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The superb Anso—best for all scenes, at all times, in all weathers. The amateur camera of professional quality. Priced from \$2.00 up. See the various models here. We also have Anso Film and Cyko Paper.
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Wear This Patriotic Badge
and help the Island Patriotic Fund. Price 10c each. Proceeds to be given to The Island Patriotic Fund.
Charlottetown Guardian
1278-6-3-MET.

A HERO'S CHOICE
The Salvation Army's social report, entitled "Deeds of Love and Courage," gives excellent stories. One of the best is that of "Two Heroes." A sailor who entered the Salvation Army Hall at Sheerness, Eng., gave his experience as follows:
"I was on the (one of the cruisers torpedoed in the North Sea), when she sank. I and another member of the crew, a Salvationist, had been swimming about in the water for two hours or more and were almost exhausted, when just as we were about to give up we saw a piece of spar. We made for it and took hold. But alas! it was not big enough to keep us both afloat. We looked at each other. For a time one took hold while the other swam, and then they changed over. "We kept this up for a bit, but it was evident we were getting weaker. Neither of us spoke for a while, and then presently the Salvationist said, "Mate, death means life to me. You are not converted. You hold on to the spar and I will save myself. I'll let go, Good bye."
"And he let go and went down."

How to Wash Coruroy
Now that coruroy sport suits, coats and hats are so much worn, a word as to washing them successfully may be of help. Make a suds of white soap and lukewarm water and dip the garment into it, squeezing it up and down time and again until the dirt is all removed. Hold a skirt by the waist band in doing this, and crasp a coat by the collar band, keeping the coruroy stripes vertical in the process. Then rinse the garment in clear lukewarm water, squeezing it up and down until the soap is all removed. Never wring coruroy. Hang it upon the line and let it drip dry. When all the water has dripped from it and it has commenced to dry, take it from the line and snap it every now and then. Place a heavy crash towel across the line so that the mark of the line will not show. If this method is followed the pile of the coruroy will come up and the garment will look like new.

Piles
That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases. To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.
Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
1st Washington 8, Chicago 6.
2nd Washington 6, Chicago 3.
New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland Postponed rain.
NATIONAL.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 2, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 3, New York 2.
FEDERAL.
Buffalo 4, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 5, Baltimore 1, Brooklyn, Chicago, Newark, Kansas City postponed rain.
INTERNATIONAL.
Buffalo 4, Providence 7.
Toronto 8, Richmond 5.
Rochester, Jersey City called end 4th rain.
Montreal 10, Harrisburg 8.
Montreal 13, Harrisburg 6.
(Special to the Guardian.)
S. JOHN, N.B., Aug. 8.—Results of Saturday's games:—
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 2.
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 6; Cleveland 2.
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 6; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 4 ten innings, called for darkness.
FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburg, 5; Buffalo, 1.
Pittsburg, 15; Buffalo, 4.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Newark, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 3.
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 6; Jersey City, 3.
Jersey City, 10; Rochester, 7.
Richmond, 5; Toronto, 0.
Richmond, 5; Toronto, 1.
Providence, 8; Buffalo, 2.
Providence, 8; Buffalo, 4.
Montreal, 8; Harrisburg, 3.
Montreal, 8; Harrisburg, 3.
Results of Sunday's games:—
FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 3; Kansas City, 1.
No other Federal games.
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Harrisburg, 2.
Providence, 10; Richmond, 0.
Buffalo, 6; Montreal, 5.
Buffalo, 9; Montreal, 1.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 2.
Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 7.
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 14; Cincinnati, 6.
No American League games.

PERSONALS
Major Joseph Darke, Sydney Mines, is visiting his home in this city.
Miss Pearl Jones, Charlottetown, returned home Saturday after spending a very pleasant time in Union Road.
Miss Elsie Day, Charlottetown, is spending a very pleasant time in York the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Day.
Misses Marion and Audrey Helne left Saturday morning for their home in Moncton after spending a very pleasant holiday with friends in this city.

