

It is not possible to estimate the value to a community of such a series of entertainments and lectures as is in progress in this city this week. Chautauqua has become a household word throughout the American continent; it stands for the best in literature, in music, in entertainment, in education, in morals. Its staff in every department is made up of the best available and the patronage accorded to it is the measure of the community's appreciation of high class work. It is gratifying to note that Charlottetown's appreciation measured up to the full capacity of the commodious tent provided for the occasion.

Chautauqua differs from all other visiting companies in that it is all high class, all an appeal to the intellectual whether in entertainment or in education. There are no blanks, no wasted sessions—not even wasted minutes. Any one of the performances is the best of its class.

A week of such afternoons and evenings as are being taken full advantage of by our citizens cannot fail to have an uplifting effect upon the community. They teach appreciation of the best, raise the standard of taste, show by the agreeable contrast the difference between best and mediocre, between artistic merit and unartistic trash. The pity of it is that such feasts are possible only once a year, but it is gratifying to feel assured that for the future the yearly feast is assured. The inclusion of Summerside this year in the circuit is also very gratifying. It widens the circle, places the feast within reach of more people and by so much increases the taste for better entertainment.

Chautauqua is a school. What have we benefited from the two sessions held here? That remains to be seen. We have much talent in Charlottetown, more than the ordinary proportion of musical talent, much undeveloped histrionic talent, many intellectual men and women. Yet we have no literary society in which men and women can exchange views on things literary; we have no dramatic organization; we have no philharmonic society in which music-loving men and women could enjoy an occasional musicale or cultivate acquaintance with the musical world. All these are possible to us; we have the material, the talent, the appreciation. And we had such organizations once upon a time. Are we too much immersed in chasing dollars to devote some time to the cultivation of our better selves? The general hunger for intellectual enjoyment is evidenced by the attendance at all the Chautauqua meetings. Why not cater to it on our own account, and take our yearly lessons from Chautauqua when it comes? Who will give a start along this or these lines?

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN THE WAR.

The Canadian Associated Publishers of Montreal and Ottawa, one of the most substantial publishing houses in Canada, has undertaken the task of recording, in a unique way, Canada's effort in the war. The purpose is to publish in book form the organized and individual effort of every section of the dominion, giving a biography and photograph of every individual Canadian soldier. In the larger provinces the work will be undertaken in sections so as to ensure completeness. In Prince Edward Island the whole will be included in one book of about 600 pages, independent entirely from those of the other provinces. The intention is to give the name, rank, biography, military record, parentage, etc., and a photograph of every man who enlisted in the province, and of every native of the province who enlisted elsewhere. The book will embrace a concise history of the Island's whole effort in the war, including the officers and contributions of the various organizations, etc., etc.

Agents are now being appointed to thoroughly canvass the whole province and it is earnestly hoped that every assistance will be given them so that not one name shall be omitted and that a photograph and record of every Island soldier shall thus be permanently preserved. This book will constitute a lasting memorial of the part played by Prince Edward Island in the world's greatest war and a fitting tribute to the "unreturning brave." We therefore bespeak for the canvassers the hearty and sympathetic co-operation of the parents and friends of the soldiers returned and unreturning, and of the returned soldiers themselves, in order that the history shall be worthy of the part taken by our province in what will for all time to come be the central page in the history of the world.

A MATTER OF CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY.

The general strike is class terrorism. Success in a single case would encourage the leaders and give them great prestige. Each city where the experiment is made has, therefore, a large responsibility in the defence of democracy.—New York Tribune.

DRIFTING POLITICIANS.

Both political parties in the Dominion are at present experiencing their full share of the difficulties of "Reconstruction on a Peace Footing," for the old-line so-called Laurier Liberals, there is the necessity of finding a new leader and of formulating a permanent platform on which to stand while the Unionist Coalition is in an equally perplexing quandary, its raison d'etre having vanished with the war.—Quebec Chronicle.

HINTS FOR The Motorist BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

BATTERY CHARGING QUESTION



L. E. W. asks: Is there any arrangement in a starting and lighting system, which stops the current from entering the battery when the latter is fully charged or does the current keep on going into it whether it is needed or not?

