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"Penslar" Corn Cure will relieve you. No remedy for corns is easier to apply. It is also an effective application for corns bunions and warts—25c bottle.

Remember there isn't a better stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Soaps, Perfumes, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Rubber goods, etc., in the Province for you to select from than can be found at this store—

E. A. Foster
Central Drugstore
Sunnyside

CANADA'S SHELL PRODUCT WILL RISE TO 40,000-50,000 WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Canada is turning out about 65,000 shells a week, according to a director of one of the companies engaged in manufacture of war supplies in the Dominion.

Those shells are not fully completed, lacking the time fuse and the explosive. The time fuse is made only in the United States or England, usually the latter. The explosive for the most part is put in the shell in England.

The principal parts of the shell being made in Canada are the brass cartridge case, the steel projectile and the shrapnel bullets. So far Canada has made only the "3.29" British shrapnel shell—the eighteen pounder—is another statement of the director referred to. Plans now are being made for making high explosive shells in the Dominion and it is believed work will be started thereon shortly.

Every effort is being put forth to bring the total of shrapnel and high explosive shells in Canada to far larger proportions. Gen. Bertram, Chairman of the Shell Committee appointed by the Government to superintend manufacture of war supplies, recently said the output will be brought to 40,000 to 50,000 shells a day. Orders for shrapnel placed with Canadian manufacturers aggregate about 9,000,000 shells.

Canada has been handicapped by lack of facilities for shell-making to a greater degree than the United States, because of the absence of big machine tool manufacturers and machine shop equipment.

When the war started there was only one plant for the manufacture of shells in Canada, and it had a capacity of 75 shells a day. At present there are almost 200 companies making war supplies there.

A GERMAN RESERVIST ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGE.

NEW YORK, August 26.—A Washington despatch with photographs and topographical maps of Fort Monroe and the new fortifications under construction at Cape Henry on his person, Gutas Kopsch, a German reservist, was arrested by the Department of Justice secret service last night. He was taken to the district jail on his failure to obtain \$5,000 bail. The chief of the bureau of investigation said that, while he had not had sufficient opportunity to study carefully the papers and films found on Kopsch when arrested, he had identified photographs and films of Fort Monroe and of the new fort site at Cape Henry. Kopsch has been living at a boarding-house here and had acquired a reputation among his fellow-boarders as being mysterious. Several of the boarders had been so worried by their suspicions that they dropped them to the government officials.

BIRMINGHAM MUST BEAT KRUPPS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—"My men, man for man, are superior to the Germans in fighting qualities, and the endurance of my guns is better than the German guns. For instance, my 13-inch shell is equivalent to their 17-inch. The issue is one between Krupps and Birmingham."

"This is the message Sir John French asks us to convey to the people of England," said James O'Grady, M.P., who has returned from a visit to the trenches.

ZEEBRUGGE SUFFERED MORE SEVERELY THAN GERMANS ADMIT.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.—Concerning the recent bombardment of Zeebrugge, Belgium, by a British fleet, the 'Tijd' says it has learned that a large number of soldiers were killed by the fire of the fleet and that ninety severely wounded men were brought to Ghent. The material damage done, it adds, was apparently very great, as a shed built for submarines was completely destroyed, and with it some submarines.

MONTREAL EGG MARKET

Wholesalers are offering 18 to 19 cents per dozen F. O. B., at country points for straight gathered eggs, and 22 cents for number ones. Selects are being offered to the retailers at 25 1/2 cents.

BASEBALL

(Special to The Guardian)
Baseball results yesterday:

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Richmond—Buffalo 5; Richmond 4.

At Providence—Providence 4; Toronto 3.

At Harrisburg—Montreal 5; Harrisburg 3. Montreal 4; Harrisburg 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At New York—New York 2; Pittsburgh 1.

At Brooklyn—St. Louis 11; Brooklyn 7.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 4; Cincinnati 2.

At Boston—Boston 9; Chicago 4. Chicago 4; Boston 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 4; Boston 3.

At Detroit—Detroit 8; New York 1. Detroit 11; New York 3.

At St. Louis—Washington 3; St. Louis 1.

