep the Government in power. But Mr. Warburton wisely refrains from touching these matters; it is so much safer to wax indignant when distance lends enchantment to the view.

CAMPAIGN OF THRIFT

In Great Britain a campaign has been inaugurated by direction of the Board of Education, to promote thrift among the school children. A circular has been issued by the Board explaining that facilities are to be provided and the pupils are to be told of the desirability of subscribing to the war loan. "Teachers should make clear," says the circular, "that everyone who can save even so small a sum as five shillings has an opportunity to contribute to the loans. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at a meeting to urge economy and to promote the loan, said "The people of this country have got to learn that in our present circumstances parsimony becomes the highest virtue. A lump of sugar not consumed, bread not wasted, and a cigar or cigarette not smoked means so much less imported foreign goods which we can pay for only by sending gold out of the country or borrowing it. We must economize if we are to endure."

These are serious words from so high an authority. "We must economize if we are to endure." We who live away outside of the immediate shadow of the war, who only read with vague comprehension that the daily outlay for carrying on the war is the inconceivable sum of fifteen million dollars, look upon these things as concerning Great Britain only. We forget that what applies to Great Britain applies to us; that her obligations in this war are equally ours, and that if she fails to "endure" we also fail. In England where they know, where they are within hearing distance of the guns, where Zeppelins are momentarily expected, and where the wounded are seen brought home in thousands they see the need of saving the "lump of sugar," the "piece of bread," the cigar, the cigarette. How little these economies seem to us! We have not abandoned a single luxury, we have not given up a moment's pleasure, we lavish upon ourselves all that we desire, while our kinsmen in the old land are calculating the value of the lump of sugar, the piece of bread, the cigar and the cigarette. They know the seriousness of the task before them and we do not, nor do we even admit to ourselves that it is equally serious to us. Great Britain, and with her, Canada and the other Dominions beyond the seas, are in this fight for existence incurring a debt that will be borne heavily for generations to come. This burden we shall be obliged to bear for ourselves. How are we preparing for it? Doing business as usual, priding ourselves on our prosperity, boastfully claiming that the war has not only not troubled us but has enabled us to make more money out of our products and our trading! We do well to do business as usual, to make what money we can out of our produce and our trading but we must not forget the proportion of it that rightfully belongs to the Empire and that it is our duty to pay. We have not yet taken the war seriously, have not yet realized that it is for our existence that the awful sacrifice of life is being made and a debt incurred that will weigh heavily upon our children's children if the Empire survives. And if it does not survive it will be because we have not done our whole duty.

THE PATRIOT AND BOURASSA

In an attempt to belittle Sir Robert Borden the Patriot says that "the man who entered into the unholy alliance with the Anti-British Nationalists" should "not complain of attacks of that nature or that anything that is said about his Government's conduct of the war is not quite justifiable."

Our contemporary is unfortunate, as it usually is, in the citation of "its awful example." Who are the Anti-British Nationalists to which the Patriot refers? They are the disciples of Henri Bourassa, who is the disciple of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Bourassa was brought up in and graduated from the Liberal School. Bourassa entered Parliament as a Liberal, elected by Liberal votes. He was a disciple of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and became one of Sir Wilfrid's pets. When Laurier refused to send soldiers to South Africa, Bourassa was his friend and ally. When at suc-

cessive Imperial conferences Laurier threw cold water upon all schemes put forward to organize the defence of the Empire, Bourassa applauded his chief in Quebec. In 1909 Laurier's hand was forced by the Conservatives and he moved the sham resolution which came to nothing but a few pigeon-holed contracts, contracts that became so many "scraps of paper," at the instigation of Bourassa, who, not having the flesh pots of office to lose, was more openly disloyal than his chief. From that day, Laurier, Liberalism and Bourassa Nationalism have been synonymous.

The other day The Toronto Star attempted to unload Bourassa upon the Conservative party just as the Patriot has done, and a correspondent replied with the following synonymous record which the Toronto Laurierite organ was unable to discredit in any way:

"Laurier Liberalism opposed the request of the Admiralty for aid in 1912. So did Bourassa Nationalism.

Laurier Liberalism obstructed and fought against the Borden dreadnought proposals. So did Bourassa Nationalism.

Laurier Liberalism scoffed at an emergency. So did Bourassa Nationalism.

Laurier Liberalism held Sir Robert Borden up to execration as a traitor to Canadian autonomy. So did Bourassa Nationalism.

Laurier has repeatedly stated that the goal of his ambition is the independence of Canada. That is the essence of Bourassaism.

Laurier has been the consistent architect of a phantom Downing Street usurping Canadian autonomy. Bourassa eternally harps upon spectral Imperialists bartering the liberties of Canadians.

Laurier has ever been a past master in the art of fomenting racial discord. Bourassa promotes racial hatred more clumsily though not less industriously.

Laurier fought against Canadians paying their share of the war burden. Bourassa fiercely attacked the war taxes in his paper Le Devoir.

Laurier refuses to ask French-Canadians to take part in the war. Bourassa sneers at the good faith of Sir Edward Grey and asks his compatriots to remain at home.

Laurier hints that Canada's participation in the war is unconstitutional. Bourassa openly declares that it is, and urges that we do not take part.

The parallel could be continued almost indefinitely. Bourassa Nationalism and Laurier Liberalism are one and the same thing. They are both unpatriotic, un-British and un-Canadian. They both cater to sectionalism, sectarianism and the passions of race and creed. Neither of them seek to build up; both of them seek to tear down. Their aims and aspirations in no way differ. They are common enemies of the Empire and the State. Both are always on the wrong side; and mostly on the side of wrong."