Answer: Formerly there was one system which comprised a recording current meter, arranged to disconnect the battery from the generator after a certain amount of current in excess of that taken out had been sent into the battery, but neither this nor any similar arrangement is at present being installed upon cars so far as we know. The almost universal practice is to keep the battery under charge so long as the generator is running above a certain rather low speed, but by adjustment of the generator's charging rate it is possible to so nearly balance the output as to prevent excessive over-charging.

FOCUSING HEADLIGHTS



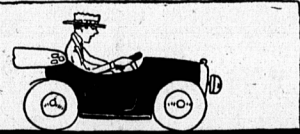
C. W. writes: My headlights do not illuminate the road evenly. How can this be corrected?

Answer: Probably the bulbs are not correctly focused in their reflectors, that is they require to be drawn back or forward slightly. You will find means for doing this. If you have anti-glare lenses on, these should be removed and each bulb should be adjusted back and forth until, when you are looking straight at the front of the lamp, all parts of the reflector show a uniform glare. This will be found to be a nearly correct setting. If the reflector shows dark and light patches, you will not get an even illumination. Some people prefer to run the car up near to the wall of a white building and adjust the bulb positions until both lamps throw perfectly uniform bright spots upon it.

STARTING ON SECOND GEAR

W. G. asks: Is it always necessary in starting a car, to engage low speed, and then middle speed, before going into high gear? Some people find start on second and then throw directly into high.

Answer: It is not absolutely necessary. On perfectly level, smooth going and on slight downgrades, especially if the clutch is very gradual in its action, there is no harm in starting on second gear. If a car is standing upon a grade, down which it will move of its own weight, it is perfectly proper to throw directly into "high." On up grades on heavy roads, low gear should always be used at starting and, as a general rule, it is good practice to "go through" all the gears, unless the car will start into motion without the application of power, when the brakes are released.



Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

A SEASIDE THOUGHT

(By F. M. N.)

We only see a little of the Ocean, A few miles' distance from the rocky shore; But oh! out there, beyond—beyond our eyes' horizon, There's more! there's more!

We only see a little of God's Loving! A few sweet treasures from his mighty store; But oh! out there, beyond—beyond our Life's Horizon, There's more! there's more!

The above lines bring to mind the beautiful words of the Psalmist as found in Ps. 107:23-31, as follows: They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters.

These see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. For he commandeth, and raiseth the stormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof.

They mount up to heaven, they go down again to the depths; their soul is melted because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end.

Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still.

Then are they glad because they have quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven.

Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!

Germany's Rejection of Peace Overtures Made in 1917 Criticised by Erzberger

BERLIN, Friday, July 25.—Peace overtures to Germany by Great Britain and France were made through the Vatican in August, 1917, according to a declaration of Matthias Erzberger, vice-premier and minister of finance in the German National Assembly. These overtures, he added, were rejected by Germany.

Monsignor Pacelli, Papal Nuncio to Munich, on August 13, 1917, addressed a note to Imperial Chancellor Michaelis enclosing a telegram from the British minister at the Vatican to Papal secretary of state, to which the French Government assented. The British note, Herr Erzberger explained, asked for a German declaration for Belgium, independence, and compensation, and inquired as to what guarantees Germany would need for herself.

Chancellor Michaelis did not answer this note for four weeks; then, on September 24, he wrote that the situation for giving such a declaration was not yet sufficiently clear. Herr Erzberger promised more important revelations within a few days.

The Papal Note.

Mgr. Pacelli's note said: "I have the honor, herewith, to transmit to Your Excellency a copy of a telegram which His Excellency, the King of England's minister at the Vatican, has handed to the Cardinal secretary of state. The French government gave its assent to the statements made in the aforementioned telegram, and His Eminence is earnestly active to continue efforts for the speedy attainment of a just and lasting peace, such as the imperial government has shown a conciliatory readiness to accept."

"Your Excellency's attention is particularly drawn to the point in the telegram relative to Belgium, with a view to obtaining, firstly, a positive declaration regarding the imperial government's intentions with regard to Belgium's complete independence, and compensation for damage caused Belgium through the war; secondly, a definite statement of guarantees for Germany's independence, which Germany desires."