FOOD FOR CIVIL PEOPLE OF FRENCH REPUBLIC
PARIS, August 6.—The chamber of deputies today passed a bill carrying an appropriation of 120,000,000 francs to be used for the purchase of wheat and flour for feeding the civil population. The limit of such purchases is fixed at 209,000,000 francs.
The bill authorizes prefects under the control of the minister of commerce to requisition wheat and flour in France, and empowers the minister of commerce to make purchases in the colonies or abroad; and to distribute supplies according to the needs. The measure also creates an advisory committee.
The new under-secretary of war, Joseph Thierry, who is called "minister of supplies," speaking of the bill frankly admitted that there has been waste and disorganization in purchasing army supplies, but he assured the chamber that re-organization was well underway.
An attempt by the socialists to inject a rider creating a government monopoly of grain, was defeated by a vote of 364 to 128.
JAPAN'S CURRENCY
The Japanese currency system is very simple and is based upon a gold basis. The unit of value is a yen. This equals fifty cents in gold, according to our United States value. One yen is divided into 100 sen. Each of the latter is worth just one-half of an American cent. The Japanese sen is the equivalent of ten rin, and the smallest Japanese coin consists of a five-rin piece, the equivalent of one-quarter of an American penny.
The currency medium is composed of paper notes, silver, nickel and copper. The Japs have their paper money in one, five, ten, yen notes and upward. The silver money comes in ten, twenty and fifty sen pieces. The smallest nickel piece is valued at five sen. There come the copper coins. These are valued at two sen, one sen, and five rin. This is the substance of the entire currency system in Japan when you step into a money changer's to procure the coin of the realm.
But you do not always obtain the equivalent in values for your American currency. These various seaport towns swarm with Chinese money changers. These Mongolian financiers deduct a rebate of from one to two per cent for every \$10 in American money exchanged. When you travel in the interior localities of Japan, away from the heat on track of tourist traffic, you will be compelled to pay even a higher rate of exchange, as the Jap merchants refuse to accept foreign coin in exchange for their wares unless they are easily accessible to some nearby seaport town.
The Jap nickel or five sen piece, will buy five or six times as much for a Jap in his own country as the same value of currency would buy for an American home in the United States. The simplicity of the native currency system goes hand in hand with the frugality and the wise economics of these quaint, active little people.—Buffalo Times.

PRINCIPAL SCRIMGOUR DIED IN QUEBEC
QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 6, 4.32 p.m.—The British steamship Midland Queen, which sailed from Sydney, N. S., July 21 for Glasgow, was sunk on Tuesday last. The crew of 22 and the chief officer's wife and child were rescued after being seventy-two hours in open boats.
How or where the Midland Queen was sunk is not given in the foregoing despatches, which is in accordance with the recent announcement by the British Admiralty, that it will no longer make public information showing the waters in which German submarines are operating, but it is believed that the vessel was sent to the bottom by a torpedo fired by an under-sea boat.
FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS SHOT
LONDON, Aug. 6.—Further evidence of terrible German atrocities has been received from Petrograd. A communique issued by the Russian headquarters says: "Prisoners belonging to the 16th Austrian Army Corps who were captured near Chelm state that according to information given by soldiers belonging to the Austrian reinforcements, the Germans shot 5,000 Russian prisoners at Rava Russka. They add that the soldiers who arrived in reinforcements saw a large cemetery in which these martyrs had been buried." The Russian Atrocities Commission has recorded the employment by the Germans of shells with cast-iron noses, weighing 8 lb. to 10 lb., and filled with prussic acid.
POLITICIANS OF GERMANY HAVE BITTER SQUABBLE
BERLIN, Aug. 6.—A sharp conflict is in progress within the leading circles of the National Liberal Party, owing to the action of a wing of the party in conducting a private and public campaign of attack against Dr. Theobald Von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor.
The campaign centres around the supposed attitude of the Chancellor on the question of annexation of territory and the final settlement of the war, his assailants assuming that he is not ready to go to the length in this direction, which they and their backers consider proper and justified.
HIS AMBITION.
"Has your son any particular ambition?"
"Well, yes. I heard him say the other night that he wished he could find a way to get money without working for it."

