

# S. A. McDonald

The Island's Leading Store

WE'RE EXPERTS AT TAILORING



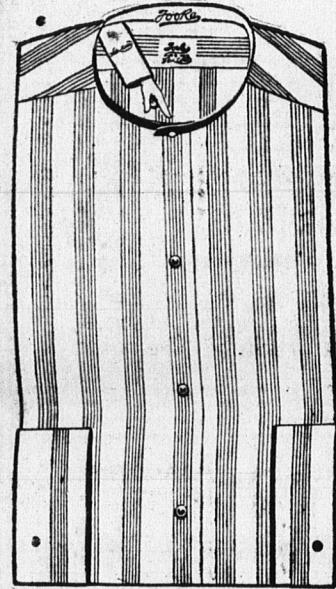
## Suits Made to Order for \$15.00

It affords us great pleasure to be able to announce that we are now prepared to make suits to order for \$15. Leave your measure with us and if you are not satisfied with the suit when finished we will refund your money—Could any proposition be more reasonable? As these suits are sold at a very small margin of profit a deposit of \$5.00 must be paid when order is taken,—balance paid on delivery of suit,—ten days from date of order. We believe, in introducing this, we are supplying a demand for custom tailoring at popular prices;—you choose \$15.00 no more, no less;—Scotch tweeds, Canadian tweeds and English worsted serges at \$15.00.

## S. A. McDONALD

### Shirts

50c to \$4.



No matter how particular. If it is a work shirt, dress shirt, outing shirt, shirt for everybody and every occasion we have it. A big SHIRT TALE to tell you now;—the best assortment yet; a 11 prices all sizes, all colors. Please let us show you some of the latest arrivals direct from the factory to us at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$4.00.

### Brotherhood Overalls

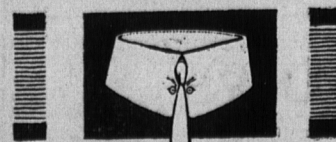
Union Made \$2.50 per Suit

This is an exceptionally good overall, made by Union labor, worn by nearly every railroad man in the United States. Since opening a branch factory in Canada we are able to sell it at the same price as on the American side,—\$2.50 per suit, finished with elastic back and braces, detachable buttons, overstitched lap seams, seven pockets in pants and four in jacket. The manufacturers have instructed us to replace every complaint with a new pair. Our own guarantee goes behind them also. Other lines, good strong, well-made overalls at 65c, 85c and \$1.00 per pair.



## Wool Wanted

From every Farmer on P. E. I. Bring your wool here highest price in Cash or Trade.



Soft Collars 15c and 20c

# Goffe SOFT COLLARS

Just the most comfortable thing for this weather at left hand counter front of store.

# Charlottetown Guardian

Advertising Phone ..... 132-3  
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SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915.

### GRITS' FORLORN WAIL

That the Grits are down-and-out, with no policy, no leader and no following, except probably a disgruntled temporary exciseman and suchlike, is quite evident from the exhibition being made by the Patriot in general. Again and again the Patriot has announced that it has no criticism or comment to offer on the local Government's administration. It is quite satisfied with the expenditures and will not guarantee that there will be a single cent reduction in any department were the Grits returned to power. It is very satisfactory to have such a spirit manifested in an opposition journal; it shows that the Government has satisfied everybody and that there will be no controversial questions to come before the electorate when the Government appeals to the country. The only opposition likely to be offered will be that engineered for personal motives by the Patriot machine, which has succeeded in thrusting candidates from Charlottetown and Summerside on unwilling country constituencies. The feeling against the Patriot machine both in Prince County and Queen's County is intense, the more especially as the Patriot has no policy or no argument to advance in support of its nominees.

The Patriot has just one cry to echo, and it is an hereditary one, initiated in 1873 by the late Hon. Peter Sinclair, father of the present Grit candidate for Queen's. In a letter to the late Mr Lawson of the now defunct Progress, Mr Sinclair said the Grit policy was to "dash away, levy taxation, and to blame their political opponents for the results of their actions." The Patriot reiterates this with an assurance that is amusing, but we should imagine that it is a poor policy to resurrect at this particular juncture. The Hon. J. C. Pope scoured Mr Sinclair and his colleagues with whips of scorpions, which are equally applicable to the Patriot and its friends of to-day. "If ever there were dishonest and unprincipled men entrusted with the reins of power, it was during the last Liberal administration. Their policy was 'dash away, levy taxation and blame their political opponents for the result of their actions.' Such conduct was surely beneath any right minded, honourable man, and could not be justified in any manner whatever."

The Patriot would like a return to those halcyon days of Grit patronage and maladministration, but it will have to learn by sad experience in the wilds of opposition for many years, that it cannot fool the farmer all the time.

### OUR COUNTRY ROADS

Those who have taken the trouble to plant trees by their roadsides are now having their reward. The trees have donned their summer robes and not only look beautiful themselves, but they give the farm and farm buildings a dressed-up appearance which cannot but add materially to their value.