At Chicago—Chicago 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 3; Chicago 2.

TRENCHES ONLY TEN YARDS APART.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—We motored up a road newly built through the woods—a really remarkable feat—to the top of a mountain, from which we walked to the summit of the Hartmanns Welckerkopf. I will explain this most important position in some detail, as I am specifically allowed to do by the French censorship.

The last part of the road—over which all supplies are carried—is under fire of the German artillery, but it is not until one reaches the very base of the round knob, which is the Hartmanns Welckerkopf, that one enters the boyaux.

We immediately entered the front line trenches. Looking through a steel porthole, I saw the German front trench only ten yards away. I asked at once how lines could remain so close, why mines were not exploded underneath each other's trenches. "Solid rock," said the officer. "That is the explanation; it is only on solid rock that such positions as this can be found.

Odd bullets whined continually overhead; two shells exploded in the open space behind a wing at one corner not twenty-five yards away; another exploded at the very base of the trench, among the entanglements, within only a few feet of us, the smoke, acrid and disagreeable, hiding for a minute men at our very side—for the artillery of both armies shell each other's front line trenches ten yards apart from positions perhaps 3,000 yards away.

We motored later to the headquarters of a regiment, and here we saw the beginning of a remarkable underground city. The trenches and chambers are all covered, yards of earth overhead, with heavy wood supports and even trellises—a winter's work. Here also we saw one of those sad little improvised cemeteries—two graves, flower strewn—which one sees so often at the front.

We walked straight through the woods towards Altkirch and at the southern edge the German infantry opened fire, as they closely watch these woods, and the bullets whined through the trees. Going down into a boyau we made our way directly to the front lines.

It was curious to watch Altkirch still and quiet in the afternoon sun. Not a soul could be seen, though many must be there. The town seemed quite undamaged, quite unaffected by the war at its very gate.

We continued through the trenches with the engineer who built them three lines connecting at three separate points, so that there would always be an outlet of escape. They were fine, with wood floors, under which a gutter ran, the earth at either side held back by sapling twined together like wickerwork. A city was "rising" below ground.

Every few score yards there was a pail of water, with a bottle of hypochlorite of soda, to use against asphyxiating gases. War here is at a standstill.

At Dannemarie we saw the general of division. "The only way to win this war," he said, "is to kill enough Germans."

An acting brigadier general of Alpine Chasseurs told me that gaiety and optimism were his watchwords; that as everybody knew the war would last seventeen years (until there were no more children) one had best enjoy it; and that in his opinion a sad man was a dead man.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.—The "Cologne Gazette" reproduces from the "Lodzer Zeitung" the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Warsaw by Prince Leopold of Bavaria:

"Inhabitants of Warsaw—Your city is in German hands, but we wage war only against hostile troops, not against peaceful citizens. Peace and order shall be preserved and rights protected.

"I expect Warsaw's citizens to undertake no hostile action, to trust to the German sense of justice, and to obey the instructions of our army commanders. It has, however, come to the knowledge of the German military authorities that the enemy has prepared attacks against the safety of our troops in Warsaw. Therefore I am compelled to take as hostages the leaders and most prominent citizens of the town, who will be pledged for the security of our troops. With you it rests to protect the lives of those fellow-citizens of yours.

"It is the duty, therefore, of anyone who has any knowledge of designated acts of his fellow-citizens, as well as the peace and safety of Warsaw, to bring such promptly to the notice of the German military authorities. Whoever is guilty of negligence in this respect or gives any assistance to attacks must expect to pay the death penalty."

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 26.—(Special)

Sweden made a formal protest to Germany yesterday against the shelling and arrest of the Swedish steamer Gothland.

TALES TOLD BY MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINES ON LAND AND SEA

A press correspondent writes:

Three rudimentary natural distinctions constantly assert themselves: dry land or wet, high land or flat, woodland or open. In this crescent of 140 miles centring in Verdun the French have almost everywhere the advantage of elevation. The result is not only that at certain critical points they can extemporize little fortresses, with several tiers of rifles or guns, but that, apart from their superior air service, they can easily keep wide stretches of the German line under close observation; so that, in daytime at least, surprise is impossible.