SEARCHING FOR DEAD IN DEBRIS
ERIE, Pa., Aug. 5.—Working in relentless fashion, sun police, firemen and volunteers today continued their search in the masses of wreckage piled along Mile Creek by Tuesday night's fresher, for the bodies still believed to be in the debris.
One body was recovered during the night, that of a foreigner, although there were many reports of other finds to disappoint the weary watchers along the ravine. Body was taken to the coroner's morgue, to which place the others had been removed and it was then seen that twenty victims of the disaster had been identified, although it was known that at least 15 more had been lost. Figures compiled by the authorities led to the belief that at least forty others have been lost, the majority, it is believed, being in the foreign section around Ninth Street, where many foreigners lived in two or three houses that were washed away.

MAUDLIN SYMPATHY FROM AUSTRO HUNGARIANS
(Special to the Guardian.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Austria-Hungary expressed sympathy for the United States on the occasion of the staggering disaster of the steamer Eastland at Chicago with the loss of 900 lives, according to a statement today at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General here.
FRENCH GENERAL AT DARDANELLES IS REPLACED.
PARIS, Aug. 6.—An official report given out by the French War Office today reads as follows:—
"At the Dardanelles, since the beginning of August, there has been no striking development to report. The activity being confined to intermittent artillery duels and much movement on the part of aviation."
"The Government has decided to replace General J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary force at the Dardanelles, by General Sarraill, who has been named commander-in-chief of the Army of the Orient."
WARSAW.
Warsaw, against which Hindenburg's force once more making a colossal drive, is the capital of Russia Poland, and a beautiful city, situated on the left bank of the Vistula, 120 feet above the level of the river. On the right bank is the suburb of Praga, connected with the capital by two bridges. Warsaw is one of the most beautiful cities of eastern Europe, prodigally lavish of its buildings, monuments and public gardens.
It has had a chequered career since it became the capital of Poland in 1550. From the seventeenth century onward, Swedes, Russians, Brandenburgers and Austrians and French and its streets against steel as invader after invader fought for possession. On the field of Wola, on the western outskirts of the city, the Kings of Poland were formerly crowned. It passed into the hands of the Prussians in 1795, on the third partition of Poland, passed to the rule of Prussia Napoleon, in 1806, and the Austrians in 1809, seized the city but it finally passed to the Russians in 1813, who carried out a rigorous policy of repression with the object of humbling the Poles.
The chief value of Warsaw to the Russians is its use as a vast clearing house of supplies, wounded and prisoners. In the recent fighting in Galicia the wounded and prisoners would, to doubt, be carried through Brzezina, a station on the Bug, instead of through Warsaw.
Early in the war the city was splendidly equipped for attending to the wounded in the fighting on the Bzurawka front, and at one period there were 100,000 wounded in Warsaw hospitals, connected by six trunk lines with the outside world. It is now a commercial centre in pop lines, but off by German occupation from the industrial and mineral centres of Poland west of Warsaw, the capital of Poland must find it increasingly difficult to insure steady supplies of material, and especially of coal and iron.
The city is particularly rich in historical associations, palaces and battlefields.
On every field where the German armies are now fighting in the environment of Warsaw has always been the stronghold for the defence of Poland, the industrial commercial and financial centre, as well as the physical centre and the centre toward which all Polish lines of communications converge. The greatest of European conquerors have passed this way and dealt with Warsaw, one of the half dozen most important towns in the Continent. As a military problem Warsaw is conscientiously studied by the leading soldiers of Europe, and there are few fields for which the possibilities have been better canvassed. Girdled by a formidable chain of fortifications and by fortified towns, which built a circular line around the metropolis Warsaw is the best defended city in eastern Europe, according to a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society. Its immediate line of forts is thrown before it at a radius of about sixteen miles from the heart of the city. In the immediate line of fortified towns beyond the Warsaw forts, varying from twenty-five to forty miles in distance from the city, are the towns of Sieradz, Groc in the south, Sieradz in the southwest, Blonie in the west, Novo Georgievsk in the northwest, Pultusk and Segrje in the north, and Praga across the Vistula to the east. The most powerful of these fortresses is Novo Georgievsk. The country around the Warsaw forts and plain, intensely cultivated and dotted with many industrial villages. This plain stretches away to the Prussian frontier. To the south there are hill clusters, while in the north, throughout the region adjoining the confluence of the Narwa and Bug rivers in the Vistula, there are considerable stretches of tangled and treacherous marsh land.

