

S. A. McDonald

The Island's Leading Store

Ladies' Wash Skirts

\$1.65 to \$6.50 each
for 98c

TWO DOZEN LADIES' WASH SKIRTS: We are clearing out today a lot of two dozen. Some of these were carried over from last season, made from a good quality of linen and repp, and regular values run from \$1.65 to \$6.50 each. Going on sale today for 98c each. Full line of sizes.

Ladies' Dust Coats

at 1-2 price

TWO DOZEN LADIES' DUST COATS: going on sale today at exactly one-half price. Full assortment of sizes, made from a good quality of linen and repp, ranging in price from \$4.35 to 10.00. On sale now \$4.35 for 2.18; 5.00 for 2.50; 6.25 for 3.12; 8.00 for 4.00 and 10.00 for 5.00.

Ladies' Dresses

1-2 price

We are placing on separate racks today all the dresses carried over from early spring and the past season. These go on sale today at one-half the price: \$1.35 for 68c; 1.75 for 88c, 2.00 for 1.00; 2.50 for 1.25; 3.00 for 1.50; 4.25 for 2.12; 5.00 for 2.50. Just 38 dresses in this lot.

Boy's Wash Suits 1-3 off

Regular Price

The balance in stock going on sale this morning for 1-3 less, the regular value \$1.00 suits for 66c; 1.50 for 1.00; 2.00 suits for 1.33 and 2.50 for 1.67.

Ladies' Hose 35c

for 19c

We have placed on the counter 25 dozen ladies' hose in all the different colors, regular values 35c. We are clearing out the lot now for 18c per pair.

S. A. McDonald

Made to Measure Suits

\$15.00

Leave your measure with us and get a suit made-to-order;—a suit we guarantee to fit and give good satisfaction. The regular values run from \$18.00 to 22.00, made to order now for \$15.00 a suit.

\$10.00 Suits

Our special \$10.00 suit is made from an all-wool serge, good quality Italian Lining, in all sizes from 34 to 44 at 10.00 per suit.

Raincoats

We have just received from the manufacturer a large assortment of mens' rain proof coats, in tweeds and paramettas—special value, 54 inches long, made military style, all sizes at \$5.00. Other lines at \$6.50, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 to 12.00.

New Idea Patterns 10c

The only difference between the New Idea and other Patterns is the price, the New Idea costs only 10c, all kinds.

S. A. McDonald

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MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS

The result of the Manitoba election is just what was expected. The Roblin Government abused its authority as well as the confidence of the people and the sins of the Government are visited upon the party as a whole. The Roblin Government had been too long in office, the Premier left matters pretty much to the members of his cabinet so far as administration was concerned, and portfolio-holders did not concern themselves about the details of their departments, relying upon the permanent officials to keep things going. The lack of a strong controlling hand at the head of affairs has spelt disaster to the administration and practical annihilation of the party at the polls. Corruption was not confined to the Conservatives, however. It was conclusively set forth that certain of the Liberal officials had been dickered at the game even before getting into power. That is the worst of unwholesome government; it contaminates its surroundings and leaves few within its precincts untainted.

Sir James Aitkins, who threw himself gallantly into the fight in order to attempt to retrieve the fortunes of the Conservative party, is to be congratulated on the fearless stand he has made. At the convention at which he was chosen standard-bearer, the members of the party placed themselves squarely on record as unalterably opposed to those political methods which resulted in the downfall of the late Government, and also with the methods by which the Norris Government went into power. The Conservative party is to be congratulated for its uncompromising declaration that in these matters justice must be untrammelled and that retribution must be exacted from all those guilty of wrong-doing in connection with the Parliament Building frauds. This declaration should go far towards restoring the Conservative party of Manitoba to the confidence of the people of that province after the decks have been cleared and the wrong-doers ousted for ever from the party councils.

THE CALL FOR MEN

Throughout the length and breadth of the province, as throughout the dominion and, in fact, throughout the Empire, there is an urgent call for recruits and for funds to provide our soldiers with equipment. The call is being made from pulpit and platform and press; from the soldiers at the front, from wounded soldiers who have returned from the front. And it is being responded to by a large proportion of our people, by men who, in order to respond, must break home ties, must leave comfortable homes, lucrative employment, prosperous business.

These men are responding voluntarily, without pressure, without threat. They have a perfect right to refuse. Neither King nor military commander can compel them to enlist. They only power that can exercise any control over their action or can determine whether they shall or shall not enlist, is their own conscience.

Now, why should they enlist? Simply that they may enjoy the glorious privilege of refusing to enlist if they want to. If they were in Germany they would not be asked to enlist, they would be ordered to do so, and if they refused they would be shot. Suppose Germany should win in this war, what then? Our first conscious loss would be that of liberty, that of being free to serve or not to serve where others wanted us to. We would lose our lands, our goods, our property; that we could endure, but to be owned body and soul, to be the chattels of a despot, and be compelled to do his will and his bidding instead of our own—that would be a condition which to our British blood would be infinitely worse than death.

