

S. A. McDonald

The Island's Leading Store

Ladies' Wash Skirts

\$1.65 to \$6.50 each
for 98c

TWO DOZEN LADIES' WASH SKIRTS: We are clearing out today a lot of two dozen. Some of these we carried over from last season, made from a good quality of linen and repp, and regular values run from \$1.65 to \$6.50 each. Going on sale today for 98c each. Full line of sizes.

Ladies' Dust Coats

at 1-2 price

TWO DOZEN LADIES' DUST COATS: going on sale today at exactly one-half price. Full assortment of sizes, made from a good quality of linen and repp, ranging in price from \$4.35 to 10.00. On sale now \$4.35 for 2.18; 5.00 for 2.50; 6.25 for 3.12; 8.00 for 4.00 and 10.00 for 5.00.

Ladies' Dresses

1-2 price

We are placing on separate racks today all the dresses carried over from early spring and the past season. These go on sale today at one-half the price: \$1.35 for 68c; 1.75 for 88c, 2.00 for 1.00; 2.50 for 1.25; 3.00 for 1.50; 4.25 for 2.12; 5.00 for 2.50. Just 38 dresses in this lot.

Boy's Wash Suits 1-3 off

Regular Price

The balance in stock going on sale this morning for 1-3 less, the regular value \$1.00 suits for 66c; 1.50 for 1.00; 2.00 suits for 1.33 and 2.50 for 1.67.

Ladies' Hose 35c

for 19c

We have placed on the counter 25 dozen ladies' hose in all the different colors, regular values 35c. We are clearing out the lot now for 18c per pair.

S. A. McDonald

Made to Measure Suits

\$15.00

Leave your measure with us and get a suit made-to-order;—a suit we guarantee to fit and give good satisfaction. The regular values run from \$18.00 to 22.00, made to order now for \$15.00 a suit.

\$10.00 Suits

Our special \$10.00 suit is made from an all-wool serge, good quality Italian Lining, in all sizes from 34 to 44 at 10.00 per suit.

Raincoats

We have just received from the manufacturer a large assortment of mens' rain proof coats, in tweeds and paramettas—special value, 54 inches long, made military style, all sizes at \$5.00. Other lines at \$6.50, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 to 12.00.

New Idea Patterns 10c

The only difference between the New Idea and other Patterns is the price, the New Idea costs only 10c, all kinds.

S. A. McDonald

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1915.

WELCOME I.O.O.F.!

The Guardian heartily welcomes to temporary citizenship the delegates to the convention of Oddfellows opening today in Charlottetown. There are some five hundred visitors in all from our sister provinces. We trust the weather man will be in his most amiable mood and that our distinguished visitors will enjoy the hospitality which we feel assured will be accorded them by our citizens.

SPIRIT OF PROGRESS

It is in line with the progressive spirit now abroad that our city schools are this year receiving more than ordinary attention. Prince Street School which, exteriorly as well as interiorly, has always been one of the city's beauty spots, has been in the hands of the painters and carpenters during the holidays and when reopened will be a source of pleasure and pride to the teachers as well as the pupils. All the halls, classrooms and stairways have been newly painted and some 2,000 feet of hardwood flooring has been laid. The assembly room on the upper floor has been kalsomined and the woodwork repainted. The roof also, which was beginning to show signs of wear has been regravelled. Credit is due to the School Board, and to Mr. T. C. James and Mr. Henry Smith, the Secretary, in particular, for this renovation. While the building has thus been rejuvenated, the grounds have also been given some extra attention although, to the casual observer, the grass and the shrubbery and the trees have always been trained up in the way they should go by that prince of caretakers, Mr. Augustus Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell's care of these grounds is a credit to him and should be an inspiration and an example to all our citizens.

