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Extra Grades up to \$4.75

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SLAUGHTERED HORSES

BERLIN, August 12.—Fifty persons were killed during the disturbances yesterday near Chemnitz, a railroad station, thirty-eight miles southwest of Dresden.

Troops were overpowered and disarmed by a mob. The soldiers' horses were slaughtered and the flesh distributed to the crowd. Many wounded persons are in the Chemnitz hospital. Additional troops are being sent to quiet the disorders.

Mother and the Girls don't mind being photographed—why not persuade Dad and the boys to make the family picture record complete?

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Photographs of all sizes, films to fit all size amateur cameras are received fresh every week.

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Looking into the Eye

The most advanced science of Eyesight Testing known. This system measures and corrects any hidden or latent trouble. It is especially valuable in old chronic hard cases, and those who have not received satisfactory results elsewhere. We also use in our Test room the Ophthalmometer, Retinoscope, Phorometer and other delicately adjusted apparatus for determining just in what degree if any, your eyes fall short of perfection. If in need of glasses come in and "SEE" Superior Eye Service.

H. J. MABON
Optometrist & Prescription Druggist
Montague, P. E. I.

Canada's Part in the Great War and Reconstruction

(Price Essay, written by Lena McLure, Prince Street School.)

When the alarms of war and the call to arms reached the Dominion on that memorable day of August 4th, 1914, every true Canadian answered: "Britannia shall no longer fight alone, her Lion Whelps are grown and to her aid will bound."

Everywhere the cream of manhood left the fond home ties, and in the early autumn of 1914 the First Canadian Division of 33,000 men was sent across the Atlantic. This was followed by the second, third and fourth, making a total of 695,441 men.

Ships were very much needed to transport our troops across, so a ship building program being followed out contracts were made to have thirty-nine ships ready for service on the seas.

Owing to the scarcity of munitions, a shell committee was formed to undertake the task of supplying shrapnel to the Imperial Government. Basic steel was found by experiment to be suitable for the manufacture of shells so that by November, 1915, the Imperial Government had placed orders in Canada for munitions to the amount of approximately \$300,000,000.

The people of Canada have given liberally of their means by personal gifts through the Y.M.C.A., Red Cross and many other organizations. Women felt the joy of true service as they went out to take their part in different departments of war work.

But our greatest contribution was our men, who on the fields of France and Flanders, where they took place the great battles of the Marne, Mons, Vimy, and Ypres, endured until the last, making a name for themselves which will be handed down to all posterity. If in the fray a brother fell, another silently stepped into the line and "took up the quarrel with the foe."

In Flanders fields where poppies blow between the graves, the crosses, rows on rows, mark where many a brave Canadian has fallen while fighting for the cause of humanity and God.

Then came the wonderful day when the bells rang out, flags waved, and trumpets blew to celebrate the peace which was ours with victory and honor. May we ever hold it cherished and sacred, and not break faith with those who sacrificed their precious lives to obtain it.

Canada's Part in Reconstruction.

The cold figures of enlistment indicate the magnitude of the work of Reconstruction—Reconstruction of those who are maimed and Reconstructing of our industrial and social structure to make place for the men returning from the war-fields of Europe. Provisions are made to help soldiers settle on land, providing them with money with which to start farming. The Government has appropriated the sum of \$25,000,000 for housing in Canada. The object is to provide houses for returned soldiers. In connection with the Canadian forces a Khaki University taught by chaplains and Y.M.C.A. secretaries has been founded. There are wonderful opportunities for the man who takes advantage of them, and we feel sure the soldier will, because he has learned the religion of the trenches, which requires absolute self sacrifice and requires absolute individual interests to the common warfare and thus the disabled soldier will bring new inspiration into civilian life.

A teaspoonful of butter put into a boiling pot of beans will keep the lid of the pot on.

Says Trouble at 'Peg More Than Strike

WINNIPEG, Aug. 12.—There has been introduced evidence to show that this strike was more than a strike. Perhaps half of the strikers thought it was a strike; but can any reasonable man say that some of the leaders regarded it as an ordinary strike; it is to trifle with the intelligence of the average man when you argue against it.

"If this was a revolution then it is impossible to disassociate from them evidence against these men that dire consequences of it."

These words Magistrate R. N. Noble ruled in evidence of the riots of June 21 at the trial of the eight labor leaders charged with seditious conspiracy. Hugh Thompson, R. N. W.M.P., detective, sworn that the first shot fired during the riot was from a .22 calibre rifle and that Constable Henry one of the most seriously injured of the mounted police was struck in the neck by a .22 bullet; later discharged 22 shells were found in front of the City Hall.

