

# S. A. McDonald

The Island's Leading Store

## Custom Tailored Suits Made to Measure \$15.00

Is making a great hit; custom tailoring at popular prices. Remember we guarantee the fit of every suit. In cases where there is any dissatisfaction we cheerfully refund your money. Any one requiring custom-made suits might as well leave it with a firm who have been doing business here for twenty years rather than so called custom-tailors who are here today and away tomorrow. Remember our personal guarantee is behind every suit.



### Embroideries

#### 20 p. c. Discount

On going through our stock of embroideries we find that we are over stocked in several widths; for instance, 5 and 9 inches wide, at 8c, 10c, 12c, 14c, 18c, 20c and 22c per yard, in a large variety of designs. We will clear these out today at a discount of 20 p. c. off the regular price.

### Embroidery Flouncing

#### 20 p. c. Discount

This is another line in which we find ourselves considerably overstocked. This we bought direct from one of the largest manufacturers in Switzerland. The regular prices are 95c, \$1.25, 1.45, 1.65, 1.75, 1.85, 1.95, 2.10 and 2.25. We are discounting these for one week—20 per cent.

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### Ladies' Waists

#### 69c

These lawn embroidered waists we are selling at 69c are really bargains. The regular values of them are \$1.50 to \$3.00. We have them in all sizes.

### Ladies' House Dresses

#### 98c

made from good, strong quality of cotton; a material that will wash well, well made, all sizes 98c each.

### Corsets

We believe our \$1.00 corsets is the best corset for the money in the City. It has all the points of style and finish found in the \$1.50 and \$2.50 corset. It is made of strong coutil, with nicely embroidered top, medium bust, long hip.

### Girls' Dresses



CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN AND VOILE DRESSES, lace and embroidery insertions, all sizes from 1 to 14 years;—new styles, long waist and short skirt;—prices \$1.25, 1.50, 1.65, 1.75, 2.10 to 3.75.

COLORED COTTON AND CHAM BRAY DRESSES, 2 to 14 years. Some midly suits; all smart stylish dresses. Prices \$1.10, 1.35, 1.50, 1.75, 2.10, 2.25 and 2.50.

### Wool

We are on the market this season for the largest quantity of Wool we have ever handled which we are prepared to pay the highest prices in cash or trade.

# S. A. McDonald

## THE Charlottetown Guardian

Advertising Phone ..... 132-3  
Subscription Phone ..... 132-2  
News and Edit. Day Phone ..... 133  
News and Edit. Night Phone ..... 132 & 133

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.  
London Office, Marconi House, Strand, W. C.

President ..... A. A. Bartlett  
Managing Editor ..... J. R. Burnett

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

### "KNOW THYSELF"

The first requisite, before improvement or advancement is possible, is to definitely find out existing conditions, in other words, to know ourselves.

In the social survey recently instituted in Charlottetown and the findings of which are now being published, this principle has been recognized. An effort has been made to find out what things and what conditions are advisable to retain, and what to discard; what things and conditions may be substituted for present ones, to the material and moral interest of the city and the citizens.

Similarly there has been a stock taking in connection with the forward movement in education and agriculture. We note among our local news items to-day that the District Representatives are undertaking a pure-bred live stock survey in Prince and King's Counties. This will fill a long-felt want. When the work undertaken has been completed our farmers will know authoritatively and definitely where they can procure animals of the type and breeding required and they will be able to secure from one another animals which, heretofore, they were obliged to seek outside the province.

We need more of this survey work. We need it in every department. A forceful example has been given by the Agricultural Department in the organization work done by the Egg Circle Movement. Until the poultry business became sufficiently organized to be recognized as a "Department" the value of the hitherto obscure hen had not dawned upon us. Now every farm has its Poultry Department and it is found to be one of the most profitable on the farm.

There are many other departments of farm work of which we require to know more than we do and, fortunately, the work that is being done by the Agricultural Department is at present largely along foundational lines. We are beginning to know ourselves, to find ourselves and, having done so, we shall be in a position to move forward.

The thing now is to put ourselves in line with the survey, with the foundation-laying, with the forward movement. We need to know ourselves, to know the things we are losing time over, the things we are carrying at a disadvantage and that it will be profitable to lay aside. In our schools, in our stores, on our farms, we are stock taking with a view to greater progress, and progress on these conditions is assured.

