

The Eastern Guardian

..IT PAYS to buy in this Province ..T. GORDON IVES is Guardian Representative for Souris.

..GIVE OLD ADDRESS - Subscribers are asked when having their papers changed from one address to another to please give old address as well as new one.

"See the display of children's Hats and silk hoods in Prowse Bros. window, Queen St. These are samples and on Saturday will be cleared at 50c at Prowse Bros. 2333-7-30M2L.

LATEST GERMAN SCREAM

LONDON, July 24.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News says: "The most outrageous charges as yet emanating from Germany in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania appear today in the Vossische Zeitung, in which Oswald Flamm, a Privy Councillor, and professor of naval construction, makes the astounding assertions that Captain Turner and the British Admiralty not only deliberately exposed the Lusitania to submarines, but accelerated the sinking of the ship by artificial means in order to drown Americans and secure an outburst against Germany.

"Coming at the same time as the attack on Orana, the article is additionally interesting and outrageous. Professor Flamm says: "To assure the success of the attack, the ship left New York at the scheduled time, took her customary route, arrived in English waters in scheduled time and entered the danger zone in broad daylight, and at reduced speed. "Despite wireless appeals the Admiralty sent no assistance to the vessel, which was torpedoed, according to plan and sank with a large number of Americans. It was then up to America to take the next step."

"This charming and cultured scientist then discusses another and even worse theory. He says: "The second explosion, granting that there was no ammunition on board, could only be the result of an artificial cause, with the intentional design to sink the ship at any cost, executed by some bribed person on board. The fact that lifeboats were hung out in readiness preserved an appearance of careful management.

"As investigation was held behind closed doors the general public must remain ignorant of the facts till later developments."

SHIPPING NEWS

Schr. Edward Grover, Murray, Pt. Hastings. Schr. Joseph O., Osbourn, Pt. Hawkesbury. Schr. Arrostoom, Lavandier, Arishot. Schr. Effie Howard, Heather, Pughwash. Schr. Lady May, McDaugall, Pinette. Schr. Circassian, Skinner, Pictou. Schr. Mpie Leaf, Fraser, Cocagne. Schr. Dart, Forebrigger, Pt. Malcolm. Schr. Margaret A. Hackett, Rush, Carleton.

CLEARED.

Schr. Minnie Bell, Lowther, Tidenish. Schr. Edward Grover, Murray Pt. Hastings. Schr. Hazel B. Miller, Lantigue, Cararquit. Schr. Hector McG. Murray, Pictou. Schr. Cucassian, Skinner, Pictou. Schr. Lady May, McDougall, Pinette. Schr. F. A. Allen, Allen, Richibucto. Schr. Margaret A. Hackett, Rush, Carleton.

MACHINE GUN FUND

The following contributions are acknowledged by Mr. A. W. Hyndman, treasurer of the Machine Gun Fund: Belfast Branch Red Cross Society (per M. S. Moore, secy-treas.) \$100. Jame Paton, Charlottetown 750. H. Haszard 50.00. Hyndman & Co. Ltd 50.00. J. A. Farquharson 50.00.

Important Notice to Farmers THE PURE BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION.

"FLASH ROYAL" (12790) C.N.R. Foaled Aug. 8th, 1911. Inspected and approved Enrolment No. 52, sire "Flash Favorite" (Imp.) (4683). sBy Royal Favorite (10630) Dam, "Baron's Lilly" (Imp.) by "Baron's Pride" (9122). Flash Favorite in 1906 beat all competitors at Dominion Exhibition, Halifax and has proven himself first class stock horse. Baron's Pride, sire of Flash Royal's dam is considered the highest type of Clydesdale breeding in Scotland. Flash Royal is a beautiful individual dark bay in color, well cut HEAD and NECK with heavy, clean bone and perfect action, kind disposition and a sure foal getter. This gives the farmers of Murray River and vicinity a golden opportunity of securing the services of a first class stallion at a very moderate price. Stallion will be kept at Kearney Bros. Stables, at Murray River during the season of 1915. William Kearney in charge. 1034-5-19Mwstrdithenwa141

Notice to Patrons

G. F. Hutcheson, optician, will be absent from his office from July 31st to August 9th inclusive. The store however, will be open as usual for the transaction of all business excepting eye examinations. Patrons desiring appointments kindly note dates.

..ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany order.

..CARL McDONALD is Guardian Representative for Souris. PRISONERS IN GERMANY WITH NO COMPLAINT

LONDON, July 23.—The American ambassador has presented a report from his representative regarding the detention camp at Bischofswerda, in Saxony. There are twenty-five Canadians among the 278 officers prisoners here. Everything about the building is scrupulously clean. The Canadian officers occupy two good-sized rooms, while the British officers are accommodated with several smaller rooms, each holding from two to eight officers. One English officer, the first of his countrymen to arrive here, shares a room with two French officers, and in one of the larger rooms there are two or three who are not Englishmen. But generally the British officers room by themselves. The British staff officers preferred to room with their own countrymen, rather than share rooms with other staff officers. Several single rooms are provided for the Russian generals. The menu is as varied as it is possible, helped out by packages from home, which, as well as mail, seem to arrive with reasonable promptness. The general commandant seems willing to do what he can to add to the comfort of his prisoners.

Another report, dealing with Magdeburg, says that at the Hiltfiszaretz we found Lieutenant Goschen. He is in need of special attention as the result of a wound in the head received several months ago. We were advised this would be given. At his request he had been placed in the surgical ward, where there are Major McCuaig, 13th Canadian Battalion, of Montreal, and Captain Orford, of the Suffolks. Both were recovering from wounds in the same ward.

Among others there are: Lance-Corporal David Griffiths of the Canadian Rifles; E. Ward, 5th Canadian Battalion; George Baber, of the 14th Canadian Battalion, Montreal; J. Harrison, of the 13th Canadian Battalion. All were recovering from wounds and expressed themselves as satisfied with the treatment accorded them in hospital.

All, without exception, said they had been treated with great consideration, while being transported from the front. All with one exception were in touch with friends in England, and that one had no friends there, but had written to his family in Canada.

A third report dealing with Danholm, says that Lieut. Owen, Bell and Andrews, of the 19th Rifles of Canada, are there. None had any material complaint to make. The Canadian officers mentioned that when transported from the front they at first were compelled to share compartments with the French Algerian colored soldiers but that other arrangements were made by the German officer in the course of the journey. They also remarked that while on the road they had received little food, but that their treatment did not differ from that of other prisoners.

SIX INDICTMENTS IN EASTLAND DISASTER.

CHICAGO, July 28.—At least six indictments for responsibility for the Eastland disaster of last Saturday will be returned by the state grand jury to-day, according to an announcement by State Attorney Hoyne. It will not be decided until late in the day whether to ask indictments on charges of criminal carelessness or of manslaughter. "There is plenty of evidence for either charge," Mr. Hoyne said. The coroner's inquest, it is expected, will be completed late to-day and immediately thereafter the state grand jury plans to go into session.

In response to a proclamation by Mayor Thompson, Chicago observed to-day as a day of public mourning. The city hall is closed and the burial of almost 700 of the excursionists recovered from the river took place.

GENERAL ELECTION FOR UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, July 28.—A general election for the Union of South Africa will be held this year, probably in September. General Botha is expected to undertake a political tour in the Orange Free State, which is the hot bed of his opponents, the Herzogites. The first intention, to postpone the election, would have necessitated a special session of the legislature to amend the constitution, but the triumphant termination of the campaign in Southwest Africa enables the government to avoid this much criticized alternative.

THE MARKETS

CH'TOWN MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Print butter (per lb) 20 to 25. Fowl (per lb) 10 to 11. Chickens, 14 to 16. Wheat, (per bushel) \$1.25. Buckwheat \$1.00. Barley \$1.00. Oats (white) .62. Oats (black) .60. Hay, pressed per ton \$14.00. Eggs (per doz) 20. Tub butter (per lb) 21. Potatoes (per bushel) 35. Turnips, (per bushel) .25. Hides 12. Beef (per lb) retail 10-12. Pork (per lb) carcass .11. Oats (Black) bus. 657.