Fire Still Burns

Magistrate Noble said "to borrow the words of Mr. Andrews, they started the fire and it is still burning." Letters were sent to and by R. B. Russell and one written to William Ivens were introduced. There was a heated discussion which E. J. McMurray, defense counsel, objected that the only purpose of reading them was to inflame the public against the accused. J. B. Coyne, for the Crown, retorted that even since their arrest the accused had been carrying on propaganda to inflame the minds of the public against constituted authority.

M. Hyman then charged that letters published at the time of the strike leaders' arrest by Senator Robertson sentences being left out. Magistrate Noble ruled that the Crown was at liberty to quote any passages and if the defense thought amplification was required they could read the rest to the court.

A letter from R. B. Russell was read in which the history of the much discussed explosive diagram of the "Orbit of Mars" is revealed. "I am in receipt of a diagram from Mrs. Rose Henderson, Montreal which Daniel Delme drew about nine years ago, and which she says Lenine has used in planning the Soviet organization," the letter said.

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WHERE WE SHINE

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We are sole agents for the Edison Phonographs in Kings County. Give us a call.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Chemicals, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes, Paints Etc
Montague, P. E. I.

Food Problem is Big Question Now in France

MONTREAL, August 12.—A cable to the Gazette from Paris says: "France's greatest difficulty in solving the food problem is transportation, both by sea and land," said Food Minister Noulens today. The minister fully realizes the effects of inflated currency, reduced production, and profiteering on the food situation, but considers the two former evils to be a matter of slow and gradual elimination and hopes that they will be checked if not killed by the system of normal price lists. He continued:

"When the armistice was signed every one made the same mistake of supposing that the return to a pre-war basis of free commerce without Government control was immediately possible. We are now paying for that error now. In point of fact it was impossible that the highly complicated machinery of food supply, transportation and sale which had been replaced during the war by Government management should, re-commence to function again, as it were automatically. One of the leading food importers in this country said to me recently: 'To re-establish trade freedom overnight was as if the captain of an ocean liner should set a passenger adrift in a small boat in mid-Atlantic and say to him, 'Now you are perfectly free to finish the passage at your own sweet will.'"

Everything Was Sacrificed

"Both sea borne traffic and the railroads had been regulated for four and a half years with one sole end in view to win the war. To that purpose everything possible was sacrificed with the result that available sea transport was greatly reduced and the railroads were greatly deteriorated. Strikes, too, and accidents, whose causes appear to be connected with wild sabotage, have increased the difficulties tenfold. During the past month France has complained that sugar and chilled meat were almost unobtainable; well, mysterious fires on shipboard have brought the loss to no less than seventy thousand tons of sugar, and the strikes at the Atlantic ports completely upheld the movement of foreign meat. Ask any railroad man how hard it is to restart a traffic stream running smoothly after a serious tie-up. One week's blockade means months of difficulty and delay.

Armada Relic In Irish Bay

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Already quite an array of relics has been recovered, including a silver beeso. It was the finding of a gold doubloon on the fluke of a ship's anchor that started this search for treasure in 1803.

The crew of the diving ship often wonder how it is that they are getting so many rounded stones of three and four inches diameter in the clay and sand, but extracts from Spanish State papers in the castle of Simancas explain the frequency with which these are found as well as the quantity of lead sheathing.

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"Every ship will carry on board loads of casting stones, to be used during the search. These stones are to be distributed between the deck and the fighting tops."

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New British Plan To Reduce Prices

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The British people, like the French, are in revolt against high prices and profiteering and are seeking to discover some means by which to reduce the cost of living.

The inauguration of open air markets is the latest idea by which to defeat the profiteers and has proved a great success.

At Ilford, a town within the London radius, the market yesterday was crowded with fashionably dressed women and men, many of the latter wearing silk hats.

From an early hour people from all parts of Essex and London brought great quantities of fish, vegetables, fowl and rabbits, and fruits of all kinds at prices, in many cases 50 per cent below those of the shops of the town.

The market was surprisingly busy scene, with the smiling faces of the salesmen many of whom wear badges showing war service as souvenirs, and happy purchasers.

The only people who protest are the shopkeepers, who complain of unfair competition, as the sellers pay no rent for the stalls in the market.

At Southland, the mouth of the Thames, an open air anti-profiteering market was opened. One hundred and sixty stalls are selling fish in the shops cost half a dollar, but only 25 cents in the market and vegetables show a reduction of twenty-five per cent on the stalls.

The shopkeepers reduced prices to meet competition, but the market is the cheapest place in town for the people.

Doubtless the swiftest passage over a long distance ever made by man was that of the daring aviators who flew from Newfoundland to Ireland. They traversed a space of 1,932 miles in 97.2 minutes. That was at the rate of 122 miles in 30.18 seconds, or a fraction less than 175 a second. For a much less distance a slightly higher speed was made by an army airplane between Boston and New York. The distance of 175 miles was made in 83 minutes. That was a mile in 28.45 seconds, or more than 185 feet in a second.

That is rapid travelling. It is not, however, the swiftest aerial flight known. A swallow could literally fly round and round one of those airplanes when the latter was at top speed. Carefully conducted tests by a French scientist have demonstrated that the speed of a swallow in full flight sometimes goes as high as 290 miles an hour, the average of 10 flights in 13 seconds, while the ordinary flight of a swallow is 210 feet a second, or considerably faster than the airplane.

The eagle is a comparatively slow bird on the wing, making no more than 75 feet, a second, or much less than half the speed of the airplane. Surprising as it may be to some readers, the great, heavy wild goose, which "honks high" when "everything is lovely," is a far swifter bird than the eagle, in fact, fully twice as swift, rushing through the air at the astonishing speed of 175 feet a second.

The homing pigeon is also far swifter than the eagle, having been known to make an average of 132 miles in a second for a distance of a hundred miles. Perhaps the swiftest bird of prey is a species of falcon, which has been known to fly about a thousand miles in eleven hours, or at the rate of 133 feet a second.

These speeds vastly exceed, of course, that of the fleetest land animals. The race horse running a mile in two minutes covers only forty-four feet a second. English fox-hounds make sixty feet a second, and some dogs are said to have run ninety feet a second. Some smaller antelopes are said to be much more speedy than the larger deer. The huge giraffe, despite its long legs, is believed not to go more than fifty feet a second. One of the fleetest of all large land creatures is the ostrich, which can run at the rate of eighty feet a second.

Men can run about thirty-two feet a second for a hundred yard sprint. Contrary to common supposition, skaters are no swifter than runners, the world's records for both being precisely the same—9.2 seconds for a hundred yards. Runners on skis have, however, made as much as seventy-two feet a second, and in leaping on skis more than 100 feet a second, is attained.

Leaping on skis is therefore doubtless the swiftest method of locomotion yet practiced by man. But even this is slow when compared with the speed of some other creatures. It surpasses as we have seen the hare and the deer, and far outdistances the comparatively slow kangaroo. But there is a jumping mouse in the African deserts which is credibly said to make eighty leaps a second, of ten feet each. That means 800 feet a second, which is more than four times the speed of the airplane and three times that of a swallow. Nor is even this amazing creature the swiftest known, for the common flea has in his leaping a velocity of 850 feet a second, which approximates ten miles a minute.

WAR SAVINGS PLAN AND PENNY BANK

The War Savings Campaign conducted throughout the schools has not, as some people imagine, had a detrimental effect upon the operations of the School Penny Bank. The deposits made by the children in the schools to the Penny Bank are on the increase, especially among the school children of Ottawa as shown by the reports of March and April.

In the National movement to inculcate habits of thrift among the young people of Canada, there is room for the War Savings Stamp Campaign as well as for the Thrift Organizations of the Penny Bank. The one ably supplements the other and both work for the betterment of the individual and the Community.

Reports are being received daily at the Headquarters of the National War Savings Community indicating how splendidly the War Savings Campaign is being taken up in the schools all over the country. The record of the savings of the pupils in some schools is most remarkable. One school in Cumberland County, N. S., where the average attendance is only seventeen (17), the total invested in War Savings and Thrift Stamps by the pupils up to the end of May was \$450.

Evidently the young people, with their keen appreciation of what is good, have realized the value of investing their money in this new security of the Canadian Government and are showing the way to their elders.

Loose groceries are an economy. One pays for cans and packages.

Five eggs to quart of milk is the proportion for frozen desserts.

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No Leave Taking on Gen. Currie's Departure

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Yorkshire Post's London correspondent says that the fact of General Currie being allowed to embark without any leave taking or any ceremony has occasioned considerable surprise among his compatriots here and has been the subject of so much comment. He says "It is no great secret that recent events have a little upset the smooth working of the Canadian administration here and though too much may easily be made of this in connection with the Liverpool incident it is not strange that it should be recalled by commentators who keep particularly in mind the feeling aroused over the proposed exclusion of Canadian troops from the peace marches.

If not the very first, which the Prince made as he appeared, was addressed to several Canadian battalions at Wilby, early in May, when colors were presented to the 25th, 27th, 28th and 29th Battalions who were leaving for Canada.

"In October and November of last year," said the Prince, addressing the parade, "I paid several visits to the Second Canadian Division while serving in France, so that I know how often you have all covered yourselves with glory. Whether in attack or defence, in trench warfare or raids, you have won renown. Future generations will recall your noble deeds in the battles on the Somme, on Vimy Ridge, around Lens, Passchendaele, Amiens and Arras, and will jealously treasure the memorable traditions you hand down to them."

"The next time the Prince met Canadians at a public function here was later in May, when he was present at the dinner given by the Canada Club to General Currie. His Royal Highness on that occasion announced his forthcoming visit to the Dominion.

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