A few years ago in the United States, it will be remembered, the Country Life Commission instituted by Theodore Roosevelt with a view to ascertaining conditions throughout the country, made astounding discoveries as to wasteful, insanitary, and unprofitable methods on the farms and the discovery led to a distinct forward movement. Cornell University has for years conducted an investigation into farming conditions with a view to ascertaining what lines are or are not profitable, what farms actually pay and why they pay. Through this source farming in the United States has been revolutionized. Similar results can be secured here if only we take heed to the stock-taking now in progress and place ourselves in line with the forward movement.

### CLEVER?

The hoax perpetrated upon the United States Government by a German who impersonated Dr Anton Meyer Gerhardt, German Red Cross lecturer, reported in yesterday's Guardian, will be regarded by many as clever. And it was clever. It was a cleverness, however, that is quite common among criminals, among sneak thieves, among murderers, a cleverness that requires a talent for lying and deceit, that has no regard for truth or honour. He "got away with it" as so many clever thieves succeed in doing, and as so many forgers and burglars have done. And it appears to be a pre-eminently German characteristic. It is the talent that has made the German submarine operator successful while he has failed as a fair fighter in the open. The sneak who, in the dark, rushes out of an alley and stabs his victim in the dark is an artist of this stripe. If sufficiently talented in his line he may succeed in getting several victims before he is finally rounded up. It is greatly to be regretted that the German who so successfully played the spy in the United States, and his accomplice, Von Bernstorff, had not been detected in their espionage—for one was as guilty as the other—and both shot as the law provides. Regrettably they escaped. What information they succeeded in securing relative to munition factories, fortifications, etc., will not be known until the German government chooses to divulge it. In the meantime no doubt the American Government will look more carefully into the credentials of accredited German officials who heretofore favour them with a visit.

### 700 YEARS AGO

Seven hundred years ago last Tuesday the Magna Charta was signed by King John of England, not of his own free will, but compelled by the barons and bishops. The Great Charter, as it came to be called, granted and guaranteed to "all the Freeman of our Kingdom," for himself and his heirs for ever the underwritten liberties "to be enjoyed and held by them and by their heirs from us and from our heirs." The writing has been the subject of many learned commentaries, and always its simplicity and fullness has been acknowledged and praised. It is curious that in this year 1915, seven centuries after the meeting at Runnymede, when a new order of democracy has replaced the old order of autocracy, there should be as if by common consent a revival of interest in the charter. It is well, though, that people's minds should be turned backward to it, if not as the beginning of established liberty for Englishmen, and for all who live where Englishmen have planted their institutions, at least as the great written declaration of the principles that the law should apply equally to all men, that the acts of the King and his officers should be regulated by law, that no dues should be levied on the people unless by will of the common council of the kingdom, and

that punishment of an offender should be according to the gravity of his offence and after it had been found by the oath of honest men of the vicinage. The great clause, however, was the fortieth, which has been translated thus: "To none will we sell, to none will we deny, to none will we delay, right or justice."

They were masters of language as well as of statesmanship who so condensed in one sentence principles that should rule in the courts. In other parts of the document it was provided that the courts should regularly be held where those aggrieved might appeal to them. The law was not always effective. Under despotic and weak kings it lost its strength and more than once indignant leaders of the realm, jealous of their own and others' rights, had to compel monarchs to re-state their adherence to its articles. It gained steadily in strength, after each lapse into weakness. Finally it was supplemented by the Act of Rights, in the time of William III., and by the Habeas Corpus Act, which makes the provisions of the Great Charter effective by giving the prisoner the right to come before a court and demand from his jailer the authority on which he is deprived of his liberty and to get from an uninfluenced magistrate a declaration as to the rightness or unrighteousness, the regularity or irregularity, of his detention. So is the liberty of the person defended.

It is not in keeping with what should be expected that the inclination to disregard the sound ideas embodied in such a fundamental law should be exhibited largely in democracies. Men rush to multiply statutes without knowing the great ideas that should rule in all legislative enactments, and confusion and contempt of law follow as a matter of course. The law that will stand, however, will be the one that does not depart from the spirit of the Great Charter of England, won by the strong hands of bishops from a king at a time when kingship meant many times more than it does to-day. The more it is seriously thought about the better a guide will it appear, not for the present, but for all time.

### NOTES

An estimate puts the French losses in the war at \$60,000 killed, 700,000 wounded and 230,000 missing or prisoners. Not much is said outside of France about what the French army is doing, perhaps because not much is permitted to be said in France. The measure of its suffering as suggested by the above figures, is evidence of what it is doing.

The Toronto News: "Sir Robert Borden has torn the strangling hands of the grafter and the middleman from the throat of Canada. The Dominion has waited long for the appearance of a public man with the courage to put the welfare of the country above every other consideration. Now that she has discovered him she is not likely to let him relinquish his task for many years to come."

