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BIG DERBY DAY
London, June 4.—Grand Parade won the Derby at Epsom Downs today. Buchan was second and Paper Money third. Thirteen horses ran.
The betting was 33 to 1 against Grand Parade; seven to one against Buchan; seven to one against Paper Money.
Derby Day, the world's greatest popular sporting event, returned after leaving a blank on the British calendar for four years. The people of London would know it even if they did not read the newspapers, because with the early morning the population began a progress toward Epsom Downs comparable with the migration of the tribes of Israel.
"This isn't a crowd! It is a nation," said a French writer of Derby Day. If today's victory Derby, as it is called, reaches the high water mark, there were two hundred thousand withly sight of the race track. The people travelled in trains, buses, four-hands, delivery wagons, donkey carts, on horse back, afoot and as a sign of the new era, by airplane. Aviators booked one hundred passengers for Epsom Downs, although the machines are forbidden to fly within two miles of the course.
Thousands camped last night near the race course in tents, and caterers had stored tons of provisions there their supplies including more than one hundred thousand bottles of beer.
The spectacle at the race course lacked nothing of the pre-war color today, and had a strong tinge of khaki. King George, Queen Mary, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary drove from the station in landaus. All the familiar figures from the Earl of Londate, the Dean of English sportsmen, wearing his silk hat, to bookmakers from all parts of the kingdom were present.

FATAL RIOTS AT TOLEDO, OHIO
TOLEDO, Ohio, June 5.—Operation of the Willys Overland Automobile Company were at a standstill today as a result of the rioting last night in which two persons were shot to death and seventeen injured. The plant opened a week ago Monday after two weeks of idleness.
Clarence A. Earle, vice president and general manager of the company authorized the announcement that no attempt would be made to operate the plant which has been affected by labor disturbances involving thirteen thousand employees, pending word from Governor Cox regarding an appeal from Mayor Schrieber for troops to handle the situation.
Feeling in the neighborhood where deaths occurred is running high. This is a settlement of Poles. This national ity suffered the most seriously during the rioting and police authorities are apprehensive of further outbreaks today aimed at the former soldiers doing emergency police duty.

FLIERS AT ST. JOHN'S RUSHING PREPARATIONS
ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., June 4.—Announcement tonight by Major Partridge, R. A. F., special agent for the British Admiralty in connection with the proposed trans-Atlantic seaplane flight of Commander John Cyril Porte that he had been summoned home was construed by the British aviators here as an indication that the Admiralty had cancelled commander Porte's flight and was concentrating all its efforts on the proposed flight of the dirigible C-34 from England.
Advices received here indicate that the C-34 will start not later than June 20. It is understood that the big ship will fly first from England to Labrador, then south over Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New England to New York. After stopping at New York for inspection, it is understood the C-34 will proceed to Florida, where atmospheric conditions will permit of her being moored in the open until future direction and scope of the cruise has been definitely settled.
Major Partridge also was serving as official starter here for the Royal Aero Club of trans-Atlantic flights by the crews of the Handley-Page, Vickers-Vimy and Martinsyde planes, now being assembled here. His departure, however, will not affect the plans of these crews: all of them are rushing preparations in the hope of "hopping off" before the C-34 leaves England.

CAPTURE WAS IMPORTANT ONE
The police authorities are to be congratulated on their Sunday roundup of Bolsheviks at the Queen street west headquarters of the latter. The twelve taken into custody and placed behind prison doors are for the most part Russians and enemy aliens and they are declared to be the men who have circulated revolutionary literature broadcast throughout this community for several months past.
The thousands of pamphlets which they are alleged to have distributed from house to house secretly at night time have doubtless been important factors in stirring up the present industrial unrest. The incendiary literature found yesterday morning bears the imprint of "the Communist Party of Canada." It urges the wage earners to use machine guns, rifles, and small arms to upset all constituted authority and to seize all privately owned property for themselves.
An important capture has undoubtedly been made—a capture which will check the flow of revolutionary pamphlets and tend to restore order in the community. The court which has to deal with the apprehended Bolsheviks will be justified in imposing severe sentences. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Federal authorities will not interpose to lighten such penalties as are administered.
If the men taken yesterday are found guilty they should be imprisoned for the protection of the public and as a warning to others. After they have served their sentences they should be deported to the countries from which they came.

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Austrians Will Accept Conditions

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Associated Press tonight issues the following:
Like the German government, the Austrian government is said to be dissatisfied with the peace terms of the Allied and Associated Powers which are declared by one of the responsible newspapers of Vienna to be unacceptable.
Unlike the German populace at large, however, the Austrian people apparently are apathetic, having expected no easy terms, and are willing, even anxious, to accept the conditions laid down and thus bring peace to the sorely stricken former empire which is rendered by the treaty virtually an inland state of small territorial proportions. Nevertheless, the general opinion among the Austrians seems to be that the terms are based on might, and not on President Wilson's fourteen points.
In Paris the Council of Four continues to discuss points brought out by the German counter proposals to the German peace treaty, especially as concerns territorial questions and reparations. Experts on both these questions have been called before the council for conferences, and the belief apparently prevails in unofficial quarters in Paris that some modifications may be expected in the original terms of the treaty, particularly as regards the Sarro Basin and Silesia.
Discussion of the protest of Germany that, being left without merchant ships, she is rendered impotent to resume her trade and thereby unable to aid in paying the indemnities asked, also has been taken up by the council.
The expectation is that the council will heed reports of the urgent necessity to render a quick decision on the matters in controversy owing to the situation in Germany. One report has it that Herr Hoske, the German minister of defence, has inspected the coast defences and ordered the garrisons to be ready for emergencies.
An appeal to the American people has been made by magistrates of two hundred municipalities, representing virtually half of the population of Germany. It demands "a peace of justice" under President Wilson's fourteen points and protests against the continuation of the blockade against Germany.
Apparently the Rhenish republic, under Dr. Dorton, has been firmly established at Weisbaden with aid of French officers. A Berlin despatch says that, although Dorton and his administration were coldly received by the populace, they were not molested owing to the presence of the officers, who ordered that Dorton's instructions should be obeyed.
Bolshevik advices are to the effect that the autonomy of Mongolia has been proclaimed by a congress convened by General Semenov, the Cossack leader, and that Semenov was made "General Duke of Mongolia."
The Bolsheviks are reported to have started a successful counter-offensive against the Estonians and other troops advancing on Petrograd.
The first contingent of American troops on the Archangel front has started homeward. The men comprise about one-third of the American forces on this region. The others will embark for home as soon as transports are available.

PEACE TERMS

GENERAL
Austria must—Accept the League of Nations covenant and Labor charter.
Renounce all rights and territorial claims outside Europe.
Demobilize her entire naval aerial force.
Admit the right of trial of leaders guilty of violating customs of war.
Surrender her entire navy.

BOUNDARIES
The Fiume and eastern Adriatic boundary is not entered in the Treaty.
By allocation of territory to Jugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia, Austria reduces her population to one-third and area to one-fourth its former size.
Bavarian, Hungarian and Swiss borders remain unchanged.

POLITICAL
Austria must recognize the independence of Jugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia and the national boundaries of pre-war Russia.
Renounce Brest-Litovsk, Rumanian and all treaties made since November 1918.
Accept in advance, Allies' arrangements with regard to Turkey, Bulgaria and Schleswig-Holstein.
Agree to: send naval or military attaches to foreign courts nor allow her citizens to enlist in foreign armies.
Provide internal reforms to provide complete liberty, especially in language and religion to every inhabitant.

MILITARY
Military Clauses reserved.

NAVAL
All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and vessels of the Danube flotilla to be surrendered.
Twenty-one auxiliary cruisers to be transferred into merchant ships.
All war vessels now constructing to be broken up and salvage only used for industrial purposes.
All naval armaments, ammunition and war material to be surrendered.
Wireless station at Vienna not to be used for commercial purposes. No other high power wireless station to be erected at present.
In all other clauses the terms are practically similar to those of the German treaty. Reparation, financial clauses are reserved.