In no province in Canada could such an improvement be effected as in this province by tree planting. In the first attack upon the forest primeval the one great aim was to strip the land of all the trees, and too well was the aim carried through. There are farms to-day without a single grove, many without a single tree in field or by the roadside. The want is a serious one. In summer the animals seek the shade even of barbed wire fences, the roadsides are bare and desolate looking. A few trees planted yearly would in a very short time overcome this great want and the effect would be to improve the general appearance of the province as well as enhance the value of the farms.

People travelling through the most prosperous sections of Ontario invariably expatiate on the delightful country roads, miles of nicely shaded avenues, cool, picturesque and well kept, giving the whole landscape a prosperous, happy and permanently settled appearance.

This province of ours with its splendid advantages in soil and climate could, with a little care on the part of our farmers, make roads for itself which would be talked about by visitors and taken a pride in by our people. There are many such sections of roads now, thanks to the foresight of progressive and thrifty men. As a result of their efforts the communities thus favoured are more prosperous, the farms more valuable, their products more sought after than those in localities which are lacking in these little alterations.

It should not be forgotten that we go largely by communities; that the value of a farm and even the quality of farm products are measured very generally by the reputation of the whole community. The question is forever being asked: "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" We have our Nazareths, and although, as in the original instance, we may be mistaken as to the good that is possible, the fact remains that reputation counts and that we do not go to the Nazareths for any good thing.

A few leaders in any community may set the pace for the whole. If one or two farmers were to clean up their roadsides, plant yearly as many trees as possible (our native birch, maple and beech, which can be had for the trouble of digging, are as good as any) their neighbours would soon follow the good example, and in a few years our roads and roadsides would be one of the attractions of the Garden of the Gulf.

### UNTIMELY COMPLAINT

It is difficult to understand the attitude of the United States in the present crisis with Germany. The official attitude appears to be firm, unyielding and strictly up-to-date, unofficially and quite generally it would appear as if the nation were either scared into actual panic or, perhaps, knowing the latent strength of the United States, Germany was being lured to her doom by a preference of weakness and unpreparedness.

Evening Post, gives his views on "The Military and Naval Defences of the United States; what they are and what they should be." If the article is read—and believed—in Germany, or if Count Bernstorff cables a report of it home, it is quite reasonable to expect that the German War Office will not worry much over the American note that has recently been forwarded. They will conclude that the entry of the United States into the war would have but little effect.

"The limit of the regular army now permitted by law," says Mr. Taft, "is one hundred thousand men, which includes not only the coast artillery but four thousand Philippine officers by Americans and fit to do duty only in the Islands. Then on June 30, 1914, the Regular Army consisted of 4,701 officers and 87,781 men. Of these 768 officers and 17,901 men belong to the coast artillery; and 1,008 officers and 18,434 men belong to the staff and non-combatant branches of the army. This leaves a mobile army of 2,935 officers and 51,446 men." With Mexico and Germany bristling up, and the Japs casting eyes on the Pacific coast this certainly is not promising, if Mr. Taft is to be taken seriously.

"The Board of Army officers appointed to report on a proper organization of our third line of defence, estimated that we should need roughly an army of 500,000 men," continued Mr. Taft. "We have small arms enough for an army of half a million men and ammunition enough. How could we raise the remaining 300,000 men of our third-line of defence? Some effort was made in the second Congress of the last Administration to provide for a reserve of men trained in the regular service. It has proved an entire failure and has attracted not more men than enough to furnish a dinner company for Congressman Gardner."

Mr. Taft recommends an increase in the number of coast defences, a better equipment in guns—and an International League of Peace. Leagues of peace, and resolutions advocating peace would, we fear, afford little protection for the United States, if Germany should get an opportunity to send some of her pirates across the Atlantic.

Why this confession of weakness at this particular time? If ever the United States needed a good, stiff backbone it is now, and this parading of unpreparedness can do only harm.

The United States is, in men and material resources, one of the most powerful countries in the world and if the occasion arises she will show both her power and her resources. Her army is small but the resources from which she can build up an army are great. She has a population of over a hundred millions. Canada has a population of less than eight millions. Last year the Canadian Permanent Force consisted of 3,520 men and the active militia of 73,900. That was before the war. To-day we have between 60,000 and 70,000 men in active service and thousands more are being recruited. If Canada could do this in less than a year, what could not the United States do?

But after all the strength of the United States is in her material resources, in her wealth, in her manufacturing facilities. As an exchange points out, "A few good alliances would be worth more to the United States to-day than all the coast defences, Peace Leagues, and pledges bearing dishonored signatures, ever dreamt of. If the great bully of Europe and the world is held in check to-day it is because all the great powers of Europe are in alliance against her. With the exception of Great Britain which is still supreme upon the sea, not one of them could stand against Germany alone. If the United States has plenty of ammunition and rifles for half a million men, but not nearly enough men to use them and no hope of getting the men, why not send the ammunition and rifles to one of the Allies which has plenty of men, but is short of ammunition and rifles. Why should not the United States Government itself manufacture shells by the million and explosives to charge them, and get the Allies to fire them in defence of civilization in general and the United States in particular?"