The sons of Italy are going home to fight. The military law of their nation is relentless on this point. Italy's sons of military age, wherever they are, must answer the call of the Fatherland or for ever relinquish the hope of setting foot again on Italian soil. Industrial communities will see one result of the exodus in labour market conditions. —Boston Globe.

Mr. W. J. Bryan is something of a philosopher. He will take with serenity the shower of abuse that follows his retirement from office, and apply once more to himself the story he tells so well of the man who having been thrice thrown out of a dance hall because he was inebriate, looked up at the windows after his final ejection and remarked with dignity: "I know whatse-matter; they don't want me in there."

While Mr. Bryan was writing his seductive letter, Mr. Herman Ridder, editor of The Staats-Zeitung, was also appealing to German-Americans. The Ridder letter reads: "A close canvass of citizens of German descent has revealed the fact that you are of German blood, and we want your acknowledgment so that we may enroll your name among the faithful sons of the Fatherland who may be depended upon to defend its rights and its position should it be necessary to do so in the possible clash between Germany and the United States." In any other country this communication would be regarded as treason against the flag and the State.

It is evident that there is another force pressing in the same direction—and that is the desire for full self-government on the part of the Dominions. They have been committed to war by the act of the British Government, and they have given the lives of their sons and the resources of their citizens for the common cause with not less alacrity than the British people. But they will never do it again. It is incredible that 15 millions of the most civilised men will continue to forego the very essence of self-government—the control of the policy which makes for peace or war—when they realise how much the present war is due to the exigencies of party strife in England and the inadequacy of the machinery of government of the Empire. They will discover that the autonomy which they possess is a sham so long as the essential attribute of sovereignty—control of the issues of peace and war—is concentrated at Westminster, and they will say, what Sir Robert Borden has already said, that the common control of foreign policy is the essential corollary to co-operation in common defence. —Round Table.

### DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

### SERVICE

(By Marion Bernice Craig)

If I can forget my pain in the pain of another,  
If my joy can live again in the joy of my brother,  
Or if I can be a friend in his time of need,  
I shall be glad indeed.

If I can bring him cheer in his time of sorrow,  
If I can give him hope of a glad tomorrow,  
Or if I can lead him back to his lost faith again,  
My life will not be in vain.

If I can give my all nor grudge the giving,  
If I can make his life more worth the living,  
Or if I can point his soul to sweeter rest,  
I shall have given my best.

### EXPORTS

Exports of Canadian manufactures for the year 1913 were \$43,966,733. If Canadians, by purchasing made-in-Canada goods, enable Canada's manufacturers to increase their output to the extent of 50 per cent. of her imports, it would permit such a reduction in their manufacturing costs as to give them a greater opportunity of meeting competition in the markets of the world.

## THE HOUSE OF QUALITY Boys' Confirmation Suits For \$3.49

Now \$3.49 is less than the price of the cloth in these Suits and \$3.49 is less than Paton's could buy them under ordinary conditions.



### Also Young Men's Suits

Young Men going in long pants are requested to call here and see our \$9.75 and \$12.00 Suits.

The Department is offering special inducements in small sizes; 35, 36 and 37 that will please the young fellows at \$6.75 to \$10.00.



## Men's Union Suits

in white nainsook combinations also in Balbriggan, two piece and combination suits also in Marino.

See our 49c Special shirt also our 85c Shirts all sizes, stylish and serviceable.

Summer neckwear, wash ties all prices.

Special Half Silk Hose for Summer wear 25c, 35c and 50c.

This Store will be closed every Monday afternoon from 1 P. M. beginning June 14th, till Monday September 6th.

# PATON'S

Phone 9-6

## "The Haberdashery"

Try Us For Your New Suit



We specialize only on high class clothing. Clothing that fits right, looks right and is right. You will be surprised at the very moderate prices we ask, at the handsome patterns we show and at the general up-to-date-ness of our clothing dept.

Prices \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.50, \$15.00 and up.  
Yours for Correct Clothing.

Henderson & Cudmore  
Wellner Bldg. Sunnyside

## What We Want

We want all the Ladies interested in stylish footwear to see our splendid range of Poms priced from

\$2.00 to \$4.50

Call and see what great values we have for \$2.25 and \$2.50, no need of wearing heavy boots this summer when you can buy Poms so reasonable.

# GOFF BROS.

Just arrived MILITARY BOOTS with Sand Grey and Blue Tops, price \$3.75 and \$4.50.