It is to avert this that the call is resounding to-day through the British Empire; it is to avert this that every man with red British blood in his veins is responding to the call.

It is lamentable that there are those who would go down into slavery itself rather than abandon their money making, their pleasure seeking, or the little place they occupy in the "social" sun. It is nothing to them that good men are buying for them with their lives the freedom which enables them to refuse to do their duty. These men may think that the danger is not as great as it is painted. They are buoying themselves up with the belief that this is merely a scare to compel them to do an unpleasant duty that others, more honourable and more manly than they, will do for them while they sit safely at home enjoying their ease and pleasure and money making. But it is no mere scare.

Look at the situation squarely in the face. The Russians are being driven back; the Allies are making slow gains in Gallipoli; the Italians are pushing the Austrians back slowly in the Isonzo Valley; while the British and the French on the western front are at a stand still. This situation may be due to one of two causes. It may be that the Allies know something of the internal conditions in Germany, and that the Germans are nearer a state of collapse than would appear on the surface, or it may be that the Allies are not strong enough at the present time to force them back. There is no other conclusion possible. If the latter is the real situation, then we must send more men or the result will be a stalemate and a peace will be patched up with Germany in possession of Belgium, Northern France and Poland. This for Britain would be the beginning, not the end, of the war, for in a few years Germany would use all the resources of these countries and her own to build a fleet and Britain would have to grapple with her single-handed, and it is a very grave question, with the facts now in our possession, what the result would be. It is quite clear that the effort to end the war then in our favour would be very much more costly than it would be to end it now. Our duty, therefore, is plain, unpleasant though it may be. We must rise to the occasion and throw our lives and our possessions into the melting pot. We must be prepared to fight a decisive battle that will end for ever the tyranny that threatens to crush civilisation. To do this we must have "men and more men." Everyone who can—enlist now!

MR. BELL'S FALSE CHARGES

Entirely at a loss for any just criticism of the Government and its policy and without any programme of his own on which to appeal to the electors for support, Mr. J. H. Bell has resorted to the usual tactics of the down and out Grits.

At a meeting in Malpeque the other day he resurrected the charges which he originally made in the Pioneer newspaper, that the Government had leased live oyster beds to companies for oyster culture. When these charges originally appeared, the Inspector of Fisheries, Charlottetown, ordered an inquiry to be made, and Mr. Ernest Kemp, Oyster Expert, proceeded to Richmond Bay in the C.G.S. Ostrea, and carried out a thorough investigation. His report, which was addressed to the Inspector of Fisheries, is as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., also noted conversation over the phone yesterday. This morning I went out in Mr. Thos. McNutt's oyster boat in company with P. O. Keir. Three dead beds have been laid off for shells to be obtained for the foundation of private areas, the Lee bed off Lot 16, the Chinick bed off Beach Point and another area at the head of the bay. Three men were fishing shells on the Lee bed; we boarded three boats and examined the shells, which were old and rough; they informed us they would not get a dozen oysters in the course of a day's work and there were no signs of life. We then went to the Chinick bed and found this in the same condition; we caught one or two oysters in the dredge on the edge of the bed in about 20 feet of water, but none on the top; we also tried with tongs, but failed to find an oyster. I did not visit the third area, as we did not know the exact location, but infer it is in the same condition as the others. The reports you have received cannot be substantiated and are entirely without foundation. It is a great advantage to the beds to have these shells removed and free of cost. The bed I obtained the shells from in Grand River, is to-day full of young growing oysters, but I would not advise granting permission to the public to pick shells in Grand River, or they might overstep the mark, and it is in good condition at the present time, but I would like to see a systematic scheme adopted to remove all the surplus shells from every bed in Richmond Bay. The shells you refer to in the scow were not obtained from an oyster bed at all, but were collected by a quahaug fisherman, who saved his spare shells and placed them in the scow without authority, the remaining shells were obtained from the shore, dug by a mud digger; these small oysters were of the razor kind, which grow on the soft soil and are of no intrinsic value. Not a small oyster could be found among the shells obtained from the bay, and I do not think it is of any use listening to, or taking any action with regard to different reports one hears which are of the dog and manger style. The removal of the shells will be far more advantageous to the beds than if left where they are."

We commend this report, not to Mr. Bell, who is thoroughly familiar with it, but to those of his audience who may not have had the opportunity of perusing it when first made public. What are we to think of a controversialist who would deliberately suppress the facts in order to make a little political capital out of it at the expense of a great and growing industry?

NOTES

Shirking is becoming a pretty serious joke. "It's all very well to talk about police-women, but what could they do against us men?" said a civilian youth, to which the demure maiden promptly replied: "I suppose the authorities think they would easily be a match for the shrimps who have remained at home."