S'SIDE MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Straw (per ton) \$6.00. Turnips, bus. .15. Wheat, bus. 1.50. Wool, lb. .15. Eggs, dozen .15. Hay, loose ton \$10.00. Hay, pressed 10.00. Hides, lb. .10. Lamb pelts .30. Oatmeal, per 100 3.75. Oats, (white) bus. .65. Barley bus. 65 to 90.00. Buckwheat .60. Butter, lb. (dairy) .20. Butter, lb. (creamery) .22. Calfskins lb. .10. Oats (black) bus. 70.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS STIR NATIVE TRIBES TO REVOLT IN CAMEROONS

In connection with the campaign in the Cameroons, the Germans have been exceedingly persistent in their efforts to stir up disaffection among the tribes. Nigeria, to cite one of many kinds, chief among them being an assurance that the people would be permitted to engage in the slave trade. Their efforts have met with partial success, and some of the tribes have been opened to German influence. A column has been operating against them. An officer serving with it sends some details of this unpleasant and dangerous work performed in a lonely land. Details of it are never vouchsafed by the government, and the officers engaged must at times keenly feel their lack of appreciation of their efforts. The police referred to in this letter are Haussas:

The Ezzas are the most warlike tribe in these parts. We hear that they can mobilize 30,000 war boys. As I write, their camp, on the other side of the river from us, is alive with a couple of thousand Ezzas jumping about and howling. It is a cheery life with 2,000 of these beasts about 1,000 yards away! We heard they were to attack another part of the country, so we moved out camp on seven miles. The heat was tremendous, and both — and — were laid out with the sun. As our scouts told us the Ezzas were advancing, I had to go off with the police in the afternoon, the other men being in bed.

A Fight With Savages

The Ezzas were coming to the attack by the way they had come four days previously; and as we marched along for the first two miles the Ezzas were in the lead, and were rolling in the sun. Everybody had been captured. The Ezzas always take the head. A man is not a man till he can take a head home. After we had done two miles we came to the finish of the bush, and reached fine open country. There were 200 Ezzas with me, strong. I had fifty police with me. The country the Ezzas were coming through was yam fields, our equivalent of ploughed fields, only the furrows are as high as your knee. The Ezzas came on far us in fine style, taking cover. We put volley after volley into them, and when they got to within 200 yards they broke and ran. We followed at the double and drove them across the — river. Just imagine five miles through ploughed fields at the double with a 2-in-the-afternoon sun overhead. I was down to the world, and we found some coconuts and the milk was very refreshing. We lost two killed and one wounded. The Isherri natives followed us, and every Ezza that fell lost his head. Of course, one can't stop this sort of cover; when natives see red it is not your head.

We next got a rumor that our camp was to be attacked, so we shifted another three miles on to high open country. No trees, so you can imagine what the heat was with only a few palm leaves overhead.

We had another go at the Ezzas the day before yesterday, and destroyed all their houses.

All this must sound rather tedious to you with the war at your doors, but otherwise I would not tell you. I was down to the world, and we found some coconuts and the milk was very refreshing. We lost two killed and one wounded. The Isherri natives followed us, and every Ezza that fell lost his head. Of course, one can't stop this sort of cover; when natives see red it is not your head.

AN EXPERT VIEW ON COTTON SITUATION

LONDON, July 23.—The agitation in the press to have cotton declared contraband of war continues unabated, but the Foreign Office has made no sign of receding from its position. Virtually all of the cargoes which Great Britain agreed to purchase under the cotton agreement have been disposed of, so that hereafter cotton cargoes will be seized if it is suspected they are destined for a nation at war with Great Britain, but ultimately they will be paid for by the Government. According to a representative of cotton interests here, this procedure is preferable to the more regular action of declaring cotton contraband, as under the present system the shipper is certain of ultimate payment, while should the cargoes be condemned as contraband the money realized from their sale would go into the coffers of the British Navy's prize fund.

That the present system of preventing cotton from reaching the German market by invoking the order-in-council of March 11, aside from the question of its legality, not injurious to American cotton shippers, is held to be indicated by the latest figures of the Board of Trade on cotton imports and exports, which show the total for 1915, up to July 15, to be 3,772,258 bales as compared with 2,372,779 for the normal year of 1913. Of this amount, 3,118,387 bales came from the United States in 1915, while in 1913 only 1,653,116 came from America.