"It is a war of observation," an officer said to me, meaning that he who could watch best had the upper hand.

Irregular Ground

In the first case the position may be a naturally strong one; then the neighboring trenches will be much simplified and the rest camp and supplies will be comparatively near. But the civilian visitor may have a long tramp to reach it, through plantations shattered by high explosive, by boggy forest trails on the worst parts of which a rough wicker of tree branches has been laid down to make them passable.

The air is heavy with moisture; as you walk, slipping hither and thither on the soft clay, you perspire; if you stop long you shiver. At last a slight clearing is reached.

Beside it, in face of you, a rough hut has been built under cover of some spreading branches and the last shrubs. Somewhere near by there will be an extensible ladder; the whole post may be only a small platform fixed in the fork of a big tree. The furniture is practically reduced to three things—a telescope, where the view is not very confined, a set of maps of the enemy trenches, and a telephone communicating with the infantry commander's hut or dug-out, and the nearest battery.

If the smaller guns on the front are near it the observation post is liable to be smashed up, for the flashes of gun-fire are visible ten miles away or more, and bring prompt reprisals.

After watching several hours I can nonades, however, with the "marmites" passing over our heads in a slow agonizing screech, I concluded that artillery fire on irregular ground has little of the accuracy the laymen imagine, and that the naval gunner can

obtain better results with his larger, heavier pieces over the more easily calculable surface of the sea.

A Curious Prospect

You may stand against the parapet of the glacis of some of the outer forts of Verdun, with the silent gun cupolas on either side of you, tracing the busy lines of the Germans in the plain below, watching the little white smoke balls of the shrapnel around an adventurous French aviator, and reflecting upon the extraordinary character of this dragging struggle in the West.

The prospect is so large that the catanades scrupulously recorded in the Paris bulletins seem here only a trivial disturbance of summer's radiant calm. Blue and white above; brown fields and shadowed woods below; a west wind tempering the heat; a lark comes fluttering and chirping down into the grass amid the barbed wire. The air is a translucent and dense black cloud of earth and smoke splashes up on the flank of the Jumelles d'Ormes, just to the north—that hillside, like a camel's back, which is the nearest point to Verdun the Germans have been able to reach.

Another "coal box" follows, and another, and more, at intervals of a minute, after flashes which we can clearly see, two or three miles away. The French guns reply; and now we know that the stretcher bearers will be at work, and that some of the empty beds we saw in the hospital in the forest behind will soon be occupied. But since the sun still shines over the Woivre, and the mangled limbs and bloody remains are not before our eyes, and the mind is slow, we continue to smoke cigarettes, without shame. May the Divine pity fall upon us.

I am now assured that there is no such connection, and that the line the Germans have built runs, actually, more to the north—from Châtenay, through St. Benoit and Vigneulles. Vigneulles is only ten miles from Les Eparges, and the points where there has been such desperate fighting on the so-called "Trenches de Calonne" (which is not a "trench" at all, but a road originally built by Calonne, the Finance Minister of Louis XVI, who had a country house on the "Meuse Heights"). A month has now passed, however, since any serious attempt was made to break through either side of the St. Mihiel wedge.

PRINCE BATTENBURG AND THE FLEET

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Manchester Guardian publishes the following defence of Prince Louis of Battenburg:

Prince Louis of Battenburg needs no defence against the insinuations of his ungenerous detractors, but if he did he has it whole and complete in the fact revealed on Saturday that it was he who, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Churchill, sent the order on July 26 of last year that the First Fleet was not to disperse and that all vessels of the Second Fleet were to remain in their home ports in close proximity to their balance crews. This was the first step. It was that great and swift concentration of forces which spoiled the German plan. It was a step of great boldness—the action of a man who had no fear of taking responsibility, and the man who took it was afterwards taunted with his German birth and suspected German sympathies. Nothing would have been easier than for Prince Louis to have allowed matters to take their course at that moment.

