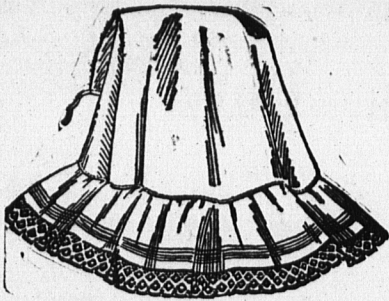


# S. A. McDonald

The Island's Leading Store

## White Goods Sale 20 p. c. Dis.

We have planned to make this the biggest White Sale in the history of our business. The goods were imported direct from the largest white goods factory in Canada. We save you the middle men's profit, also a special discount of 20 per cent during the great white sale. This sale begins today and will last for one week.



### Underskirts 20 p. c. dis.

made from extra fine cotton, embroidery flouncing, with dust ruffles, finished with lace insertion at 1.35, 1.50, 1.65, 1.85, 1.98, 2.00, 2.25 and 2.75—20 per cent off these prices during the white sale.

### Infants' Robes 20 p. c. dis

made from extra fine quality white Lawn, trimmed with embroidery and insertion at 65c, 80c, \$1.20, 1.65 and 2.10—20 per cent discount during the white sale.



### Childrens' Dresses 20 p. c. dis.

Embroidered and trimmed with lace insertion, to fit sizes from 3 to 14 years at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.25, 2.75, 3.25, 3.50 and 3.90—20 per cent discount during the white sale.



### Ladies' Nighties 20 p. c. dis.

Slip-over style, short sleeves, finished with lace insertion, embroidered yoke at 80c, 98c, \$1.20 to 2.75; others fastened in front with embroidery trimmings at 98c, \$1.20, 1.35, 1.50, 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75.

### Ladies' Drawers 20 p. c. dis.

opened and closed, finished with embroidery frills at 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c to \$1.30—20 per cent off during the white sale.

### Corset Covers 20 p. c. dis.

Finished with all-over embroidery made from dainty white lawn at 60c, 75c and 80c; others with lace yokes fine quality of lawn at 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c—all sizes—20 per cent during the white sale.

### Underskirts 20 p. c. dis.

Finished with embroidery flouncing and dust ruffles, 2 1/2 yds. wide; other styles with lace insertion at \$1.50, 1.65, 1.85, 1.98, 2.00, 2.25 and 2.75 at 20 per cent discount during the white sale.

**Ladies' Princess Slips, 20 p. c. dis.**—finished with embroidery yokes and flouncing. New fresh goods direct from factory at \$1.86, 1.50, 2.10 and 2.25 at 20 per cent discount during the white sale.

**Children's Underskirts 20 p. c. dis.**—to fit girls from 4 to 14 years. Dainty little white skirts made from fine quality of cotton, with embroidered frills at 35c, 40c, 45c and 55c.

**Misses' Princess Slips, 20 p. c. dis.**—made from fine quality of cotton, trimmed with embroidery and lace—sizes 8 to 16 years at 70c, 85c, 95c, \$1.30, 1.45, 1.50, 1.75 at 20 per cent discount during the white sale.

**Children's Drawers, 20 p. c. dis.**—sizes to fit from 2 to 14 years, prices 30c, 35c and 45c at 20 per cent discount during the white sale.

**Combination Corset Cover and Drawers—20 p. c. dis.**—sizes 34, 36 and 38 at \$1.10, 1.35, 1.45 and 1.98 at 20 per cent discount during the white sale.

**Blouses \$1.50 to 1.75 for \$1.00**—regular values from \$1.50 to 2.00, made from very fine quality of white Lawn, trimmed with lace and embroidery. These are dainty new goods, right up-to-the-minute in style, going on sale now at \$1.00, in sizes from 34 to 42.

**Boy's Wash Shirts 20 p. c. dis.**—all sizes, going on sale during the white sale at 20 per cent discount. Bring your boy and get fitted to the largest and best selected stock of wash suits in the City. These prices are good for one week only.



