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Nova Scotia selected ranch-raised stock. Apply at once. G. A. MUNRO, Truro, N. S. 3792-8-3Mins.

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Patch Foxes are said by those who have studied the question to be the most profitable corner of the Fox Business. Recent statistics prove that about 25 per cent of the young of Patch Foxes are good Blacks. Ten pairs of selected Patches have been arranged for, and the ranch is being built on one of the most desirable locations, near Charlottetown. The Company will own and control its own ranch and equipment.

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Application for Stock can be made to any Director, or to the Secretary-Treasurer, whose office is in Morris Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. 3688-7-25Mstuestf

MORSON & DUFFY Barristers and Attorneys

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

MONEY TO LOAN

SIR EDWARD GREY A SILENT DIPLOMAT

His Life Overshadowed by Great Sorrow—Belongs to Proud Old Family

Sir Edward Grey, Britain's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is to-day one of the outstanding figures in Europe on account of the part that he played in the fruitless negotiations to prevent the whole of Europe being plunged into warfare.

To understand Sir Edward's character, it is necessary to bear in mind two things. He is an aristocrat of aristocrats, and the greatest living authority on fly-fishing. The first explains why he is in politics. The second reveals the temperament of the man. He was also once the amateur tennis champion of England. There is no nobler blood in Britain than his. He inherited his title from his grandfather, Sir George Grey. As far back as English history can be traced the Greys of Northumberland have helped make history. He is 52 years old, has been Foreign Secretary for eight years, and is the only commoner decorated with the noble order of the Garter, a special honor for which King George singled him out in 1912.

He is cold, reserved, correct in pose and consistent in poise. His character is so strong and his record so clean that no breath of scandal can cling to him. None would believe it. Nobody believes he would lie, either diplomatically or personally. He has never sat for any but the one constituency, and he has represented it since he was 23 years old. He will probably continue as its representative until he offers himself for election no more.

Sir Edward Grey guided Britain through some anxious days. At the end of 1911 the British fleet was out in the North Sea for three days and three nights without lights with the torpedo nets dropped and the decks cleared for action. How war with Germany was averted then is as great a mystery as how war with Germany was threatened. But it was the second incident of its sort since the present Government came into office and men do not pass days of that kind and not age. Sir Edward Grey kept the peace of the days past and has striven to keep peace for days to come, but who can foretell what may come?

War is born in silence and darkness. Yet of all men he has shown the tragedy of a great personal sorrow—a sorrow that has marked him with the furrows of pain suppressed and given to his eyes a depth and expression that only men who have watched the treasure of the heart take wings can know. For the year that gave him his place in public life, a mere lad of 23, gave him his place in private life, when he married the daughter of a neighboring squire, Miss Dorothy Widdington.

She shared his political life and sportsman's life. At the times of general election she would start at one end of the constituency and he at the other, so that there should be two meetings in each place, and it is not too much to say that she was as popular with the audiences as he. And always was she with him in that other great part of his life when he whipped the silent streams for trackless trout.

Then came the great day when King Edward made him Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A few weeks later whilst in London he received a telegram that Lady Grey had met with an accident, and to return at once. A special train rushed through the night, but he found her with the skull broken; there had been a carriage accident in its own park at Fallodon.

There remained for him his work—and her memory. He gave it to be understood that he never wished it referred to, and shortly returned to his work in London. He did out of his work in London, and began and all public functions and began and has continued to spend his week-ends alone in a little cottage on the side of the Thames, with a man servant to look after him. He has never since varied in his dress, just a black morning coat and a black tie.

BIG BATTLE ANY DAY

Allied Troops Combining to Oppose German Advance

Henceforth news from Brussels of the operations in Belgium will be scarce, but the situation is satisfactory, and the world may expect any day to hear of a great battle. It is impossible to predict when this battle will take place. It is likely, however, that it will be some distance west of that which British, French and Belgian troops in great force will be opposed to the big German army which is trying to force its way through to France.

France vs. Austria France formally declared war upon Austria on Monday.