The cotton trade of England is now becoming almost normal, as the slump in the textile industries is almost compensated for by the increased use of cotton for explosives. Present conditions, as shown by the latest figures, are in striking contrast with the market immediately after the issuance of the order-in-council of March 11, when under this new system everyone began to ship cotton as fast as the vessels could be procured, with the result that many cargoes were taken in, not all of which were of innocent destination. The specialist shipper has now dropped out, and the number of ships with cotton freights has been reduced.

Cotton ships are now proceeding without much trouble, but no cotton is reaching neutrals unless the Government is satisfied beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is not intended for German use. The Board of Trade figures also show that England exported in the year 1915, 410,053 bales of cotton, while in the normal year for this country of 1913, 298,148 bales were exported.

KAISER'S THREAT UNHEEDED BY GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 28.—Although it is asserted that there have been more than a score of German spies in Bridgeport since the beginning of the strike, labour leaders said to-day they had not tried to interfere in the plans of the unions. The recent threat by the Kaiser that all German subjects who worked in American munition plants would be subject to a charge of treason has not driven out of Bridgeport a single one of the more than 600 German-born workers who are making munitions for the Allies six days a week.

Heads of locals of the Machinists' Union from New England, Eastern New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania held a lengthy conference to-day at the Atlantic Hotel with I. J. Koeppler, Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists, who will direct the nation-wide fight for an eight-hour day for American mechanics. After the conference Mr Koeppler denied the report published in several New York newspapers that to-morrow 600,000 machinists would present formal demands to munition manufacturers in all parts of the United States.

Representatives of the 600,000 machinists will unquestionably make demands, explained Mr Koeppler, "but not to-morrow. It is idle to suppose all men in scattered parts of the country would strike at once. We shall take section by section, where our organizers and officials can centre their activities." Labour leaders here pointed out that while there were but few firms making munitions in New York City, their demands would be made just the same. It will be insisted that the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes, which has promised an eight-hour day, give assurance that the schedule will be permanent. Mr Koeppler said to-night that the fight for eight hours, which is to be made first on munition plants, with the idea of others swinging into line, would hit many places which would surprise the public. He said the public had little idea of the great variety of things being made for the warring powers of Europe, or where they were being made. Thousands of American mechanics are working in secret on jobs for the Allies, among the jobs being the development of several new tools of war. The workmen have been pledged to secrecy, and will keep their secrets, Koeppler says, if the machinists' demands are granted. But, he says, he will insist on the eight-hour day in these plants as well as in others.

"Hide and Seek" With the Germans

By the last mail a few letters have come to relatives at home from officers who are engaged in the Cameroons. They tell of several small fights. One remarks how "funny" it is that the newspapers are told nothing of what is going on and of the trying that the forces are in, and all the writers agree that the sort of guerrilla warfare that is happening is likely to last a long time. The following extracts from the letter of an officer with the Northern Expedition give an idea of the work that is being done: "A force of Germans (250, with four maxims) broke out of Garua about two weeks ago on the 29th April, and attacked the little fort here; held by 42 rifles all told, for seven hours. They were beaten off, and disappeared in the evening. The next day, a force of 36 white men killed and five wounded, 36 blacks killed and about 50 wounded. We lost one officer killed and one white non-commissioned officer wounded, and about 12 blacks killed and wounded. So the little band of 12 did extraordinary work. A relief force rushed from Tondero, our camp near Garua, but arrived too late, early next morning. They picked us up at — on the way, where I was with my section trying to get news of the Germans.

On the 28th I got news of another party of Germans at a place called Kone. On the morning of the 29th we found them at Kone, and surprised them in the village. I believe we hit one German and eight or ten black soldiers (the natives since report we killed six black soldiers.) After scrapping for about an hour we withdrew, as the Germans had a company about 80 strong and I had only 15 men, and could not get on much further. Our casualties were only three blacks wounded.