# THE Charlottetown Guardian

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

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

## PATRIOTIC ORGANISATION

Throughout the province there is an intense desire to do something to help the boys at the front. Judging by the response received to every appeal that is made we believe we are safe in saying that everybody in the province is ready to contribute of their means, great or little, to help on the fight, or to give some measure of comfort to the soldiers. The desire is general, but it needs organisation.

Elsewhere in this issue there is a report of a meeting recently held by the ladies of Montague for the purpose of raising a fund which can be drawn upon, as occasion may suggest, to send something useful to the boys at the front. It will be noted that the owners of the Montague race track have given the ladies the use of their park on the day of their next races, September first, to enable them to raise a fund by providing refreshments or in any way that may suggest itself to the committee. The move on the part of the ladies is a most commendable one, and the spirit of the community is reflected in the generous action of the track owners. It goes without saying that the whole community will co-operate with the committee of ladies in their noble work.

At the meeting held last Wednesday evening at Union Road, Mr Justice Hazard referred to the certainty of another winter campaign and the duty of doing something for the comfort of those who will be called upon to endure the hardships incidental to winter trench warfare.

The point was well taken. We in our comfortable homes, by our comfortable firesides, have little idea of what a winter campaign means. Nor have we any idea of the gratefulness with which some little comfort is received by those who need it sorely. There will be need among the healthy and the robust as they live in the open air; there will be need among the wounded as they are brought back to the hospitals; there will be need during convalescence in the hospitals.

And we who have no real needs that are not instantly supplied; we who in health, in sickness and in death are surrounded by all that can make the path easy for us, surely we can turn aside, occasionally at least, from our money making and our pleasure seeking to send a little comfort, a little cheer, a little help to those who are undergoing such hardships in order that we, and they when they return, may enjoy the blessings of liberty.

We all want to do this for our boys at the front, but unless there is organisation and capable management, nothing practical will be accomplished. There are several organisations throughout the province, some of them hard at work, others preparing for work and possibly others resting after much creditable work already done.

There are several things that should be borne in mind, among them the fact that it requires some time to get parcels to the front; that it requires careful consideration and possibly consultation with the authorities to get the nature of the help should be. The fact that these and other matters will need to be considered carefully emphasises the necessity of getting organised at once. The summer is the most opportune time to get under way and to prepare for winter. The Montague ladies adopted the course they did in order to organise the generous desires of the people in the community. These desires are common to all our people and all that is needed is an organisation to direct them into practical channels. We trust such organisations will spring up all over the province and that as a result our brave boys who are bearing the heavy end of the burden—ours as much as their own—will be made to feel that we are as with them in spirit and that we are ready to do what we can to help them. Let us remember the place "the cup of cold water" occupies in our lives and let us not withhold it.

## WHY UNDERDRAINAGE PAYS

England stands out as one of the countries which have benefited greatly by thorough, systematic drainage; surface and underdrains have been installed according to the requirements. None doubt their efficiency. Many thousands of acres in Canada have also been made fertile and are now producing far more than those lands round about them which required no drainage.

It is obvious to any that low lying lands require some kind of an outlet to carry away surface water—open ditches are all that are required. But the land will not produce maximum crops every season under such conditions, and we know that it is the field which produces every year that gives the profits. Plants require water, but they require a certain amount only. The expression "cold feet" is often used in designating land that is wet and cold, thus causing the crop to look yellow. Under ordinary procedure the surface water is allowed to run off as well as possible and then the surplus water in the soil has to be evaporated before cultivation can commence. Too often sufficient time is not given and the fields are sowed when immediately beneath the surface there is waxy, wet clay to be found. Wherever the horses step there will be, later in the season, a very hard spot which is difficult to plough and creates conditions very suitable for the loss of moisture if a spell of dry weather occurs. Again, the evaporation of the surplus water requires heat; this heat must come from the sun, but instead should be used for warming the soil. The heat from the sun is used for three distinct purposes: (1) heating the surface layers of the soil; (2) heating the sub-soil; (3) evaporating surplus water. The water all passes away as vapor and it is a well known scientific fact that it takes far more heat to raise water to a point where it can be vaporized than to raise it to boiling point. Consequently the soil is bound to be too cold for good germination for too long a period in the spring. No growth takes place until the temperature of the soil reaches 42 degrees F. and every farm crop has an optimum temperature of germination, which is much above 42 degrees. Experiment has proven that after the correct time, according to the general season, for sowing has passed then nearly one bushel of oats per day per acre is lost in yield; it is very easy to lose a few hundred bushels through failure to sow the crop at the proper time. Very often if the spring is favourable for early sowing late rains cause the land to become wet and soggy and the crops turn pale, which means loss. It is of very great importance that the farmer create conditions which will be most suitable for the maximum growth of crops. We know that our ordinary crops require from 18 to 23 inches of water during their season and too much at any one time is detrimental. We cannot afford to allow the water to