### AVOIDING THE WORD "DEFEAT"

Germany is adopting some strange devices to bolster up public opinion at home. For instance after the splendid fighting that made the French troops masters of the whole of the Eparges hill-top, a strategical position of great importance, the German Staff, in order to avoid any acknowledgement of defeat, merely changed the name of the hill. They called some heights, further south, and still in their hands by the name of Eparges! Again, in numbers 5 and 12 of the Gazette des Ardennes, a paper published at Bethel by German authorities, Dunkirk, Bethune, Rouen, Rheims, Epernay, Bar-le-Duc, Pona-Mousson, Nancy, Belfort—and even Paris—are said to be occupied by the German troops! Gross misrepresentations of this kind indicate how worried the German authorities are at the thought of the people and the army getting an inkling of the growing strength of the Allies on French and Belgian soil.

### RIGHTS

La Guerre Sociale, of Paris, has been seized by the French Government for publishing an article entitled "The Right to the Truth," in which the policy of censoring and concealing war news was attacked. The editor should now be a wiser, if sadder, man, after having been forcibly reminded that in time of war there must be suppression, and that military necessity must have the first consideration.

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

**CHILDREN AT HOME.**

**WEEDS AND DEEDS.**  
By Pauline Frances Camp.

A naughty little weed, one day,  
Poked up its tiny head.  
Tomorrow I will pull you up,  
Old Mr. Weed, I said.  
But I put off the doing, till  
When next I passed that way  
The hateful thing had spread abroad,  
And laughed at my dismay.

A naughty little thought, one day,  
Popped right into my mind,  
Oho, I cried, I'll put you out  
Tomorrow, you will find!  
But once again I put it off,  
Till, like the little weed,  
The ugly thing sprang up apace,  
And grew into a deed!

So boys and girls, heed what I say,  
And learn it with your sums;  
Don't put off till tomorrow,  
For tomorrow never comes,  
To-day pull up the little weeds,  
The naughty thoughts subdue,  
Or they may take the reins themselves.

This Store will be closed every Monday after noon from 1 P. M. beginning June 14th, till Monday September 6th.

JAMES PATON & CO.

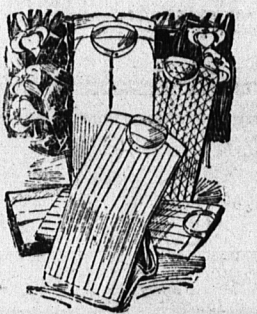
## Paton's Week-End Specials

Men's Suits, sizes 36 to 42 \$7.50.  
Men's \$10.00 and 13.50 Suits  
Boy's Suits \$3.49 Worth Double  
Ladies' Blouses 98c worth \$1.50.  
Ladies' Outing Hats \$1.25 value 1.00  
Silk Boot Hose 25c and 50c. 65c Cashmere Hose for 50cts.

Men's Shirts 49c.  
White Wash Skirts \$1.25  
Special Sale of Skirts \$2.50  
Silk Gloves 75c, 65c and \$1.25  
Special Showing of Ladies' Neckwear very newest.

Buy your week-end needs in Dry Goods at PATON'S and save money.

### A Big Special Negligee Shirt



A choice and up-to-date selection in the newest stripes in Men's Negligee Shirts. These shirts are made from fine shirting material, cuffs attached, cushion neck band seams doubled stitched about a dozen patterns to choose from, sizes 14 to 16 1-2, this is by far the best shirt bargain we have ever offered, regular 75c value special 49c Friday and Saturday.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE

## PATON'S

### Always Be Prepared

It's the only Safeguard

Carry Insurance against every contingency with

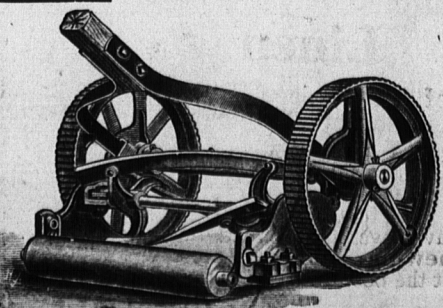


### Hyndman & Co., Ltd.

Established in 1876  
61 Queen Street Charlottetown  
The Oldest Insurance Agency in the Province.

### Our Lawn Mowers are Made to Mow

Our Lawn Mowers are the modern kinds, equipped with the best bearings and all improvements. They are light and rapid in operation, cut close and require sharpening seldom in a whole season, even though they are much in use.



The lawn mowers we are now showing are the best grass cutters at the price, your money will buy—get one, it is bound to satisfy you. Prices range from \$4.00 up.

### Fennell & Chandler Victoria Row

## What We Want

We want all the Ladies interested in stylish footwear to see our splendid range of Poms priced from

\$2.00 to \$4.50

Call and see what great values we have for \$2.25 and \$2.50, no need of wearing heavy boots this summer when you can buy Poms so reasonable.

## GOFF BROS.

Just arrived MILITARY BOOTS with Sand Grey and Blue Tops, prices \$2.75 and \$4.50