There are some vacant lots along some of our public streets that are a disgrace as well as a menace to the health of the neighborhood in which they are situated. Weed-grown and unsightly, piled high with ashes and debris of all kinds they serve as nurseries for weeds and receptacles for filth and disease. If the owners or occupiers responsible for those cannot be otherwise persuaded to adopt decent methods then the City Council should take the matter up and compel cleanliness. Fortunately there are not many such spots, but there are some and along some of our most frequented streets and in the neighborhood of some of our finest residences. These things ought not so to be, and the City Council would do well to insist upon a general cleaning up of such places.

It is gratifying also to find that Government House grounds have been nicely cleaned up, the undergrowth in the groves having been removed and the roadways trimmed and otherwise improved. These and other evidences of a growing interest in appearance as well as in sanitary conditions are most gratifying. There is still room for improvement in some quarters, (Victoria Park for instance), and it is hoped that the good example set, particularly by the schools, and by so many of the beautiful homes in the city, will be followed up until Charlottetown becomes what its opportunities and advantages entitle it to be, the City Beautiful.

DISAPPOINTED GERMAN FINANCIERS

The pettiness and puerility of the Patriot's policy in this great Imperial crisis is well-nigh incomprehensible. One would have imagined that the successful floating of a gigantic Canadian loan without the slightest hitch was something to be immeasurably proud of, no matter what party was in power. It is one of the greatest financial strokes ever recorded and has been commented upon as such both in the United States and in Great Britain.

What were the conditions which the Dominion Government was up against? Canada has unrestricted permission to raise loans in London at the present time; that is the Government of Canada enjoys that privilege. But while it would have been quite lawful to go to London for the loan it would not have been expedient. The British Government was itself in the market for a loan of \$4,500,000,000 and was immediately faced with German-held securities on a market which was not at the moment supplied with ready buyers or available capital. The British loan was in a measure successfully floated, but would it have been possible to have similarly floated a Canadian loan in competition with the British one and against these adverse German influences? The Dominion Government did not seek to embarrass the British market, and took the bold step of going to New York to raise the necessary funds. Had an inkling been disclosed of their intentions can we doubt for a moment but that the whole influence of the German financiers in New York would have been thrown into the balance against it? Mr. White, an experienced financier of unblemished reputation for skillful handling of great issues, realized the seriousness of the situation and laid his plans accordingly. The result was a coup that has made the financial world marvel. The only dissatisfied ones are the small-minded financiers who grudge Mr. White credit for his success, and the pro-Germans who resent Canada's success in a neutral money market.

GERMANY'S SHOW PIECE

The German inroad in Poland is the show-piece of the German war-policy. The Prussian war game was originally worked out on the plan that the first campaign, after Paris had been captured, would take place in Russian Poland, and the second in the Baltic area. The intervention of Belgium and Britain prevented the fall of Paris, and the tactics of the Allies in the West, until now, prevented Germany pursuing her preconceived campaigns in Russia. While the Allies are waiting reinforcements, in France and Flanders, Germany has had a comparatively free hand against the Bear, and she is taking full advantage of the opportunity. Though her success is considerable, and there is no use minimizing the fact, it means at most the prolongation of the war. The offer of peace to Russia "on terms," is not meant seriously but with a view to impress the Germans at home. Russia has as much thought of suing for peace as has Belgium—and Belgium would prefer to be wiped off the map than become a vassal of the despotic Hun.

We publish in another part of this issue an appeal by Mr. Lloyd George for the service of women in the munition factories. "Without women," says Mr. George, "victory will tarry." There are two reasons why this appeal is necessary. In the first place, all able-bodied men who can

be spared should be at the front or in training in the reserves. In the second, women are as a rule the more adaptable in training for certain kinds of manual labour, and it is largely this kind of work which is wanted in the munition factories. Already 50,000 women are thus employed in Britain, but Mr. George points out that at least 500,000 women are similarly employed in France and Germany respectively. And unless women fill the ranks in the munition factories "victory will tarry." To show there shall be no sweating, the factories have been taken over by the Government and women will receive the same rate of pay as men.