NOTES

A striking tribute to Secretary Franklin K. Lane is contained in the Washington gossip connecting him with the State Department. The fact that he is mentioned seriously as the only member of the cabinet besides Mr. Garrison who could be regarded as competent to undertake the work of the State Department is evidence both of his special success as head of the Interior Department and of his great natural ability. But Mr. Lane was born in Canada—just now a fatal objection.—Springfield Republican.

I am not going into the silly chatter about the unlawfulness of our new weapon of attack. Why should a stupefying gas, which one sees openly and slowly approaching, and before which one can retire, be less humane than the invisible and unavoidable gas which bursts shells and with their splinters tears bodies into bloody shreds? What if it be "poisonous" and kills?—Professor Wegener in the "Cologne Gazette." What, indeed, except that Germany pledged her word not to use it? One can only recall Mr. Chesterton's remark about Disraeli's description of the Germans as "a nation of damned professors": "Disraeli, I fear, used the epithet flippantly; I use it reverently."

No city in Europe has known so many changes of masters as Warsaw, which the Russians now hold. Founded about the year 850, it was the capital of the independent dukedom of Mazovia until the fifteenth century, when it was annexed by Poland. In the seventeenth century its possession was contended for by Sweden, Russia, Austria and Brandenburg, until, in 1764, Russia practically annexed it. In 1795 the city was handed over to Prussia, but Napoleon occupied it in 1806, and at the peace of Tilsit Warsaw was proclaimed an independent Duchy. In 1809 the Austrians seized the city, but lost it again, and after another brief spell of independence, the city passed finally to Russia in 1813.

The curious fact, now recalled, that San Marino, which has thrown in its lot with the Allies, has been, technically, at war with Austria for the last fifty years, owing to the baby Republic being overlooked when Italy and Austria arranged terms of peace after the war of 1866, brings to mind the case of Liechtenstein, the small independent Principality between the Swiss and Austrian frontiers. In that war Liechtenstein was an ally of Austria, and Prussia an ally of Italy; and just as San Marino was overlooked by Austria, so Liechtenstein was forgotten by Prussia, with the result that for fifteen years the two latter States were technically at war with each other. It was not until 1881 that Bismark remembered Liechtenstein, and sent a plenipotentiary to Prince John to sign the long overdue peace treaty. Very similar is the case of Sir Edward Grey's constituency, which seems to be still at war with Russia; for the Crimean war, so far as our participation in it was concerned, was formally declared between Russia, on the one hand, and England, Ireland, Scotland and Berwick-on-Tweed, on the other, the latter town being legally neither in England nor Scotland. But when peace was arranged the little border "State" was not mentioned in the treaty.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louspp.

RAMBUNCTIOUS DANDELION

These are the days of the joyous, the rambunctious dandelion. Impartial little pests, they visit alike the Summit avenue lawn of Mrs. Bullion and the lower town doorsteps of Mr. Day-laborer. But there's a difference. Mrs. Bullion, she hates 'em; Mr. Day-laborer, he 'ates 'em. The trouble with dandelions is that they are too common to be appreciated but, like common people of whom Lin-

coln said God must be fond there's a deal of good in them, after all.

Down in McPherson, Kan. the other day, school children turned out and dug up 1,500 pounds of dandelions. This is a quantity rather too great to attract admiration, but in smaller amounts dandelions enjoy a distinction all their own. What "greens" they make. Cook them like spinach, and there you are. Of course they're too cheap to be popular. Think of Mrs. Bullion eating "greens" dug from her own front lawn! But Mr. Day-laborer eats them as often as the little Day-laborers have time to dig them, and he likes them.

Some day a new captain of industry will corner the dandelion output and boost prices. Then you'll find them on Mrs. Bullion's table. They'll have a French name, too.

Yes, it Pays to Sew even in Mid-Summer when you use Butterick Patterns



LADIES, here is your opportunity. Beginning the middle of July we will clear out

our Wash Goods, offering every piece at a SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION. We DON'T want a yard of Wash Goods left over by the first of August, we want the room and you want the goods. Select your pattern for House Dress, Street Dress or Shore Dress. The material consists of all Ginghams, Prints, Chintzes, Ducks, Ratives, Voiles, Crepes, Crepe Voiles, also the balance of our Banner Bargain in 36 inch Percalé 16c goods for 12c per yard.

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Victoria Row, Ch'town, P. E. I.
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The Total of applications received makes a new Canadian record.

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MANAGERS, P. E. I.

For Picnics

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Orders given to them would have special careful attention. They also carry a stock on hand at all times, and are in a position to make quick delivery of any rush orders.

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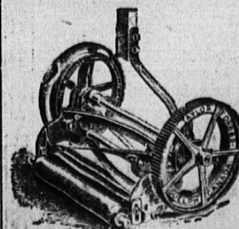
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Ch'town, P. E. I.

Have You Seen Our Big Display of High-grade LAWN MOWERS



If you are thinking about getting a lawn mower and want the best machine your money will buy, it will pay you well to see our showing before making a selection. If you need a lawn mower but are not thinking seriously about getting one, you should see our showing, because the splendid values offered are bound to make you buy.

Our lawn mowers are the easy running, close cutting kinds that make lawn mowing a pleasing pastime. Call today and see the display.

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