If this declaration has a satisfactory effect, His Eminence thinks an important step will have been taken towards the further development of negotiations. As a matter of fact the minister of Great Britain has already informed his government that the Holy See will reply to the communications made in the telegram as soon as it has received the imperial government's reply.

"It may be permitted, for my part, to give expression to my firm conviction that by using your influence in all highest quarters of office, Your Excellency will gain the eternal thanks to the Fatherland and the whole of humanity, if a conciliatory reply can be obtained which can open up the opening of peace negotiations."

Herr Erzberger said that the government has asked permission to publish the contents of the British dispatch, but that such permission has not yet been received.

The reading of the note caused a great sensation in the assembly. In commenting, Herr Erzberger said: "In 1916, President Wilson used every effort to bring about peace, but President Wilson's peace work was sabotaged by the unrestricted submarine warfare, and at least an honorable peace could have been brought about, but a fight with the military party, both times, prevented it."

"At the end of September, I was in Munich. The Papan Nuncio came to me, and with tears in his eyes, said: 'Now everything is lost, and for your poor Fatherland.'"

"The collapse of Germany, continued Herr Erzberger, was not brought about by revolution, but by madness of the country's political and military authority, by lack of political insight, the Conservatives and the supreme army command. They intimidated and terrorized the German people and are still pursuing these aims. We had to accept a peace of violence because that was the only way out."

"We have undertaken the responsibility of their misdeeds; if they wash their hands in innocence a hundred times, with loud 'no's' they will not free themselves, of their guilt, either before us, before history, or their own consciences."

Herr Erzberger concluded by pointing out the danger of revolution menacing the whole of Europe. Five mon arches have been dethroned in this war, with the greatest ease, and there was every likelihood of this example becoming contagious. Statesmen who were not blind or dumb, must see the darkness of the people, must hear the angry grumble from the masses, and must take this factor into account.

Michaelis Denies Responsibility

BERLIN, July 27. (By the A.P.)—George Michaelis, the former Imperial Chancellor, in a lengthy declaration published by the Tagesische Rundschau, disclaims responsibility for refusal of peace overtures in 1917 attributed by him by Matthias Erzberger, vice-president, speaking in the National Assembly Friday.

Dr. Michaelis, in his present statement, says that the proposals were laid before him early in September, not August, and that he discussed them with Dr. Von Kuehlmann, who was foreign minister at the time. Later he requested the emperor to hold a crown council in the presence of the supreme army and navy authorities. This was held on September 11 and the result of the conference, he says, was summed up by the emperor in the following written memorandum: "The annexation of Belgium is dubious. Belgium could be restored. The Flanders coast, it is true, is very important and Zebrugge must not fall into the hands of the British. But the Belgian coast could not be held."

"The close economic position of Belgium with Germany must be brought about. Belgium has the greatest interest in this."

The former Chancellor explains that he arranged with Von Kuehlmann to make soundings, through a suitable person, to indicate in accordance with the Crown Council's decision that recognition of Germany's economic war, and no indemnity, Great secret was necessary and it was considered inadvisable to negotiate through the Vatican, because that might have rendered an indiscretion by Erzberger possible.

In conclusion, Dr. Michaelis said: "I did my utmost, and if the plans failed, it was due to the fact our enemy was unwilling."

General Ludendorff, former first quartermaster general, is also out with a declaration in the Berlin Zeitung, in which he denies that he knew of the papal letter or the reply of Dr. Michaelis, until disclosed by Herr Erzberger. He learned, he says, from other sources in August that Great Britain was willing to talk peace, and mentions the council of September 11. He adds that a decision was reached, but does not mention what it was.

The conservative papers say that the conservatives had many conferences with papal delegates, but that negotiations were futile because the Entente refused peace until Germany admitted her war guilt. Before the assembly at Weimar, the socialist deputy, Herr Wells, said he was authorized by President Erbert to say that he first learned of the British peace feeler through the Erzberger speech.

BUTTERMILK MAY BE PROVED TO BE BOOZE.

Baltimore, July 28.—"Down with buttermilk." This may be the next cry. Under certain conditions of fermentation buttermilk develops an unlawful alcoholic content. This little secret has been known to the wise ones since July 1, but some of them were not wise enough to keep the secret.