In order, however, to prevent the appearance of controversy between Prince Louis and Mr. Churchill—for those who claim—for the latter the credit of the prompt mobilization of the fleet, it is necessary to add that, though the step taken by the First Sea Lord was of the most important character, it was only the first step. The Third Fleet—that is, the squadron with reduced nucleus crews and the various mobilized cruisers—did as a matter of fact demobilize on July 25, and the men went to their respective civil occupations. Mr. Churchill returned to London from Cromer on Monday, the 28th, and the First Fleet was sent to its war station on the following day. On July 31 there were important communications between the statesmen of both parties and some chiefs of the sea service, the nature of which cannot be further revealed at present, and the order to mobilize was given at midnight. It was, of course, the act of the Board of Admiralty in its corporate capacity, but Mr. Churchill took full responsibility with the Cabinet, and it is on this that the claim is based that he by his personal action brought the German plan of campaign to naught. The notices to the reservists were sent out at once, the response was so prompt that the whole naval strength of Britain was mobilized by August 3, and the ships were away at their appointed stations. The claims of Prince Louis and Mr. Churchill are therefore not conflicting but complementary, and I may add that where the whole story is told another famous name will have to be added to theirs.—Manchester Guardian.

RUSSIA WILL GET THE MAXIMUM

PARIS, Aug. 25.—"My first care will be to draw still closer the bonds uniting Japan and the powers of the Triple Entente," said Baron Kikujiro Ishii, the former Japanese ambassador to France, who recently became minister of foreign affairs in the Okuma cabinet, to a representative of the Petit Journal.

"Is not the fate of Japan," asked Baron Ishii, entirely bound up with that of her allies? Nay, I go further, after the war the relations of Japan not a whit less close, not only in the interest of each, but still more in that of the world's peace."

To an inquiry as to what aid Japan intended to give Russia, the Baron said:

"Since the beginning of the war Japan has been sending arms and ammunition to Russia. In the presence of the grave difficulties through which Russia is now going, it is an imperative duty for us to consider what more can be done in order to give her the maximum of help."

TURKS DIG TRENCHES AROUND NAZARETH.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—It is learned here that the Turks, preparing for an allied invasion of Palestine, are digging trenches around Nazareth and several other places famous in Bible history.

By means of these trenches they also are drawing away the water from the River Jordan, in the vicinity of Tiberias, but whether this is for the purpose of defence is not clear.

Many historic buildings have been razed to make way for artillery fire, among them being the Terrasanta convent, near Tiberias. All the inscriptions engraved on the walls, however old, or in whatever language, have been erased for fear that they may afford useful information to the enemy.

CONSUL WRITES OF COTTON INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Some light is thrown on the condition of the cotton spinning industry in Germany by a report received at the department of commerce from Consul H. C. A. Damm at Aix-la-Chapelle. Mr. Damm says because of the war the cotton industry has been forced to undergo reorganization but it is not prostrated; and on the other hand spinners and weavers are looking forward to a boom in buying no porous times. Stocks of cotton have been reduced and very much limited, but still enough has been obtained to keep mills going on certain lines.

The demand has continued strong during the year for coarse yarns and textiles, but the people are buying no fur goods, and the trade in them has fallen off. As in all other lines of industry, the government has taken control of the supply of raw material and limited the output.

MISS ELSIE LOWE, CITY, LEFT YESTERDAY MORNING ON A TRIP TO BOSTON.

Miss Elsie Lowe, city, left yesterday morning on a trip to Toronto, Ottawa, and other points in the upper provinces.

MR. JACK HOBKIRK, FORMERLY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, IS HOME FROM TORONTO FOR A SHORT VISIT.

Mr. Jack Hobkirk, formerly of Charlottetown, is home from Toronto for a short visit.

MR. THOMAS BURNETT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPT. LEAVES THIS MORNING ON A TRIP TO BOSTON.

Mr. Thomas Burnett of the Post Office Dept. leaves this morning on a trip to Boston.

MR. AND MRS. WILFRED TAYLOR AND LITTLE SON RETURNED HOME YESTERDAY, AFTER A PLEASANT VISIT WITH FRIENDS IN TIGNISH.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Taylor and little son returned home yesterday, after a pleasant visit with friends in Tignish.