Since the 29th we have been back southwards looking for the Germans in fought with, but could not find them. We came back to Gurin yesterday (May 4) as it was reported that the Tchamba Germans were embarking on a fresh move north. But this did not materialize, and my belief is that they will not try to get into Garua again, but will join the Germans down south. I have done a fearful lot of trekking, and am very fit. Meanwhile the grand attack on Garua is delayed, as they are awaiting the arrival of the French big gun which is said to have left Lokoja on the 28th. So you see there is no hope of this campaign finishing yet awhile. We play hide and seek with the Germans at large, hear of them one day and lose them the next, whereas we are not strong enough to hammer

UNDYING STORY OF THE LANDING AT DARDANELLES

LONDON, July 27.—A majority of the casualties of the allies occur in the holding of trenches after they have been won, says the British press representative in the Dardanelles, in describing the operations against the Turks up to July 14.—His despatch shows that the Turks continue to oppose obstinately the allies' advance and that slow progress is only being made after desperate struggles and much hand-to-hand fighting, and largely by the aid of tremendous bombardments with high explosive shells. From July 12 to 14 the allies gained considerable ground, according to the narrative.

Inconceivable Obstacles

"Anyone who has not seen the ground," says the writer, "can have no conception of the obstacles our heroic infantry must face in gaining even a few yards of fresh ground. The Turks now withdraw their men down communicating trenches during a bombardment. Thus our infantry are unable to occupy two or three lines with but small losses. Parties of men get too far forward and frequently are lost for hours, while it is not uncommon for our men to gain possession of an advanced trench while the Turks are still holding sections of those behind it. "Thus after each advance it takes a long time to straighten out and consolidate a captured position. It is bludgeoned work; brutal and unattractive and giving little or no scope for skill in tactics or strategy."

Two Armed Men Loot Bank of 5,700 Cash

NEW YORK, July 27.—After they had carefully locked the front and rear doors of the Bloomfield Savings Bank, Bloomfield, N. J. two armed robbers yesterday got away with \$5,700 in bills from that institution.

It was one of the afternoons on which the bank keeps open until 4 instead of the usual hour, 3, to receive deposits. Only two men remain on duty to take the cash which comes in. They were Alexander Dahl, cashier, and Frank Hochstuhel, a bookkeeper.

There was no depositor about the bank at 4:30, when the two robbers entered. They levelled revolvers at the employes and demanded the keys to the front and back doors. Dahl and Hochstuhel gave up the keys and then kept their hands in the air, under the gun of one man, while the other locked the doors.

The men then demanded that the vault be opened, which Dahl did. It was there the robbers got their money. Then they took the two bank employes, forced them to go down to the cellar and bound and gagged them. Half an hour later Hochstuhel got a knife out of his pocket and cut their bonds.

He had to shout his news of the robbery from the roof because the doors were locked. He and Dahl said the robbers were between thirty and thirty-five years old, one tall and the other short. Both wore dark suits and slouch hats pulled over their eyes.

The money the robbers took was all the currency there was in the bank.

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Montague Horse Races Wednesday, September 1st, 1915. PURSES \$500.00 PURSES

Races to start at one o'clock sharp There will be the following classes and purses:--

- 2.19 Trot and Pace, Purse, \$200.00. 2.30 Straight Trot, Purse, 150.00. 2.30 Straight Pace, Purse, 150.00.

ENTRIES, close Saturday, August 21st. Entrance fee, five per cent of purse, and five per cent additional, from money winners. NO ENTRY ACCEPTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY ENTRANCE FEE, Five to enter, and at least three to start. Purses divided 50, 25, 15, and 10, per cent of purses. Races, to finish at the end of fifth heat. All mile heats in harness.

Any horse distancing the field or on any part thereof, entitled to first money only. Right reserved to change order of programme, or to declare race off, where sufficient number of entries are not received, and to make a new class, to reject any entry, or bar any driver. Two, or more horses trained, or owned in the same stable, may start in the same class.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern, except where they conflict with the above conditions. Special Trains will run from Summerside, Cape Traverse, Charlottetown, Elmira, Souris, and other stations as on previous years, at reduced rates, carrying passengers, and horses.

T. Gordon Ives, Secretary.

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