Joseph Christie W. Fraser, professor of analytical chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University, admitted today the dire alcoholic possibilities of buttermilk. Evidently the "buttermilk out" was unknown to him, for he talked about its possibilities freely. In its proper place it is nutritious, delicious and nourishing, but it can be abused.

"Under certain conditions buttermilk could be made to develop an alcoholic content," said Dr. Fraser, "but I have grave doubts as to its palatability. If urged to ferment, there is no reason why it should not take unto itself a kick" to which it has no lawful right, but the matter is not to be taken too seriously."

The anti-saloon leaguers feel otherwise. "We are not gunning for whiskey or beer or wine or any particular individual kind of booze," said Supt. Crabbe today. "We are on the trail of Mr. Barleycorn, no matter what form he may assume. His various disguises mean nothing to us. If it is proved that buttermilk contains an unlawful percentage of alcohol then we are as much the enemy of buttermilk as we are the enemy of whiskey. There are few distinctions in our point of view. To use booze is booze, and that's all there is to it."

BACHELORS TOO NUMEROUS IN CANADA.

Toronto, July 28.—"If we are to have a prosperous Canada in the future we must not have half a million bachelors in the land," said Commissioner of the Census.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Signed the Treaty that Ended the War

Best by Test For Sale by

G. H. TAYLOR JEWELER The Store for Waltham Watches

Now Is the time of year to put in your next winter's COAL SUPPLY We have in stock the VERY BEST QUALITY in all kinds suitable for domestic or steam purposes. Secure our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We give PROMPT SERVICE, good quality and strict personal attention to all orders, large or small. PHONE--176 AYLWARD AND DEEGAN

Commissioner W. J. Richards of the Salvation Army, in the course of an interview, said the Commissioner has just returned from a visit to England and the war zone, and was discussing the possibilities as to immigration. He said the Salvation Army was waiting for the government to say the word, and they would start an immigration movement. They aimed chiefly at getting men on the land, but it was possible that they would also bring out some war widows later on. "There are nearly half a million more males in Canada than females, and we must provide every one with a wife. Think of the effect in fifteen years' time," said the Commissioner.

Important Announcement

Our monster 60 day Sale of Sample Shoes has been a Wonderful SUCCESS, and we have therefore decided to continue in the Shoe Business in Charlottetown PERMANENTLY, and take this opportunity of thanking OUR MANY friends and Customers for their patronage during the past two months, and solicit a continuance of same.

Our Aim

Will be to give satisfaction in every way, and sell only THE BEST GOODS OBTAINABLE, at a reasonable COST TO YOU.

We are Advised on Good Authority

That the prices of Boots and Shoes will be much higher than heretofore, and we would suggest that you therefore take advantage of our present REASONABLE PRICES.

B. ROY HOLMAN

Riley Building Queen St. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Opposite Prowse Bros Ltd.

Just Arrived Six Carloads Carriages

Containing CANADA, McLAUGHLIN and DOMINION

Wire wheel, cushion tire jobs in stick or auto seats. Arch axle, wood wheel; cushion tire jobs in stick or auto seats. Steel tire jobs in arch and straight axles, stick or auto seats.

3-4 and standard buggies—Concords, Democrats, Road Carts, etc., all of which we are selling at specially low prices for cash, or on easy terms to suit customers. CALL EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

A. HORNE & COMPANY

7395-7-31MthsFrIdE.

LADIES' This is White Footwear Season Get Yours at GOFFS WHY?

BECAUSE they have the nicest and best boot for \$3.50 and while this line lasts they are from now on subject to a discount of fifty cents a pair. BECAUSE they have a nice line also at \$1.98 a pair. BECAUSE they have Oxfords and Pumps from \$1.25 to \$5.00 a pair. Children's white strap slippers for 59, 69, 79 cents etc., etc.

Don't forget that we have just received some of the latest lasts and colors in Bradon, Banker, Astoria, Murray-made, etc., etc. SPECIAL BARGAIN A sample lot of Ladies pumps size 4 high heels combination of patent and brown Worth over \$5.00 for \$2.25

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALL KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE