

CORNS



Relief in One Minute. Now get relief in one minute from corns, calluses and bunions with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. Put one on—the pain is gone.

Valuable Mill Property For Sale

I will sell by Auction on August 14th, 1924 at 2 p. m. my mill property at Howland.

FARM FOR SALE

Containing 92 acres with first class buildings, one mile from Souris, churches, wharfs, stores and station.

Auction Sales

The Guardian Job Department is well equipped to turn out sale bills.

Any person having an Auction sale should advertise in both ways.

An advertisement may pay for itself if it brings only one more bidder to the sale.

The Charlottetown Guardian

Professional Cards

Palmer & Palmer. H. J. PALMER, M. C. Barrister, Etc.

MacDonald & McPhee. B. A. J. A. McDONALD, H. F. MCPHEE, B. A.

Mark R. McGuigan. B. A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Dr. C. C. Archibald. Graduate of N. Y. Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Convicts Masters Of Thorberg Jail

(By Dominion News Service) GENEVA, Aug. 10.—Three convicts who lived in luxury in Thorberg jail of which they took complete control, and "ran" it to their own profit, have had their original long terms of imprisonment increased by the Berner Tribunal.

They are Abbube, the ringleader, a lawyer, formerly employed in the diplomatic service, Zurschneid, a former federal official, and Furgler, a clerk. All had been convicted of forgery.

They were employed as confidential clerks by the easy-going prison governor, who trusted them implicitly.

Prisoners to the warders made things easy for them, and they soon secured control of the sale to the public of the goods made by the 250 convicts. All the money obtained from this source was pocketed by the three convicts, who spent it lavishly on champagne, the best of food from hotels, and luxuries for women friends in neighbouring towns, whom they visited on hired motorcars.

They also bought a complete outfit of clothes for the day when they would be liberated. Other convicts were employed by them as servants.

It was stated in court that the convicts had actually begun negotiations for the sale of the prison as "a desirable residence for a wealthy family."

They had the governor's keys duplicated, and thus had access to all parts of the prison, and could leave or enter the prison when they liked.

This farce went on for many months before the governor, who had discovered the frauds, and had the "masters of the prison" arrested. They blamed the governor for tempting them to thieve!

"The money was there, and no need to control it," they said. "If we had not taken it some-body else would, and so we helped ourselves."

The Swiss newspapers demand from the governor downwards, shall be replaced by more reliable officials.

London's Stone Of Destiny

(By Dominion News Service)

LONDON, Aug. 10.—David Kirkwood, M. P., has done more than express the opinion that the Stone of Destiny, in Westminster Abbey, ought to be restored to Scotland; he has now introduced a Bill into the House of Commons for the removal of the Stone, when it had been in the Abbey for but thirty years, the King was willing to give it up, but the people of London declined to let it go.

History is repeating itself after six hundred years. There is not the remotest chance that the Bill will go through.

London has already held in illegal meetings over the bare idea. We are told that the Stone was brought to Ireland by the Princess Tamar Tephi, daughter of King Zedekiah (from whom King George is said to be descended) in the year 583 B. C. She married the King of Ulster, and their descendants were crowned on the Stone until Fergus the Great took it to Scotland in 485 A. D. According to the British Israel World Federation, Westminster Abbey holds in this block of sandstone the actual "Throne of David."

TO FLECK OFF AN OLD OR SOILED COMPLEXION. A woman need never cease to have a young looking complexion if she will acquire the simple, mercurized wax hair.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Rocky Point Ferry Time Table. Commencing June 1st, the steamer Hillsborough will run between Charlottetown and Rocky Point during the summer months.

Halifax — Boston. Direct Service—First Class Steel Steamer.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Marriage Scales

(Continued)

Doris, meanwhile, was watching the summer days go by with listless eyes. She found it impossible to shake off the apathy which gripped her.

She told herself that it was the inevitable reaction after the strenuous weeks when she had devoted all her time to the pageant—all the time except that she gave to Craig Cullam.

But other worthy causes arose and failed to claim her interest. She withdrew her name from committees one by one. She wrote cheques, where heretofore she had given active personal service.

Isobel, who had seriously transferred her attention from the completed pageant to a campaign for the relief of homeless cats, tried in vain to strike a spark in Doris's humanitarian soul.

"I'll give you a check toward establishing a home for the poor beasts, but I'm too tired to go around catching them in butterfly nets, or whatever you do," she told Isobel.

"Isobel, I want you to help me arrange a garden party at Mrs. Amos Hunter Deering's suburban place—the proceeds to go to the relief fund. You know so many wealthy people and you have such a corking executive ability—it's criminal to hide your talent under a bushel!"

"I tell you I'm worn out," Doris insisted. "I had no vacation out of town last summer and I've worked like a Trojan under the pageant. I must get away somewhere."

"London?" suggested Isobel shyly.

Doris flushed crimson, to her own annoyance, but she managed to express her protest with her raised brows.

"Craig Cullam ought to be sailing soon," remarked Isobel frostily. "I saw him on the street in front of the theatre yesterday. He didn't see me until I spoke, and he was looking like he does in that big scene on the stage—perfectly ruthless and cruel and mad enough to bite back."

Doris made no comment, and Isobel went away more puzzled than ever.

That night Mrs. Amos Hunter Deering phoned Doris while Jervis was calling.

"My dear Doris," she cooed. "Isobel tells me the most appalling news. She says you refuse to help us with the Homeless Cat relief fund. I'm sure there must be some mistake. You've always been so active and so unselfish!"

"I'm sorry, there's no mistake," Doris answered quietly. "Isobel was quite correct. I am going to withdraw from all my charities. I'm planning a trip around the world—or something like that."

"Tell her you're going to marry me," Jervis put in, sotto voce.

"But, Doris, you can't!" wailed Mrs. Deering. "We won't be able to get on without you. You must stay!"

"I'm very tired," insisted Doris steadily. "I've given a great deal of myself in the past year. Now I must rest."

"Oh, my dear! I don't know what we're going to do—our best worker!" When the lady had run off, still in a flutter, Doris turned by from the telephone with a resigned shrug.

"Why didn't you tell her that you were ditching her infernal charities, because you were going to be married and take on a charity of your own?" Jervis demanded.

"I don't know that I'm really going to, Dick," Doris replied with a faint smile.

"You're as good as promised—don't forget," Jervis reminded her. "I'm to have my answer the end of August."

"August?" she queried in dismay. "The end of summer, September is the first month of fall," was his triumphant reply.

Doris shivered.

"Won't you let me take back that promise, Dick? Let me go away somewhere, for a trip around the world perhaps—and give you your answer when I return and an more myself?"

"No!" he declared violently. "I'm tired being put off year after year. Fifth or you say 'not more and for all' and our friendship forever. I won't hang on any longer and yet you wreck both our lives. I'll never love any girl but you—but, by God, I'll marry one of them and have a home at last!"

Doris accepted the inevitable with a little resigned sigh. She felt very lonely and forlorn. Jervis was the only one left to cling to. She couldn't renounce his friendship. At the end of August she promised him that she should have his answer and she knew that it would be what he wished.

Two days later, hurrying down the Avenue, she found herself suddenly in front of the theatre where Craig Cullam played.

She started and almost stopped at sight of the familiar facade. Crimson flooded her cheeks. Suppose he should be just coming out!

Suddenly she realized that the great poster showing the handsome features of his life-length in the dashing uniform of the role, was missing. The bill-boards were down. The theatre closed and dark with a tacked-up poster announcing the reopening September 20th.

Doris reeled momentarily to the anxiety of a passer-by.

So—he had gone! Without a word!

Exiles From Russia Despair Over New Immigration Law

(United Press)

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—America's new immigration law is a bitter disappointment to the 3,000,000 Russian refugees scattered throughout European countries. Under the new law only 1,700 Russians may enter American ports annually, and not more than 170 shall enter in any one month.

At one time there were believed to be about 500,000 Russian refugees in Germany alone. The number is now much reduced, as the high cost of living forced many of them to seek other countries where exchange conditions are more favorable.

In Paris, Berlin, Prague, Munich, Dresden, Bucharest, Belgrade and some large Russian colonies are endeavoring to keep up their traditions in the hope of being able to return one day to the land which is so dear to them.

Every rumor of Bolshevik collapse is eagerly received by the groups which still believe conditions similar to those which existed before the war will be restored in Russia, and that they will be able to return and claim the property which Lenin and his associates seized in the name of the Communist government.

But the younger exiles are impatient over the long delay, and each month there is less disposition to accept the promises of old line political leaders that the Bolsheviks will be overthrown.

Many of the younger Russians had entertained hopes of emigrating to the United States. Medical, law and engineering students in various universities of central and western Europe were planning on an invasion of the new world on the completion of their courses.

This hope is dashed by the immigration law just enacted.

Russians of all classes are returning to their homelands every time there is the slightest rumor of bettered conditions there. It is their desire to go to Russia rather than anywhere else, but they do so with much difficulty, as their countrymen of anti-Bolshevik tendencies have great contempt for Russians who accept employment under the Communist regime. It frequently means the breaking of old friendships.

Soviet Russia needs the assistance of all the talented Russians who are in exile, and is carrying on an active campaign to win the youngsters over to Communist principles and induce them to return. The Communists also are working hard to create feeling against those exiles who will not return to their homeland on the ground that they are monarchial and undemocratic.

This is true of only a small percentage, perhaps, of the refugees. Monarchists have been in far less danger in Russia than liberals who refused to support Communist doctrines. Mensheviks and Social Revolutionists of the Right, men who were Socialists without being Communists, and refused to follow the Communist line, have suffered worse at the hands of the Moscow government than their countrymen who never made any pretence of being liberals.

King George Gives Up a Crown

(By Dominion News Service)

LONDON, Aug. 10.—When it was announced that King George intended to present to the Empress of Abyssinia the crown of the Emperor Theodore, captured by Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian War 1868, many people hastened to the Victoria and Albert Museum to see that curious headgear.

It has been in the Museum since 1869, when it was presented by the Secretary of State for India. A dome-shaped erection of silver gilt filigree in which any ordinary head would disappear, it is decorated with small squares and diamonds of red and blue paste and paintings under glass, and is provided with a sort of ventilating shaft, projecting some inches from its summit. Ras Taffari, heir apparent and Prince Regent of Abyssinia, is delighted with the gift, "a princely act of generosity," as he says. Like many other visitors to London, he could not tear himself away at the appointed time, and found here, by his own count, "incredible hospitality and interest immeasurable."

Epidemic Of Death Rays

(By Dominion News Service)

MOSCOW, Aug. 10.—Russian inventors, since the announcement of Mr. Grindell-Matthews' "death-ray" discovery, have bombarded the Government with letters describing similar experiments made recently in various parts of Russia.

An electrical engineer in Kiev writes that with an electric current of 110 volts 50 amperes he can light a cigarette at a considerable distance, and has succeeded in melting a sheet of lead at a distance of 85 feet.

Another engineer, a Government school instructor, submits a proof that he lighted a lamp at 6 ft., made iron dust enclosed in a glass bulb red hot, and stopped a hand dynamo.

A naval electrician writes that he was reprimanded when by the use of a light ray he kept the seamen's cigarettes alight in a cruiser when matches were forbidden, and later was imprisoned after an experiment with his special ray, by which he set fire to a canvas tent at a distance of 98 ft.

Cause of Labor In Orient Debated At Geneva Meeting

(United Press)

GENEVA, Aug. 10.—Labor conditions in China and Japan formed a feature of the discussions at the international labor conference. Following statements by the British labor group, who remarked upon the importance of reports that grave abuses of child labor existed in China, Director Albert Thomas of the Labor Bureau, promised to collect all available information on this question so that the labor organization could be informed as to exact conditions.

As to Japan, Mr. Mayeda, the chief governmental delegate, delivered a address which sought to refute allegations previously made by a Japanese labor delegate that Japan was not faithfully carrying out the stipulations of labor conventions which had been duly ratified by the Japanese government.

The labor delegate having complained that Japan ratified through her privy council instead of her parliament, fearing that parliament would be too liberal towards the interests of the workers, Mr. Mayeda rejoined by saying that the privy council constituted "a competent authority" within the meaning of the treaty of Versailles. He remarked with some pride that Japan was in the vanguard of countries ratifying various labor conventions.

Bunji Suzuki, who has played a prominent part in the Japanese labor movement, complained that the convention adopted by the third international labor conference recognizing the right of agricultural workers to form unions. He added that numerous countries even refused the right of syndicalism to industrial workers. For instance, in Japan, he pointed out, the great majority of enterprises are run by the state and on this account syndicalism developed painfully. The right of association was recognized in principle but the fact is that labor leaders are subjected to a close surveillance and forced to endure a regime of life less favorable than their colleagues. Under these conditions, he averred, Mr. Suzuki, trade unions in Japanese state enterprises had little chance of developing and still less opportunity of affiliating with great international organizations.

Mr. Suzuki quoted from a statement of Mr. Mayeda, the government delegate, who had declared that freedom of association was a constitutional right in Japan. It was perhaps a constitutional right, he declared, the Tokyo labor leader, but the truth is that existing legislation hinders the exercise of that right.