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"Patronize our big Soda Fountain these warm days. Try Howel's Orange Juice. 5c. E. A. Foster, Sunnyside."

"When you get your Soda Water at the Central Drugstore you know you are getting the best—Try our Ice-Cream and crushed Fruits. E. A. Foster—Sunnyside. 4067-8-13M31.

CASH COST OF WAR

Figured at normal prices, it will cost nearly fifty millions of dollars a day to support the war, is the estimate of Prof. Charles Richot of the University of Paris. The increase of prices will raise the total accordingly. His table of cost, translated from francs to dollars, follows:

Feed of men	\$12,000,000
Feed of horses	1,000,000
Pay (European rates)	4,250,000
Pay of workmen in arsenals and ports	1,000,000
Transportation (sixty miles, ten days)	2,400,000
Transportation of provisions	4,200,000
Munitions—infantry, ten cartridges a day	4,200,000
Artillery, ten shots a day	1,200,000
Marine, two shots a day	400,000
Equipment	4,200,000
Ambulances, 500,000 wounded or ill (\$1 a day)	500,000
Armature	5,000,000
Reduction of imports	5,000,000
Help to the poor (20 cents a day to one in ten)	6,800,000
Destruction of towns, etc.	2,000,000
Total per day	\$49,950,000

NAPOLEONIC WARS AND WAR OF TO-DAY

A Glance Over European History of 100 Years Ago and a Comparison of Methods

A hundred years have passed since the great nations of Europe gathered, on battlefields in titanic struggle, combining their hatreds and their men to curb the genius of Napoleon. That century has changed every method of warfare, bringing new elements of death and increasing the power of each soldier as a killer many fold.

Napoleon gathered 200,000 men at Leipzig in October, 1813, to stand against the armies raised by Austria, Russia, Sweden and Prussia. The allies had a total of 350,000 men.

There were mixtures of races on each side. To the eagles of Napoleon rallied not only his own Frenchmen, but Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Belgians, Dutch, Swiss, Poles and Germans.

Against him were pitted Slavs, English, Germans, Swedes, Hungarians and savage Bashkirs, a mixed Tartar tribe from northern Russia, who fought with bows and arrows.

It was fighting at close range. The infantry carried flintlock muskets. To reload was a matter of minutes. Their sharp bayonets were often more deadly than their bullets.

The artillery of the period was primitive. The guns were muzzle-loading, firing with fuse or match. The round ball shrapnel or chained shot carried but short distances. The clash was between men who could look into each other's eyes, who rode down each other with circling sabers.

In that battle, the first important battlefield defeat of Napoleon, 54,000 of the allies lost their lives. Of Napoleon's army, 40,000 dead and wounded were left behind when the retreat began towards Paris. The battle lasted from October 14 to October 20, 1813.

Now, with millions of men under arms, the chances of carnage are multiplied not only by the number engaged, but by the new weapons of warfare which turn each soldier into a platoon.

Bombs, capable of killing hundreds or tearing down great fortifications, may be dropped from airships in the night.

The cannon have grown to mechanical monsters. The flintlock has become a repeater, sending not one bullet, but a volley. The Gatling gun speaks a hundred death sentences a second. The machine gun multiplies the man behind into a squad, while upon the sea the great steel ships of death carry the means of wiping out cities from distances almost beyond the range of vision.

Even with the primitive weapons waste, sorrow, starvation and unspeakable suffering blighted the cities and countries these armies visited. Each contested city became a group of hospitals. Livestock and crops were swept away, taking the result of years of industry in an hour.

Following the beaten army of Napoleon, the allies entered Paris and banished to Elba, but within a year had escaped and gathered an army of 360,000. England, Russia, Austria and Prussia gathered an army of 600,000. England and Prussia ended the last war in which all great nations were involved, at Waterloo.

In men involved in the present war, the armies have increased nearly ten times. In addition, the armament of battleships brings to the contest greater death-power than existed in the entire equipment of a century past.