be evaporated because of the great loss of heat. The term porous soil is a common one and has reference to those soils that have a free water passage through them in a downward direction. The heavy clays and some others due to various conditions do not allow a ready passage to a sufficient depth in order that the crop may thrive. Artificial means must be resorted to in such cases.

We must bear in mind that any and every soil is exactly like a quantity of marbles—that is, it is made up of distinct particles, but of different sizes; the clays are much finer than the sand and the freedom of the water passage depends entirely upon the size of the soil particles. There is, however, a substance in clays which cause them to stick and be bound together, but this influence can be overcome by the frost or drainage and proper cultivation. The particles of clay should cling together in large numbers, causing a more pebbly or foamy appearance. The correct texture for clay can never be had unless under-drainage is resorted to; surface drains are not sufficient. Gravitation causes the water to work down. Where drains are put in, the soil nearest them becomes drier than that more distant—water in the soil naturally tries to keep a level and a little from a distance enters the dry zone and in this way the water sinks laterally and down until the drain is reached. This influence reaches many yards on either side of the drain depending upon the depth of the drain and the tenacity of the soil. In fields where the drains are too far apart dry stretches will be seen above them and between them the land will still be wet on the surface.

Some say that it is possible to drain a field too dry—such a thing is an absolute impossibility when following drainage in the ordinary way. Some claim that plant food is drained away—this also can be discarded. We must remember that no growth will take place in a soil where there is "free" water or water between the soil particles—such is a detriment. The water required for crop growth is held around each soil particle in the condition of a film and no system of underdrains will carry that away—in fact scientific experiments have showed that considering the entire season they enhance the amount of such moisture.

## GERMANISM

As might have been expected, the Germans, with righteous German indignation, deny the truth of the findings of the Bryce Commission with reference to the outrages in Belgium. The Imperial German Government has issued a book of 332 pages in refutation of the charges which were proved to the hilt by the Bryce Commission, and the arguments used are so German in their character as to make it utterly incomprehensible to the Anglo-Saxon mind, which, fortunately, has not been trained to think German.

The great crime in German eyes, of course, is to offer resistance to German authority. Belgian resistance is set down as armed turbulence, justifying all the cruelties that the German soldiery were guilty of. Here is a sample of Germanism from the book:

"Right on the heels of the outbreak of the present war a turbulent insurrection broke forth in Belgium against the German troops. This was in flagrant violation of international law and brought the heaviest penalties on the Belgian land and people.

"This struggle on the part of a mob, which was inflamed by the most savage passions raged during the whole advance of the German army through Belgium."

The German mind could not associate any "flagrant violation of international law" with the invasion of a neutral country by a German army, nor could it conceive of Belgians or any other people raising any objection to such an invasion. When the Belgians resisted they were "mobs" and, in retaliation, women were murdered and outraged, and the innocent of all classes were subjected to the most inhuman cruelties.

It seems also that the small detachments of Belgian troops did not choose to directly and helplessly expose themselves always to the open attack of the overwhelming armies of the Kaiser:—

"For the Belgian volunteers made a practice of not carrying their weapons openly and throughout paid no attention to the laws and usages of war. It has been made clear by irrefutable testimony that in a whole series of instances German troops were eyed with apparent cordiality by the Belgian civilian population when the troops were entering a town. Later, when darkness had set in or the moment was otherwise favourable, German soldiers were surprised by an armed attack.