Hoard of \$20,000 In Ironmonger's Shop

(By Dominion News Service)

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Clement John Coffin, ironmonger, of Shropshire at whose death over \$20,000 in gold and notes was found secreted in various receptacles in his shop, left estate now valued at \$37,500.

By his will, dated May 14, 1903, all his property is left to his "friend and assistant," William Ernest Griffiths.

Those engaged in making an inventory of the contents of the shop discovered \$20,000 in gold hidden in nailbags, \$13,000 in bank notes and Treasury notes in tea caddies.

Mr. Griffiths, who had been Mr. Coffin's sole companion for many years, was quite unaware of his good fortune.

Go West through the Alpine fairyland

See the glorious Canadian Pacific Rockies by daylight from an open top observation car.

View superb scenery while riding in comfort over a trail that follows three picturesque river canyons from The Gap to the Pacific Coast.

Make up your mind to stop off at Banff, Lake Louise, Glacier, or any of the many famous resorts in the Canadian Pacific Rockies. Splendid hotels and cozy Bungalow Camps.

The Trans-Canada—the fastest through train to Vancouver—leaves Montreal every day 6.00 p.m.

Through sleeping cars. Unexcelled dining car service.

For full information, ask the Canadian Pacific.

G. BRUCE BURPEE, District Passenger Agent, 40 King St. St. John, N.B.

Canadian Pacific, It Spans the World

The World's Store of Gold

(Dominion News)

LONDON, Aug. 10.—So much has been said and written of the enormous quantity of bullion lying in the vaults of the United States that some people now think that the Republic has now possession of the world's whole supply of gold.

This, however, is not the case, according to a London financial authority who says: "So far as we ourselves are concerned, we have in Great Britain roughly the same amount of gold as we had in 1913, that is about £16,000,000 (about \$800,000,000). Before the war, the Bank of England held about £40,000,000 of this total, while the remainder was divided between the other banks and the general public. Today, however, practically no gold is in circulation, but, although no actual hoarding takes place it is probable that the number of sovereigns held by various people as souvenirs amounts to several millions. The other hundred and fifty odd millions are safely locked up in the Bank of England."

The world's stock of gold coin and bullion (exclusive of plate and jewellery) is some £2,000,000,000. Of this total, the United States of America holds £800,000,000, compared with a pre-war total of £300,000,000. France has £220,000,000, and it is surprising to know that such a comparatively poor country as Spain ranks fourth in the world with a holding of more than £100,000,000. Germany has about £22,000,000.

It is illegal to export gold from this country without permission. Permits, however, are issued for the re-export of gold sent here from abroad, and London acts as the world's clearing house for vast quantities of bullion.

The world's gold production last year was £72,500,000, of which total more than half came from the Transvaal. The great bulk of this passed through London and shipments averaged about £1,000,000 weekly.

The price at which it is sold is fixed every morning at 11.15, when the bullion brokers meet at the famous banking house of Rothschilds. This price fluctuates according to demand and supply and in sympathy with the rate of exchange of New York. Gold can be coined in the United States into gold dollars, so, if the dollar rises in value, gold rises also. The metallic value of a sovereign is today about £1 2s. 6d.

5000-Year-Old-Toys

(By Dominion News Service)

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Children's toys that are quite serviceable after 5000 years, and a contract inscribed in stone for the rebuilding of part of the City of Ur in 2300 B. C., 300 years before Abraham, are among the recently discovered archaeological treasures on view for the first time in the Assyrian section of the British Museum.

The collection is the result of excavations by a party led by Dr. Woolley, of the British Museum, and includes the earliest dated sculpture known to exist.

"The contract for the rebuilding of part of Ur," Dr. Woolley said in an interview, "mentions neither building strikes nor lock-outs, but there are indications that the problems of the work were similar to those confronting the rebuilders of Regent-street. All kinds of proprietary rights have to be allowed for."

"We found the children's toys in graves. There is nothing left of the bodies there, but it is pretty certain that they were those of the children."

"The toys which have outlived their owners all these centuries are made of clay and could still be used as playthings. A little chariot still runs on its wheels, and the rattles are as good as ever."

From a collection of terra cotta images, whose date is given as about 2300 B. C., it is clear that either by nature or by the art of the corsetier of four millenniums ago, women had waisted figures.