MR. HOPE S. INGS AND THREE CHILDREN WILL LEAVE SATURDAY MORNING FOR THEIR HOME IN BOSTON AFTER SPENDING A PLEASANT SUMMER WITH FRIENDS ON THE ISLAND.

Mr. Hope S. Ings and three children will leave Saturday morning for their home in Boston after spending a pleasant summer with friends on the island.

THE MISSES BERNICE AND ETHEL NORTON AND MISS BESSIE TANTON, HAVE RETURNED TO CHARLOTTETOWN AFTER VISITING IN EARNSCLIFFE. THEY WERE THE GUESTS OF MR. AND MRS. PERCY MITCH.

The Misses Bernice and Ethel Norton and Miss Bessie Tanton, have returned to Charlottetown after visiting in Earncliffe. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mitch.

MISS BESSIE STEWART AND MISS BETTICE VICKERY LEFT YESTERDAY MORNING FOR THEIR HOMES IN BOSTON AFTER SPENDING THE SUMMER WITH THEIR FRIENDS AT KEPOCH AND ELSEWHERE.

Miss Bessie Stewart and Miss Bettice Vickery left yesterday morning for their homes in Boston after spending the summer with their friends at Kepoch and elsewhere.

MR. MCKINNON, WIFE OF HON. MURDOCH MCKINNON, AND MISS ANNIE GREEN, BOTH OF CHARLOTTETOWN, ARE THE GUESTS OF MRS. C. E. MCLAGGAN—NEW GLASGOW CHRONICLE.

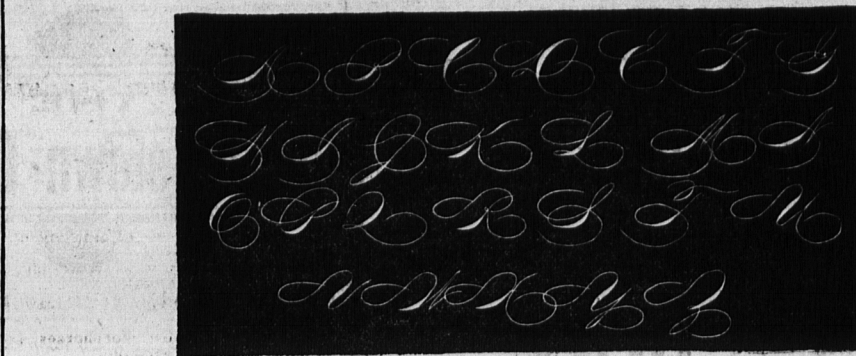
Mr. McKinnon, wife of Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, and Miss Annie Green, both of Charlottetown, are the guests of Mrs. C. E. McLaggan—New Glasgow Chronicle.

MR. JOHN C. COOKE, YORK, LEAVES THIS MORNING FOR OTTAWA, WHERE HE HAS A POSITION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. HIS MANY FRIENDS IN YORK AND CHARLOTTETOWN WISH HIM SUCCESS.

Mr. John C. Cooke, York, leaves this morning for Ottawa, where he has a position in the Civil Service Commission. His many friends in York and Charlottetown wish him success.

MRS. WALTER ARCHIBALD AND HER LITTLE SON DONALD, WEST RIVER, ARRIVED IN THE CITY BY THE S. S. HALIFAX YESTERDAY. ON HER ARRIVAL SHE RECEIVED A TELEGRAM TELLING OF THE SAFE ARRIVAL OF HER HUSBAND IN LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, HE HAVING SAILED FROM MONTREAL ON AUGUST 14TH.

Mrs. Walter Archibald and her little son Donald, West River, arrived in the city by the S. S. Halifax yesterday. On her arrival she received a telegram telling of the safe arrival of her husband in Liverpool, England, he having sailed from Montreal on August 14th.



Good Penmen Wanted

The business world demands good penmen—The Union Commercial College is noted for its Penmanship. Prepare for a good position by becoming a good Penman—Send today for new Prospectus—College reopens September 1st.