PATRIOT'S PAST AND PRESENT

Yesterday we had the pleasure of exposing the Patriot's stale and unreliable allegations and figures relative to the oyster industry. To-day we have similar pleasure in disproving its allegations about the conditions of education under Grit rule and under the present regime. The Patriot quotes figures from the 1909-10 report of the Superintendent of Education to show that there were more first-class teachers then than there were in 1914. We do not admit the accuracy of the figures in question because the statistics from which they are quoted bear evidence of having been "cooked." For instance, in that report 47 male teachers of the first class are listed, whereas in another column credit is taken for payment of only 37. What became of the ten? But taking the Patriot on its own ground, allowing, for the sake of argument, that there were more first-class teachers in 1909-10 than there were in 1914, what were the facts with regard to the succeeding year 1910-11? According to the Grit Government reports there was a sudden slump from 116 to 97, a drop of 19 first-class teachers in one year. In 1911-12 there was a further decrease to 85, which was the low-water mark resulting from Grit maladministration. It was on this foundation the present Government had to build, and what was the result? In 1913 there was an increase of four; in 1914 there was an increase of fourteen over the Grit low-water mark.

It is further significant that in 1911 the average salary of male teachers drawing first-class pay was \$526.47 as against \$609.56 in 1914, whereas the female teachers of the same class drew an average of \$343.61 in 1911 and \$474.03 in 1914. The increase in the salaries for males was thus \$83.09 and in those of females \$130.42, an average for both sexes of \$107.75 per annum, an increase of 25 per cent. What has the Patriot or his source of inspiration to say to this?

APPEALING TO ROMAN CATHOLICS

A powerful appeal has been issued to all Roman Catholics in Scotland by Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, to enlist and where that is impracticable, to assist in recruiting. The appeal was read in all the Roman Catholic churches in the diocese followed by patriotic sermons by the preachers for the day. The Archbishop outlines the origin and cause of the war, describes the principles at stake, and turning to the fathers and mothers of the young men to whom the first part of his appeal is addressed, the Archbishop goes on to say:—

"Let every one, then, who is able, do what he can at the front or at home to help; the younger men in the field, the elders in the workshops. Let no croaking on the part of the small dissatisfied minority affect us; let us pass by with a smile the fanatics who take so heartlessly the opportunity of the war to try to thrust on us their unreliable tales and their impossible schemes for reforming other people. We have one business only at present—to conquer the Prussians and those who have been misled by them. Our cause is a noble one; we are not fighting to gain money or land, we are not fighting for glory or revenge. We are fighting for peace—not for a temporary patched-up compromise which would only give the enemy the chance of preparing and plotting for another outbreak—but for a lasting peace. And that can only be secured by the crushing of the Prussian militarism and ambition, by complete victory on our side, complete surrender on the other."

BRITAIN AND DUTCH NEUTRALITY

It is a favourable and fertile source of speculation whether Holland will be compelled to enter the European conflict. It would be so easy, say the war speculators, for Britain to send an army into Germany through Holland. Mr. Winston Churchill has just answered Holland through the medium of the Nieuwe Rotterdammer Courant "that Great Britain has no intention of violating the neutrality of Holland, as was proved by the fact that Great Britain made not the slightest allusion to attempts to get transports to Antwerp along the Scheeldt."

Mr. Churchill, while emphasizing the necessity for the Dutch people to be ready, declared that from the side of the Allies no danger threatened Holland. But with Belgium in the possession of the Germans there would be a perpetual threat to Dutch independency. "That," he said, "is a question that concerns only your own people. In any case it would be impossible for Great Britain, the champion of one little nation, ever to attack the rights of another little country."

"There has been some anxiety," added Mr. Churchill, "of possible territorial changes being made at the cost of Holland. But after our successful war—and there is no doubt that the Allies will win—the position of small countries will be stronger than ever. It has been said in certain quarters that at the Peace Congress the rights of Holland might be threatened. To damage Holland would be utterly opposed to the sense of British justice and policy."