GERMANS DENYING THE RE-PORTS

BERLIN, June 4.—(By the Associated Press)—Rumors in circulation in Germany that she is willing to sacrifice parts of German territory threatened by the peace terms of the counter-proposals are accepted are denied by Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, of the German peace delegation in an interview with the Versailles correspondent of the National Zeitung. The Count's attention was drawn to the feeling in Danzig that Germany was ready to sign peace at the expense of that city if the Allies made concessions regarding Upper Silesia, the former colonies and the merchant marine.
The Count said that all interests would be represented equally and equitably.
Great financial sacrifices can be made by Germany, and offered, only on condition that the German counter-proposals were looked on as a co-ordinate entity. He declared it was impossible to accept important features without bringing disaster to the whole proposition.
The head of the German peace delegation asserted he was eager for a better opportunity to convince the Allies of Germany's honesty and honor that was offered by inter-changing notes. He said he hoped, if given the opportunity, to establish a basis for the co-operation of all peoples.
TURKS ALMOST WIPED OUT A CANADIAN FAMILY.
LONDON, June 5.—Miss R. Joseph, aged 19, Canadian born, has just brought to Anglo-Canadian circles in London some shocking details of the Armenian massacres.
Her father, who is an Armenian, but a naturalized British subject in Canada, was visiting Turkey with his wife and four children, when the war broke out.
The entire family were tied to the tails of camels and driven into the desert. Miss Joseph, the sole survivor of this horrible ordeal, is now returning to Canada.

GERMANS CIRCULATING FULL TEXT OF PEACE TERMS

COPENHAGEN, June 4.—The German Government is circulating the full text of the peace terms throughout the adjoining neutral countries. The volumes, carrying the text in German, English and French are prominently displayed in Scandinavian book-stores. They were issued by the German Admiralty printing establishments. The text is also carried in an exact copy by Photo-Lithographic process of the original received by the German delegates.
The book entire makes a volume of 415 pages.

Explains Fifty-Dollar I.O.D.E. Episode

MONTREAL, June 5.—"I fully realize the significance of the step I have taken, but I have done it for the good of the order," Miss Constance Boulton told The Times at the close of the I.O.D.E. meeting, at which she shot a bolt that momentarily paralyzed the whole gathering. Miss Boulton is renouncing not only her councillorship, but her life membership as well rather than sit on the same board with women who, according to Miss Boulton's opinion, have shown disloyalty to the Order during the convention just closed and the past year of work.
"I do not mind being out of the Order for good," she said, "if by so doing I put matters on a fairer basis. There is a grain of truth in everything, but I protest that statements should be garbled in order to attack the integrity of women who have worked unselfishly night and day during the war for the good of the Order. Personally I do not think I have ever even thought that one of our members had taken a wrong step intentionally."
Turning to the five charges made by Lady Kingsmill against Mrs. Gooderham and the executive, Miss Boulton said that the \$50 paid for a copy of the minutes needed further explanation, as the matter was by no means so serious as it first appeared. Lady Kingsmill wished to take away the minutes of a particular meeting and in order to do so a special copy had to be made. The minutes were so voluminous that the stenographer's fee for the work was \$50 which was charged to Lady Kingsmill. The paper Lady Kingsmill was looking for did not appear in the minutes, for it was the practice of the executive not to include the reports of sub-committees, as the minutes would be reduced to smaller compass than ever as it had been decided not to include discussions.
With regard to the delay that occurred before Lady Kingsmill was given access to the French relief files, Miss Boulton said that it had arisen over a lack of knowledge of certain technicalities. The executive were in no hurry to hand over these files as Lady Kingsmill's attitude was plainly antagonistic. As soon as they realized that they were bound by law to show them, the files were handed over at once.
"When it was realized that the I.O.D.E. is composed of 45,000 women all of whom gave their services voluntarily for their country, that with the exception of our assistant national secretary and the stenographers under her, the work of the Order is done entirely without remuneration, that several of our members made the supreme sacrifice as the result of over exertion for the cause—when these things are remembered, I say that it is impossible to impute false and unworthy motives to our leaders. Since the beginning of the war Mrs. Gooderham has never accepted a social invitation in order that she might be at the service and call of the society at any time, and she has spent a part of every day in the office of the national headquarters, directing, planning, thinking, and consulting in connection with the work. Of course, she might easily have played at war work like so many other women, but she did not, she worked as hard as any woman in the whole of Canada."
Much of the misunderstanding and bitterness of the past week Miss Boulton attributed to the fact that the Order is administered by women who have no business training or business acumen. They were inspired by a glorious enthusiasm which alone brought magnificent results. Her resignation was a protest, not only against the new national executive, but also against the methods wherever they may be practised among the various chapters.
"The method I have taken may be wrong," said Miss Boulton in conclusion, "but I feel intensely that I have done right in tendering my resignation. I love the Order, for no matter how weak the members may be or how great their shortcomings, what it stands for is beautiful. We women should be able to rise above pettiness and personal animosities to work for an Order that stands for service, sacrifice and public spirit."