Hon. W. F. Masters, of the New Zealand Government, proposes to set apart in the near future suitable blocks of land for settlement by soldiers of the expeditionary forces when they return to the Dominion after the war. If many of the returned men accept and become bona fide farmers, the country should benefit as well as the cultivators, self.

Corroboration comes from a German source of Major Dillon's statement that 10,000,000 Germans are now under arms or under military authority. A German officer in a position to know the facts recently made the statement to a well-known Canadian in a letter from the war zone that late in May there were 8,000,000 men at the front and 3,000,000 still in reserve in Germany. Most of these reserves were sent to the eastern field in June and July, and it is believed Germany's losses during the two months aggregated not less than 700,000 men. This would leave a little over ten million effectives at the end of July.

A despatch from Berlin, passed by the German censor, gives a graphic account of Germany's "mobilisation of copper," which began and will continue for three days. To the receiving depots in Berlin and other centres enormous piles of copper kettles, pots, desk ornaments and like articles are being brought, and the Government pays for the copper contents at the market price. Electric wiring and roofing copper is still held in reserve, and there is, of course, an enormous quantity of copper wire in use in the German cities. The full report sent out of the "mobilisation of copper" looks as if the German staff wants the world to believe that the metal is becoming scarce, just as some months ago exaggerated reports of food shortage were sent out to rouse the sympathy of neutral nations. If copper were really short Germany would conceal the fact as long as possible. The "mobilisation" looks like a bit of gallery play, the object of which is not yet apparent.

DAILY SELECTIONS
FOR GUARDIAN
READERS
Furnished
by W. S. Louson.

TOO SOON

Too soon, O Lord! when Thou canst know
To the full measure, all earth's weight of woe,
When murder walks unscathed o'er land and sea,
Oh! can it be too soon to beg of Thee
To give us Peace?

Too soon, when homeless, hungry children plead,
When pain-worn mothers weep the sons that bleed,
When manhood crushes manhood ruthlessly,
Oh! can it be too soon to beg of Thee
To give us Peace?

Too soon, and not the loveliness of Spring,
With all its perfumed promise ises can bring
Back to our lives the calm that used to be;

Always Be Prepared

It's the only Safeguard



Carry Insurance against every contingency with

Hyndman & Co., Ltd.

Established in 1876
61 Queen Street Charlottetown
The Oldest Insurance Agency in the Province.

50 Per Cent

Guaranteed Dividend 1915

Glenaladale Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd.

[Incorporated 1913]

ONE OF THOSE THAT STOOD THE TEST
Guaranteed that 50 per cent was to be paid in 1914, but paid 100 per cent, 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in stock. With twenty pairs of beautiful Silver Black foxes capitalized at \$300,000.00 only \$15,000.00 a pair with all expenses and ranching free

GUARANTEES 50 PER CENT AT THE LEAST FOR 1915 OR WHATEVER MORE IT MIGHT BE

Anyone wanting to invest in this great Black Fox Industry will make no mistake to invest in this Company for they are sure of 50 per cent, whatever more the first year.

Shares are \$25. Write for prospectus and other information to

M. C. MACKINNON, Secretary-Treasurer
Glenaladale, : : Prince Edward Island
2238-7-24MEX

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---Lowest Possible Prices

If you want wall board—want the strong and durable kind, it will pay you well to call and get our prices.

The wall board we sell is of a superior quality, but our prices are no higher and in some cases lower than you must pay elsewhere for the inferior article.

Call today and let us furnish you with an estimate for supplying your requirements.

Fennell & Chandler

Victoria Row

NOTICE!

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of all Metals during the War, we are obliged to withdraw all prices on Copper, Brass and Bronze Goods, from this date.

June 24th, 1915.

Bruce Stewart & Co., Ltd

Midsummer Sale In Footwear

Ladies' White Suede Boots, Pumps and Button Oxfords at 40 p. c. discount.
Women's Colored Canvas Oxfords \$1.85 for \$1.00 also White Canvas Colonial Pumps at 25 p. c. off.
Women's Tan Button and Laced Boots (good year) \$3.75 for \$2.19.
Women's and Misses' Patent and Dongola Blucher Oxfords \$2.10 for \$1.49.
Women's Dongola Strap Slippers \$1.15 for 89c.
A lot of Men's Boots Tan and Black \$6.00 now \$4.50—\$5.00 now \$4.00—\$4.50 now \$3.50
Men's Split Plow Boots \$1.50, suitable for Haying and Harvest.
Men's Oxfords Tan and Black \$4.00 to \$5.00 now \$2.49.
An assorted lot of Childs' Canvas Shoes, Sandals and Slippers at 50c.
Be prompt and you'll be the gainer.

G O F F B R O S.

128 Richmond Street.