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

Everyone confesses that the more we can feel with all that is human, the better and fresher we are, the more capable of the enjoyment, the more delightful and useful to the world. . . . But very few make it, as Christ did, the business of their lives. Men have more interest in business, in getting on, in what they call practical life, which means lining their pockets, than in learning, through love of men and women, to know why men and women weep and rejoice, why they love and hate, how they live and love and die, of what stuff human nature is made, and how it behaves in the varied circumstances of the great drama of theochrdru mtwy drama we are playing in sight of the universe.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,

It's the thing you leave undone, Which gives you a bit of heart-ache At the setting of the sun. The letter you did not write, The flower you might have sent, dear, Are your haunting ghosts to-night.

—MARGARET ELIZABETH SANGSTER.



Has the strength and flavor, the quality for baking good things.

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread.

FARMING IN WAR ZONE.

The success with which women have contended with the difficulties of farming is indicated by a report from the French Department of Meurthe and Moselle. Of the 600 communes composing this department 316 were taken by the Germans and 171 of them are still occupied or are so close to the fighting line that the inhabitants have been unable to return. In the balance of the department women replacing men have succeeded in seeding full acreage of oats and wheat in the communes that were not affected and 70 per cent. of the acreage of the communes that were devastated and have since been liberated. There was not only a lack of male help in this work but it was seriously compromised by lack of horses. To facilitate the work the Government advanced the sums necessary for the seed and agricultural implements on anticipated indemnities. The creaking, lumbering, two-wheeled carts loaded with carrots, vegetables, driven by men in capes resembling the Alpine Chasseur's "beret," that were to be encountered in the streets of Paris before the war, are now driven by women. It is due almost entirely to them that Paris is not deprived of the famous cauliflower from Chambouray, the celebrated white turnips of Crissy-sur-Seine, the carrots of Monesson and the delicious green peas of Clamant, as well as the luxurious saparagus of Argenteuil.

Provincial Exhibition

September 8th. to 16th.

Six weeks hence the Provincial Exhibition will be in full swing. From the interest shown by the Exhibitors of Live Stock and Agriculture, the Exhibit in these departments will be larger than ever.

The Board of Trade of the City are giving their assistance, and have committees in each department boosting the Fair. Through their endeavours an Exhibit of special interest and attraction is being secured, particulars of which will be given later.

The amusement end as usual will be well looked after, and many new features will be presented.

Probably no time in its history will the Fair have received stronger support and cooperation of the people than during this year, and the prospects are bright for a good Exhibition. Prize Lists have been distributed, and entries in all classes close on August 21st.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

Provincial Exhibition

Halifax

September 8th to 16th

Prize Lists are now ready, if you have not received one, write

M. McF. Hall
Manager & Secretary,
Halifax, N. S.

Better Quality Wall Board

---Lowest Possible Prices

If you want wall board—want the strong and durable kind, it will pay you well to call and get our prices.

The wall board we sell is of a superior quality, but our prices are no higher and in some cases lower than you must pay elsewhere for the inferior article.

Call today and let us furnish you with an estimate for supplying your requirements.

Fennell & Chandler

Victoria Row

Midsummer Sale In Footwear

Ladies' White Suede Boots, Pumps and Button Oxfords at 40 p. c. discount.
Women's Colored Canvas Oxfords \$1.85 for \$1.00 also White Canvas Colonial Pumps at 25 p. c. off.
Women's Tan Button and Laced Boots (good year) \$3.75 for \$2.19.
Women's Dongola Patent and Dongola Blucher Oxfords \$2.10 for \$1.49.
A lot of Men's Boots Tan and Black \$6.00 now \$4.50—\$5.00 now \$4.00—\$4.50 now \$3.50.
Men's Split Plow Boots \$1.50, suitable for Haying and Harvest.
Men's Oxfords Tan and Black \$4.00 to \$5.00 now \$2.49.
An assorted lot of Childs' Canvas Shoes, Sandals and Slippers at 50c.
Be prompt and you'll be the gainer.

G OFF BROS.

128 Richmond Street