TOBACCO CULTURE.
Drought—The only means of protecting the tobacco plantation from the effects of drought is to cultivate and hoe it as often as possible. This work, which is commenced as soon as the transplanted plants have taken root, should be continued until the leaf growth prevents further working of the soil. The hoeings should be more shallow and farther away from the plants as the time, lest the roots might be injured.
Topping.—Top the plants early; in case of doubt, leave an extra leaf or two on each plant, for any faults in topping may be corrected when the first budding is being done. In a normal season a somewhat thinner leaf will thus be obtained (which, with few exceptions, is the type of leaf more and more in demand); in rainy seasons, the production of too thick a leaf is avoided.
Budding.—Do the work of budding systematically, continuing it until the buds are sufficiently developed (5 or 6 inches long). Avoid entering the plantation without good reason after the topping has been done and the hoeing finished.
Cutworms.—Fight the cutworms as soon as damage to the leaves appears. The 5 per cent. solution of arsenate of lead, applied as a spray, is used in time, gives good results.
Seed Production.—Commence in good time the selection of plants to be kept for seed production, and cover the flower clusters on these before the first flowers open, with a thin paper bag; this prevents cross fertilization.
Harvesting.—Prepare before hand everything needed for harvest: movable dryers, special wagons, knives, hatches, etc., and above all, make all necessary repairs to the curing shed, be sure that the ventilators work well and that the curing fires are firm.

BENBEY CIGARS
"Worth twice the dime they cost."
Big, Mild, Satisfying.

LESSONS FROM A YEAR OF WAR
(Continued from page one.)
past year. We are taking part in that discussion now. Do we realize our personal responsibility? During the past month we have had a splendid response from the young men of this Island in the call to arms, but there are still many who are afraid to play their part, and if their senses are not dulled, if their responsibility is not destroyed, if their love for the old Empire is not dead, surely an examination of the months that lay behind us should be an incentive to duty—a clear call from God to do what they feel to be their part in the overthrow of this great evil and in the triumph of all that is good."

AMERICANS LANDED IN CAPE HAITIEN
CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 6.—The American battleship, Connecticut, arrived here and landed men, American authorities took over the control of Cape Haitien. American marines are disarming the people of the city and the forces of revolution received orders not to enter the city limits. Acting on orders by American authorities 800 revolutionary soldiers today sailed away from this port. They are going to Port Au Prince. A local committee of safety not having been recognized by American authorities it has been obliged to disband.
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"At a meeting of the Council of the Empire today the fall of Warsaw evoked expressions of condolence from various Russian members and a stirring speech from Miaslo, a Polish member. The present event affects our country and all Poles to such an extent that it requires nerves of iron to bear the sufferings sent us by Providence," declared M. Cheboko. "We Poles to-day feel the profound fraternal sympathy of the Russian people for unhappy Poland, but in the midst of our misery we trust in God."

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(Special to the Guardian.)
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SPECULATION AS TO A GENERAL ELECTION
(From our own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—The revival of political speculation, as a result of the Manitoba provincial elections, is drawing general attention to the fact that in a short time the present Parliament will enter upon its last year of legal being. Four sessions generally constitute the working life of a Canadian Parliament, but the present, the twelfth of its line, has already held five and will hold a sixth. It will be the last unless there is an extension of the usual parliamentary term as has been suggested by those who oppose the holding of a general election before the end of the war.
Such a course was advocated by the Opposition last session, while at the same time everything possible was apparently done to provoke the Government to an election, which the Liberal leaders fondly hoped would prove unpopular at the time. The coming session of Parliament may see the Opposition given an opportunity to show the genuineness of its support of the policy of extension of the term for the Government. Even if it desired, such an extension would not force its adoption against the will of Sir Wilfrid.
A factor not generally taken into consideration by those who oppose an election while the war is in progress is the fact that conditions immediately following the war would be almost equally unfavourable. The Dominion will require almost a year to bring its 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 men home from Europe, provide for their future and readjust the financial and industrial life of the country to the new conditions certain to prevail. Developments connected with the visit of Sir Robert Borden to the Old Country have also made it evident that after the war there will be almost a complete change in the Dominion's councils. Altogether the two years succeeding the declaration of peace will be a period of financial, sociological and industrial re-organization and as such not the time for a general election, if a general election is as disturbing an influence to the country as has been claimed. Any extension, therefore, will have to be for a reasonable length of time of office. Whatever action is taken the next session of parliament will decide the issue.