The greatest drama of death of all ages, impending, is the military experts. The clash of battleships at sea, of men on land who fire from distances beyond the range of human eye, of airships which dart like great vultures through the air, presents a spectacle that history has never yet recorded.

The world knows the awfulness of 1813. What picture will 1914 paint?

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BRITISH AND GERMANS FIGHT DUEL

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 15.—For half an hour on Thursday night last H.M.S., Bristol, the smallest British Warship in the North Atlantic, fought at Long Range a duel with the German Cruiser Karlsruhe, the fastest of the German Cruisers in these waters.

Flying from H.M.S. Suffolk which interrupted the Karlsruhe coaling at sea from the Kronprinz the German Cruiser was intercepted by the Bristol on Thursday night. For half an hour they fought. The ships exchanged broadsides with a heavy sea on but little damage was done for the reason that the fleet ship would not stand and fight. The chase lasted all night but the Karlsruhe finally ran away from the Bristol and was put into San Juan where she got coal. Details of the action were brought to Halifax by H.M.S. Suffolk, the flagship of the Fourth Cruiser squadron.

During the last ten days the Fourth Cruiser Squadron has succeeded in clearing the North Atlantic of the enemy's ships and not one of them is now North of West Indies where they are finding great difficulty because of lack of coaling stations. It can be seen comparatively short time until the Karlsruhe and the Dresden are either sunk or captured.

The line work of the Mediterranean fleet in putting the German Cruiser Coeben out of Commission has rendered the work of clearing the Atlantic much easier than it would be the case if she was able to come to these waters. The Goben's size and speed would have made her a formidable enemy to the fleet of British Cruisers on way to Halifax to assist in guarding the trade routes. They are mainly ships of the Drake class, 15,000 tons displacement, mounting a battery of 9, 2 guns and a heavy secondary battery of six inch guns. The first of these, the Good Hope, is due in Halifax tomorrow.

DUTCH SOLDIERS READY TO FLOAT LOAN

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 15.—The Queen of Holland has proclaimed a warning to every member of the Landstroom to be in readiness to mobilize Sixty thousand Dutch soldiers are gathered at the Frontier ready to disarm every foreign soldier crossing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—J. P. Morgan and Co., asked the state department what the attitude the United States would be if they tried to float a loan of several hundred million dollars for the French.

EARL ROBERTS IS COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN LORRAINE

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Earl Roberts has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Colonial Army including the force from Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

LORRAINE, Aug. 14.—For the present this province seems to have been left out of the fighting, while Alsace and Western France, is the advance guard of the main German and French armies. The Austrian army has commenced to move from the Russo-German front, but must be the same is going on there as in other theatres. The Russian and German cavalry are busy trying to discover what the main armies are doing.

The British navy virtually cleared the trade routes of German and Austrian ships; or has at least got them so closely watched that the military advises ship-owners to send only vessels as usual. Ships from all parts of the world have arrived at English ports. What is more important, steamers with provisions are coming from Scandinavian ports as usual.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The great battle which must have much to do with settling the future of Europe draws appreciably which, when the armistice will be considered insignificant, have been coming in today, showing that cavalry screens, sometimes accompanied by infantry, have come into contact in the French frontier near Othain.

The meeting of these reconnaissance parties of the opposing forces resulted in some pretty severe fighting in which, according to French and Belgian Official accounts allies scored further successes. The other side of the story is still to be told. For Berlin remains silent in fact the German War Office has had little to say since the reported capture of the City of Liege. Positions around are somewhat veiled in mystery. The Germans have resumed their attack on the Forts but how they are proceeding has not been communicated to the outside world. Brussels had a report tonight that the forts were succeeding in silencing all the big German guns, but little credence is placed on this. This may be but for a moment the invaders may have stopped the slaughter either for rest or to adopt some new means of gaining their object.

ODDFELLOWS TO MEET IN CHARLOTTETOWN

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Aug. 15.—The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows will be held at Charlottetown. This was the unanimous decision of that grand body which finished its session here last night. The five hundred members of the organization in Charlottetown are "pleased" to know that this decision was reached in view of the numerous invitations from other cities in the provinces.