Some of the models might have Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism

Putting the "Jell" into Jelly. New method of making jelly entirely eliminates all failures. By ANN PROCTOR. Jelly making used to be a gamble. Brides have cried over soft, runny jelly almost as often as their first pies. Even experienced home makers found at the end of a blistering day that the coquettish juice absolutely refused to become clear and of the right consistency.

Stem and crush well about 3 lbs. ripe sour cherries. Add 1/2 cup water. Stir until boiling, cover pan and simmer 10 minutes. Strain juice through a jelly bag. Measure 3 cups juice and 3/4 level cups sugar into a large kettle and bring to a boil. At once add 1 bottle Certo, stirring constantly and bring again to a FULL BOIL for ONE HALF MINUTE. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim and pour quickly into a bottle. The making of Grape Jelly has always been uncertain but it can be made so easily if you follow these simple instructions.

Stem and crush thoroughly about 3 lbs. grapes. Add 1/2 cup water, stir until boiling and simmer 10 minutes. Strain juice through a jelly bag. Measure 3 cups juice and 3/4 level cups sugar into a large kettle, stir and bring to a boil. At once add 1 bottle Certo, stirring constantly and bring again to a FULL BOIL for ONE HALF MINUTE. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim and pour quickly into a bottle.

Crush thoroughly 2 1/2 to 3 quarts berries. Squeeze fruit in cheesecloth bag and squeeze out juice. Then drip juice through cotton-flannel bag into a large kettle. Measure 3 cups of juice and 3/4 level cups sugar into large kettle. Stir and bring to a boil. At once add 1 bottle Certo, stirring constantly and bring again to a FULL BOIL for ONE HALF MINUTE. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim and pour quickly into a bottle.

Crush thoroughly 2 1/2 to 3 quarts berries. Squeeze fruit in cheesecloth bag and squeeze out juice. Then drip juice through cotton-flannel bag into a large kettle. Measure 3 cups of juice and 3/4 level cups sugar into large kettle. Stir and bring to a boil. At once add 1 bottle Certo, stirring constantly and bring again to a FULL BOIL for ONE HALF MINUTE. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim and pour quickly into a bottle.

Crush thoroughly 2 1/2 to 3 quarts berries. Squeeze fruit in cheesecloth bag and squeeze out juice. Then drip juice through cotton-flannel bag into a large kettle. Measure 3 cups of juice and 3/4 level cups sugar into large kettle. Stir and bring to a boil. At once add 1 bottle Certo, stirring constantly and bring again to a FULL BOIL for ONE HALF MINUTE. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim and pour quickly into a bottle.

Crush thoroughly 2 1/2 to 3 quarts berries. Squeeze fruit in cheesecloth bag and squeeze out juice. Then drip juice through cotton-flannel bag into a large kettle. Measure 3 cups of juice and 3/4 level cups sugar into large kettle. Stir and bring to a boil. At once add 1 bottle Certo, stirring constantly and bring again to a FULL BOIL for ONE HALF MINUTE. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim and pour quickly into a bottle.

Crush thoroughly 2 1/2 to 3 quarts berries. Squeeze fruit in cheesecloth bag and squeeze out juice. Then drip juice through cotton-flannel bag into a large kettle. Measure 3 cups of juice and 3/4 level cups sugar into large kettle. Stir and bring to a boil. At once add 1 bottle Certo, stirring constantly and bring again to a FULL BOIL for ONE HALF MINUTE. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim and pour quickly into a bottle.

Crush thoroughly 2 1/2 to 3 quarts berries. Squeeze fruit in cheesecloth bag and squeeze out juice. Then drip juice through cotton-flannel bag into a large kettle. Measure 3 cups of juice and 3/4 level cups sugar into large kettle. Stir and bring to a boil. At once add 1 bottle Certo, stirring constantly and bring again to a FULL BOIL for ONE HALF MINUTE. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim and pour quickly into a bottle.

Crush thoroughly 2 1/2 to 3 quarts berries. Squeeze fruit in cheesecloth bag and squeeze out juice. Then drip juice through cotton-flannel bag into a large kettle. Measure 3 cups of juice and 3/4 level cups sugar into large kettle. Stir and bring to a boil. At once add 1 bottle Certo, stirring constantly and bring again to a FULL BOIL for ONE HALF MINUTE. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim and pour quickly into a bottle.

Crush thoroughly 2 1/2 to 3 quarts berries. Squeeze fruit in cheesecloth bag and squeeze out juice. Then drip juice through cotton-flannel bag into a large kettle. Measure 3