THE CANADIAN GRAVES
Mr. Evelyn Wrench writes from Overseas Club, London, to the Times, as follows:
The following interesting suggestion has been made to our central committee by Mr. Fane Sewell, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Spadina and College Streets, Toronto, the hon. corresponding secretary of the Overseas Club in that city:
Dear Sir,—A few days ago, after a heavy wind, I noticed a great fall of maple seeds lying on our lawn, and it occurred to me that if I picked them up, packed them in a small parcel, and sent them to you, with a request that through the Overseas Club Headquarters you might send them over to France and in due course have them planted round the graves, cemeteries, or roads leading to the cemeteries where so many of our Canadian soldiers lie buried, it would be a suitable tribute to their memory. If, as I hope, some seeds bear fruit and thrive, they will remain a lasting monument to those who have fallen from this side of the Atlantic.—Fane Sewell.
The Overseas Club has decided to adopt the suggestion, and has already received from Canada, a consignment of maple seeds. These seeds will be planted on all Canadian tombs in Flanders and France, where practicable. The Overseas Club also propose to plant an avenue of maple trees at Langmark, after the war.

Every 10c Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

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There's Going To Be A Scarcity of Paris Green
Order Your Supply Now
It is predicted that there will be a scarcity of Paris Green this season. Now is the opportune time to get your requirements in this line.
We have—
BERGER'S Paris Green in Tins.
AMERICAN Paris Green in Papers, at lowest market prices.
BELLOW SPRAYERS
The Wonder Of The Century
Saves time, labor and material. Applies one pound of Paris Green to an acre of potatoes. The greatest little machine in the world. One man sprayed three acres of potatoes with this sprayer, and says he would not be without one for \$5.00. Our price is only \$1.50
Store Closes Saturday at one o'clock During July and August
The Rogers Hardware Co LIMITED.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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Charlottetown BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND INSTITUTE OF
SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING
Pleasantly situated in Brown's Block, south side Market Square. Commanding views of the city and the best arranged classrooms for commercial work to be found in the Maritime Provinces. Large rooms, high ceilings, splendid ventilation and floods of light by day and electric by night. All departments under one roof. Inspection invited.
The various Courses of Study are so arranged that they are kept right up to the minute, for we are not dependent on text-books, nor do we compel our students to make unnecessary purchases that we may profit thereby.
New ideas in conducting business are constantly cropping up, and they are placed immediately before our students. That makes our COURSES THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL and UP-TO-DATE.
OUR TEACHERS have had SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHING are graduates of this institution, and have proved themselves EXPERT IN BUSINESS OFFICES. They are therefore not only splendid disciplinarians, but know from practical experience HOW and WHAT to impart. Result: NO WASTE TIME.
Under our system of INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION we are in a position to give IDEAL TUITION, for each student is in a class by himself or herself. OUR TEACHERS have had SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHING are graduates of this institution, and have proved themselves EXPERT IN BUSINESS OFFICES. They are therefore not only splendid disciplinarians, but know from practical experience HOW and WHAT to impart. Result: NO WASTE TIME.
Students may begin ANY week during the term, but for those who can make it possible, it is better to enter when the term opens, August 16. POSITIONS. There is an ever increasing demand for competent BOOK KEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, CASHIERS, CLERKS, SALESMEN, and for all kinds of commercial work, and while we assist the deserving to positions—and frequently the demand is greater than the supply—yet we do not hold it out as an inducement for you to attend, and would ask you to beware of those who do. WE prove our students before we recommend them, which gives the competent and deserving a fair chance.
WE TEACH every branch you require for a SOUND, PRACTICAL, BREADWINNING EDUCATION, and our charges are the SAME TO ALL.
For rates of tuition, descriptive circulars, cost of board, and fullest information, apply personally or by letter to
L. B. MILLER, Principal,
2354-8-2-Mmeurtf.

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