At the election of officers yesterday afternoon, Judge S. A. Chealey, Lunenburg, was elected Grand Master, while Mr. J. J. McKinnon, of Charlottetown, was re-elected Grand Secretary without opposition, and Mr. J. J. Murley, of Charlottetown was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 3. P. E. I.

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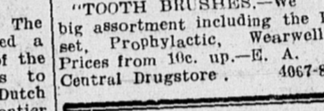
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"Better get your bathing cap and water wings now for the bathing season won't last forever. Our bathing caps are made of finest rubber silk with finest mercerised lining and are shown in all colors and shades from 35c. to \$1.00. You will find an excellent line of swimming wings in many shades and different patterns 35c. and 50c. MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets.

"TOOTH BRUSHES.—We have a big assortment including the Rubber-set, Prophylactic, Wearwell, etc. Prices from 10c. up.—E. A. Foster, Central Drugstore. 4067-8-13M31.

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That are worth more than their money value. A BAROMETER to help to foretell the Weather. A good watch to tell the time. Eye glasses to save the sight. We have them in a variety of styles and prices. Call or send and see.

E. W. Taylor CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN

Investigate The Matchless Proposition

20 Pure-Bred, Island Silver Black Foxes---at \$17,500 per pair

All Flotation Expenses Included

THE MATCHLESS FOXES are all from ranches of not only the very finest fur quality, but also of the most prolific strains—several of the parents having this year produced five and six pups. Rearing arrangements have been made with experienced ranchers, and the cost of same guaranteed not to exceed 5 p. c. of the increase.

Stock is selling at \$100.00 per share, and is for the purchase of the foxes only, as the Promoters are paying all flotation expenses. Better compare THE MATCHLESS proposition with other companies offering stock for sale, and satisfy yourself with regard to FLOTATION EXPENSES.

—Send for Free Prospectus Today— The Matchless Silver Black Fox Co., Limited Cameron Block, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Visit of Oyster Expert Itinerary of Lectures

Lectures on Oyster Culture will be delivered by Prof. Julius Nelson, Biologist, New Jersey Agricultural College Experimental Station, Tuckerton, N. J., at the following places, commencing 24th August, inst.

Malpeque	24th August
Grand River	25th "
Miscouche	26th "
Summerside	27th "
Alberton	28th "
Kensington	29th "
Charlottetown	31st "
Georgetown	1st September
Mount Stewart	2nd "
Vernon River	3rd "

All meetings to begin promptly at 7.30 p. m. 5010-8-15Mt8i

North River Pure Bred Island Mink Co. Limited

Capital \$14000. Shares \$25.00 Each

Head Office—Milton, P. E. I. 25 p. c. Guaranteed First Year

One of the first Mink Companies in the Province to offer their stock to the public, and now is your chance to ring in and reap the same benefits as all who are interested.

The Company own thirty pairs of choice ranch raised Island Mink carefully selected by experts from the leading ranches on the Island. All A1 stock and the majority tested breeders.

The ranch is constructed on the farm of H. F. Sanderson of North River, who is the caretaker and ranches free the first year.

"Estimated Profits"

30 pairs Mink allowing small average of 4 pups to a pair 120 Pups or 60 Pairs, estimating at the low price of \$200.00 per pair \$12000.00, giving you a dividend of 85 p. c. on your investment yearly.

For Stock or further information apply to any of the directors or the Revere Fox Exchange

Revere Hotel Building, Charlottetown.

The directors are men of high standing and are as follows:—

- President—Hon M. Kennedy, Bradalbane, P. E. I.
- Vice-President—R. H. Pooley, Oyster Bed Bridge, P. E. I.
- Sec'y Treasurer—D. W. Howard, Milton, P. E. I.
- H. F. Sanderson, North River, P. E. I.
- George Owen, North River, P. E. I.
- William Watts, Hampshire, P. E. I.
- George Morrison, Bradalbane, P. E. I.

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