WM. MORAN,
Principal

2717-8-28M11

PERSONALS

Hon. J. E. Wyatt, Speaker, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Lucy Hardy, Winchester, Mass., is visiting in York, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pope Cooke.

Mr. Jack Hobkirk, formerly of Charlottetown, is home from Toronto for a short visit.

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Mrs. Archibald A. Gillis and daughter, Miss Catherine, left this morning for their home in Providence, R. I., after spending two weeks with her father, Mr. D. D. MacNeill, Nine Mile

Heat Your Home Comfortably And Well

You shouldn't let your wife and family suffer from the cold this Winter when for a small cost we can install a heating system that will give you the comfort of a day in June—that will require little attention—that is economical on fuel—and that will last for years.

No modern home can afford to be without proper heating—Many diseases spring from a cold damp room. The very health and life of those most dear is in danger. Are they worth less than the price of a heating system?

We know you need a heating system in your home, but think it awfully expensive—it isn't. It is a sound investment and as good as gilt edge securities that will bring health, comfort and happiness to your home and will not cost much either.

Phone 125 to-day.

Bruce Stewart & Co. LIMITED

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Creek, and other relatives and friends in this province.

Mr. E. F. Weaver, of the Halifax branch of the Imperial Oil Company, has been appointed to act as representative of the firm in Charlottetown during the absence of Col. Penke, who goes to the front with the Island Unit of the Fourth Heavy battery. Mr. Weaver is a guest at the Revere Hotel.

SPECIAL INQUIRY INTO STRANDING OF SILVER WINGS

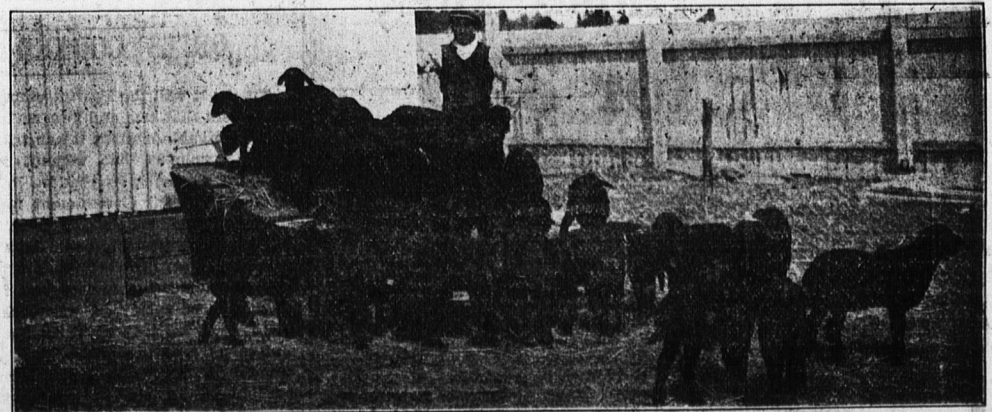
OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 25.—The circumstances connected with the stranding of the British steamer Silver Wings on Sable Island, while en route to Russia, with a load of rolling stock for Russian railways, are such as to call for a formal inquiry and a Capt. Holloway, R. N. R. of Halifax

has been appointed a special commissioner to inquire into it. The preliminary inquiry was conducted by Captain Malcolm of Halifax. The ship is a wreck.

CHESS AND STRATEGY.

General von Hindenburg is a great chess player, and used often to be seen, before the war, sitting outside a third-rate Berlin restaurant playing the game, surrounded by dogs. On this fact has been based a theory that strategy at chess promotes strategy in war. The theory, unfortunately, is demolished by the example of one of the world's greatest tacticians, Napoleon, who was a muf in the game. One of his generals, in playing with him, was able at the beginning of the game to point out the pawn with which he would checkmate his opponent and he did it.

FLOCK OF KARAKUL LAMBS



The Agnew Ranch, Brackley Point were not allowed to be landed and where they landed in the pink of condition. It is the intention of the syndicate to dispose of some of these lambs and with the others to form a company for the breeding of Karakul sheep in the Island, which is admirably adapted for the purpose. The Royal Investment Company has charge of the proposition.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" Try a package