The German defence also says: "This attempt to twist the facts in the case into the exact opposite of the truth has utterly failed. The German army is accustomed to make war on hostile armies, not on peaceful inhabitants. The irrefragable fact that from the very first a defensive battle was forced upon the German troops in Belgium, as a matter of their self-preservation, cannot be refuted by any investigations of any commission whatsoever."

"From the very first a defensive battle was forced upon the German troops in Belgium as a matter of their self-preservation" is good and thoroughly German. What brought the Germans into Belgium? The "gail" of this charge is so utterly foreign to any idea of fairness outside of Germany that it needs only to be mentioned to show its absolute Germanism.

The destruction of Louvain and Dinant are defended on the ground that civilians attacked the German soldiers. Even if this latter were the case the punishment was severe out of all proportion to the offence.

And, as an exchange remarks, when a peaceful, innocent, unoffending civilian population found these myriads of "blonde beasts" ravaging their country were they bound to observe towards them the findings of a Geneva convention or a Hague conference?

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

SOME RESOLUTIONS  
(I intend to keep)  
To improve my health for  
on that everything depends.

To increase my energy  
for my plans cannot succeed  
without it.

To get money only for the  
purpose of living and giving

To profit now by past  
failures.

To defend the reputation  
of those who are slandered  
—in their absence.

To be honest in thought  
and deed.

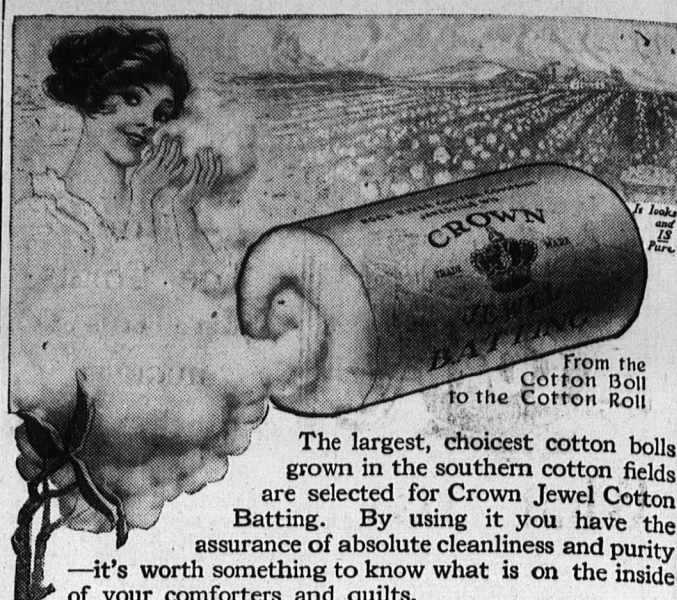
To be not only just but  
generous.

To refrain from intemperate

ing liquor and to show people  
that it is the greatest  
single enemy of the human  
race.

To think of men and women  
as my Brothers and of  
God as our Father and of all  
created things as my kindred  
and fellow mortals.

To understand that life is  
love and loveliness.  
M T SHEAHAN



## CROWN JEWEL COTTON BATTING

Crown Jewel Cotton Batting is made only from the most select long fibre cotton, thoroughly purified of all dust and odors. It is the softest, the sweetest and the cleanest cotton batting you can buy. Unlike ordinary short fibre cotton, no bleaching is necessary, as Crown Jewel Batting is naturally snow-white and does not require chemicals to whiten it. Use Crown Jewel Cotton Batting and your bed covering will be lighter yet warmer and more comfortable than if made from heavy bleached short fibre or shoddy cotton. Crown Jewel Batting needs no sewing or stitching together, because the long fibre cotton is strong enough to prevent separating, knotting or bunching. Call and we will tell you more about "Crown Jewel".

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LIMITED.

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GOFF BROS.  
The Shoe Store  
When out shopping come in and look over our Bargain Tables