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### SIR GEO. E. FOSTER AT CHARLOTTETOWN

(Continued from page one)

mand is given; they fall into line every one of them; they march to the front every one of them; they fight where they are told to fight, every one of them; and they don't give up until they are allowed to give up. Now, I want you to realize just what that means, and to keep it with you while I come to the antithesis of that. The British Empire is the only country in the world which does not own its manhood; it holds its manhood in trust, thinking that the bond of liberty and freedom with which it has endowed them will be sufficient to lead them to fall into the ranks and defend their country. You, sir, can stay here in Prince Edward Island if you like; you can see every last man in Belgium and France sacrificed to the victorious onset of the Hun. You can as well stay here, if you like, and see the British Islands invaded and trampled under; you can as well stay here, if you like, and wait till they land in Halifax and St. John and Charlottetown—there is no power in the Canadian Government to-day, nor in the Canadian Government, to send you to defend your country! Every man owns himself in Great Britain and in the British Empire; every man is arbiter of his own actions. There is the difference between the two, but it is as great a difference as the sun from the earth! In these other empires their men are conscript; in this Empire the men are free. But what a tremendous responsibility on the free man! To-day the question which is being decided in the whole British Empire is as to whether the liberal and generous freedom with which the Empire has endowed its sons will be measured up to by these sons, who are free, and in the exercise of that great liberty and freedom they will consider themselves as deeply bound by duty and by conscience to defend those liberties as the conscript is in duty bound to do it by the force of law and the compulsion of the Government. I don't know whether you agree with me or not in that, but to my mind that is a most tremendous responsibility, and it puts the responsibility upon every free man—puts the responsibility upon him of measuring up to the freedom with which he has been endowed. Give the answer to the great question, "Is freedom able to maintain itself against force?" Give the answer to that question of immense importance, as to whether an empire of free men can be trusted to the defence of its freedom and its liberties? What is my own opinion about that? I have always expected the optimistic opinion that if once our people sense what this struggle is, what it means, they will measure up to their freedom and liberties and that they will be just as strong and good defenders of those liberties as are the conscript nations of the world. (Cheers.) But the responsibility lies with every individual and must be faced by him; and when this country comes to realize what is the actual peril and what are the actual facts, I believe our people will be found not in fractional dribbles but in masses pressing towards the front for the maintenance of the freedom of their country against a tyranny as odious and as terrible as any tyranny the world has ever seen. (Cheers.) Now, I have been met, in my journeys through the country, with a great many arguments, and I am going to answer that question, for instance, is a man who says—no, we will commence with the ladies—ladies first. (Laughter.) Here, for instance, is a woman who says: "Why should I let my husband go to the war? He is my husband; he is the prop of my home; he is the getter of our living, and the keeper of our home gods. Why should I give up my husband for this war?" The wife says that of her husband and the mother says that of her sons, and there are all degrees of lights in which the plea comes. How am I to answer that question? Is anyone to answer it? It is a question as old as the world. It has been asked ten thousand years ago by mothers and wives and sisters just as loving as those of Canada to-day. It

has been answered in all the ages of the world in an affirmative of duty as well as of necessity; and to-day the world is a free, liberty-loving and liberty-enjoying world because that question of the ages has been favourably answered by mothers and wives and sisters of the ages in which they have lived. (Cheers.) If that had not been answered in the affirmative this world would not have been what it is today and liberty and freedom would not have been understood as they are today. And the answer to a question which was sufficient for the Athenian, for the Spartan, for the liberty-loving people and nations of those ages through—surely in this twentieth century, when liberty was never so highly placed and freedom never so thoroughly enjoyed, surely in this twentieth century our mothers and wives and sisters will rise equal and level to the answer to that old question of the ages. (Cheers.)