10,000 CANADIAN CIVILIANS MAROONED IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, June 4.—There are ten thousand Canadian civilians now in Britain who will not be able to return to Canada until the end of September. Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration for the Dominion, is authority for this statement. Further, nearly every boat from Canada brings out more, and when they will be in a position to return is problematical. The free granting of passports in Canada for journey overseas is giving the Canadian authorities here considerable anxiety. The ten thousand civilians mentioned are people who came over for various reasons before and during the war, and are now anxious to return. Those coming to this country are mainly

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REPORTER WAS VAINLY ENDEAVORING TO GET TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION WITH OUT-OF-TOWN NEWSPAPERS IN ORDER TO ANNOUNCE THE PEACE TERMS.

reporter was vainly endeavoring to get telephone communication with out-of-town newspapers in order to announce the peace terms. There were no crowds in the streets. On the whole, Austria is fully prepared for any conditions, and the boundaries as fixed appeared to have been expected. The peace offer is generally regarded as based on might, and not President Wilson's fourteen points. In some quarters it is considered a trouble-breeder for the future, particularly as regards the German populations given over to the Czechs. This afternoon's newspapers will make a show of protesting along these lines, but Austria seemingly is really interested, as President Zeitz pointed out, in financial aid which will make it possible for Austria to exist.
Another class of persons returning from Canada recently furnish an unfortunate commentary on the policy of transporting all wives of Canadian soldiers free. Recent boats have brought back to England a number of newly-married English wives who discovered on their arrival in Canada that their supposed husbands had previous matrimonial entanglements. These unfortunates have been repatriated free. However, the marriage still goes merrily on, 481 weddings of Canadian soldiers having taken place in the last week. The military authorities here are said to be opposed to encouraging these marriages.
GERMANS PLAN TO CRUSH POLAND
BERLIN, June 1.—West Prussian troops have been organized into an army group, Gen. Otto von Bulow has been appointed commander.
So read a brief and ominous notice in the Nationalistic press. The East Mark is cleared for action. A Parliamentary "action committee" for East and West Prussia and the Bronberg district has begun work in Danzig. There is no bluffing in the fighting mood of East Mark, under the popular slogan of "a preventive war of liberation from the Polish yoke." Eastern territorial peace terms, which give to Poland parts of Prussia without a plebiscite, have accomplished the seemingly impossible—the immediate resurrection of militant patriotism in Prussia, as yet chiefly confined to the Eastern provinces, but likely to spread westward. High pressure home propaganda in the East is fanning a new flame of nationalism. "East Germans will know how to help themselves," says the Nationalistic Taegleise Rundschau provokingly. "We can assure the Poles, as well as the Entente that a general Polish attack on the East front will encounter resistance that cannot be broken. German East Mark is armed to defend its native soil with force. If the Poles and the Entente should attempt to press into those territories the world will witness a drama of probably unexpected frightfulness."
VIENNA, June 5.—The first news that the peace treaty reduced the frontiers of the once mighty empire of Austria came at ten o'clock last night to Vienna by way of Amsterdam in a news agency despatch, and the official text of the treaty in German arrived at one o'clock this morning.
The news filtered through the city but it made scarcely an impression on the people. The newspapers, today, scarcely commented on the treaty. Editor Benedik, of the Neue Freie Presse, received the news at his country home shortly after it arrived in Vienna, but did not come into the capital to write on the subject. The editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, however, wrote an editorial on the treaty then went to bed at midnight as is his custom.
In the press room at the telegraph office there was a solitary country

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