The orator then went on to relate various instances in which mothers in Canada had refused to allow their sons to enlist, and other cases in which, although loving their boys equally as well as the other mothers, women had with admirable heroism sent their sons to the front, impelled by devotion to duty which allowed not even a mother's love to stand in its way. He said it was hard for a mother to part with her sons, and a mother's love was something to be respected; they must be patient with the mother who held her son back because she could not bear the separation, but the speaker pointed out quite clearly and emphatically the importance and urgency of a mother's duty in allowing her men to go to the defence of their country—a duty which involved sacrifice. He told of one man who, relinquishing a flourishing legal practice, joined the colours with his two sons, who are now at the front, the man himself training others at Valcartier. Sir George Foster's relation of those instances of heroism as well as the regrettable failure in the performance of duty was a striking illustration of his remarks and could not fail to impress the audience. Continuing, he said: "Let me say that no freedom was ever gained except through sacrifice, and no freedom will ever be maintained except through a like sacrifice. (Cheers.) The willingness to sacrifice is the measure of the conduct and the worth of human life in the connected nation. (Hear, hear.) I met with another man who said: "Why should I imperil my life? I am in a peaceful avocation here, I am conducting by business and my work and I am a useful citizen and help to build up the country. Why should I imperil my life in this struggle?" Well, when you come to analyse the answer it is a very indistinct answer. Why should he imperil his life? Because he is a man, and his willingness to imperil his life is the indication of the quality of his manhood! You are walking along the rushing stream and suddenly there is a cry and you see floating down the current, with the falls just a little in the distance, the swirling outlines of a girl's dress and the head of the girl just above water. A man who has manhood in him, as a real man, a brave man, does not stick his hands in his pockets and throw his head down and say: "Now there is the peril; why should I put my precious skin in danger?" If he is a man he neither asks the question nor waits to answer it. He plunges in and rescues the one who is in peril. And so a man who asks himself, when a nation is in peril, where every child, every woman, every man, every citizen, every freedom, every institution that is honourable and necessary is in peril—the man who asks that question goes very far towards writing himself down a coward!"

Sir George Foster next pointed out that while Canadians are not asked to risk their lives at the front in the defence of their homes—far distant though the theatre of war from this country—they were fortunate in the fact, and could thank God for it, that when they went to battle they did so with the assurance that every one whom they loved and cared for and whom they left behind would live in the comfort and security from the devastating engines of war which the wretched Belgians could not escape, although they were fighting for the safety of Canada and the Empire equally as Canadians were. He dealt with every plea that could be raised in defence of a man's remaining at home instead of going to the front, and answered them effectually. Permeating his contentions in this respect was the exhortation to sacrifice. The man who regarded himself as indispensable to the welfare of the country by his staying at home and prosecuting his industry must show that he was doing so with the object of furthering the cause of the war, and doing so to a degree commensurate with the services which he would otherwise be rendering at the front. He paid a glowing tribute to the soldiers on the platform. He said he almost felt ashamed to be speaking before them that night on the subject. It was easy

to speak, he said, but infinitely difficult to undertake the burden of a soldier and bear it to the bitter end; and he almost felt that he should have his head bared before them ever in honour of the splendid and immeasurable service which they were rendering their country and mankind. This war, he said, is the struggle between ideals. In this connection he said: "It is the ages that are fighting today in France and Belgium and Poland and Russia. It is the conflicting ideals of the nations that are fighting there. These men go to the front because there is a spiritual and mental force that leads them there. This present generation pays a part of the cost in money and the whole of the cost in blood. Three years of struggle and there will be century on century of enjoyment of liberties. What bit of cessant outcome of this war? What blood have you shed?" he asked. There must be sacrifice, he said, until it cut even to the bone; for that was the only way in which those at home could show their appreciation of the sacrifice which the struggle between ideals—a sacrifice, not of dollars and cents, but of flesh and blood.

In closing, Sir George Foster spoke in highly appreciative terms of the ladies of Canada, who he said were doing a magnificent work in the war. He said: "As I travel through this country from end to end, in village, town, hamlet and country place—everywhere—the women's hearts and souls and sympathies are bound up in this great war; and over yonder in the trenches every man that comes in hears to the loud and homelike soldier a message, couched in parcel or in post, which lightens his heart of its homesickness, revives all memories and ties of a blessed home and companionship, and makes all these soldiers heroes and strong men, whose, but for such sustenance and comfort, they would not be so strong or so brave. The women know what they are doing, in part; but they don't know, they can't possibly know, all that they are doing in this war. The good they are doing is felt by the soldiers in this way; they feel that those they have left behind are in loving care and will not be allowed to want; and if there is one chapter brighter than another to be written in the course of the history of this war, it will be the great outpouring of sympathy and love and well-directed sentiment of the women of this country along the lines of protection of their liberties and their freedom." (Loud and continued cheers.) Col. Peake having moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, Lieut. Temple McDonald seconded and Rev. Dr. Fulerton supported the motion, which was unanimously carried, a vote of thanks was tendered Sir George Foster by the chairman, Sir George acknowledged the vote in a few remarks, and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

### SCOTTISH CATHERING

(Continued from page one)

cordial congratulations on your appointment to the high and honorable position of Lieutenant Governor of your native Province. Your Honor's long and intimate association with the Club, and the deep interest you have always manifested in the Annual Scottish games have been a source of gratification and inspiration to your fellow clansmen. Many of the older members of the Club, reverting to their earlier days at the Gatherings, recall with pleasure the active part you took in conducting the National Games. During your long and honorable public career you rendered valuable service to the State, and it is most fitting that consideration thereof, that you should now be invited to "go up higher." We trust you may be blessed with continued good health, and thus be able to discharge, with facility and eclat, the duties of your high and honorable office. We beg to extend, through you, to Mrs. McDonald, your estimable life partner, an expression of our respect and esteem, and we trust that she along with you, may, during your residence at the Government House, find that with dignity which is the reward of a well spent life; of duty well done. In conclusion, we reiterate the pleasure it affords us to pay you this slight tribute of our respect and esteem on the occasion of our Annual Gathering, and we now invite Your Honor to view the Scottish Games which we hope you may enjoy. On behalf of the Club, S. A. McLeod, Chief, James McIsaac, President.

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August 18th, 1915.

Following is a list of the events and prize winners of the day:—  
Putting Light Stone—1, William McLeod, De Gros Marsh, 39 feet, 7 inches; 2, J. P. McLeod, Valleyfield, 3rd John McLeod, Lorne Valley; 4th M. McDonald, Lorne Valley.  
Running High Leap (amateur) 1, F. Campbell, Montague, 5ft 3 1/2 in.; 2, L. Campbell, city.  
Throwing Light Hammer—1, W. McLeod, 10 ft, 5 1/2 in.; 2, Alex. McPhee, De Gros Marsh; 3, Mal. McDonald; 4, H. McPhee.  
Half-mile Run—1, E. Ings, city; 2, H. Harley; 3, M. McGrath.  
220 yds run, amateur (handicap) 1, O. Campbell; 2, W. Beer, city.  
Running board jump (amateur) 1, O. Campbell; 2, A. J. Campbell, 18 ft 6 in.  
Pole Vault—1, W. J. Donovan; 2, J. P. McLeod; 3, Harley and Rice, tied.  
Half Mile Bicycle—1, Walker and Winchester tie; 2, Scantlebury.  
Hop, Step and Jump—1, W. J. Donovan, 38ft 8 1/2 in.; 2, J. P. McLeod; 3, M. McLeod.  
Boys Race (under 16 years, amateur 100 yards)—1, W. Beers; 2, James McEachern.  
Sack Race, 1, W. J. Donovan; 2,

M. McDonald; 3, Wm. McLeod.  
100 yards, amateur—1, F. Campbell, 2, O. Campbell; 3, D. E. McLeod.  
1 mile Bicycle—1, W. Scantlebury; 2, Walker.  
440 yds. run, (amateur)—1, F. Campbell; 2, O. Campbell.

President's Prize—\$5.00 gold piece for best all round professional athlete—W. J. Donovan, city.  
Special prize, gold medal, presented by James A. McEachern to best all round amateur athlete—Fulton Campbell, Montague.



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