

WOMEN'S BLOUSES Including Lawn, Delaine, Linen, Crepe Fancy Prints, Cotton and Silk Repp and Silk Taffeta Materials. High and low neck Collars, trimmed with Embroidery; some with Lace and Insertion, and hemstitched, asstd. style, colors, etc.

Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.

Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

Women's White Underskirts

Made of Fine, Soft Finish Longcloth, Embroidered Flouncing, chosen for their attractiveness and newness of design. Popularly Priced.

Children's Wash Dresses

NO. 1 QUALITY Check and Figured Percale in two colors; Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.

NO. 2 QUALITY Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.

Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

No. 1 A Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.

No. 1 B Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.

An assortment of **CHILD'S WHITE PINAFORES** In a variety of up-to-date styles. Prices according to size and quality.

Children's and Misses' **UNDERWEAR** For Summer wear.

WOMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR Although low priced they are not seconds. Absolutely standard first quality.

WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS With Rubber Grips

WOMEN'S COTTON and CASHMERE STOCKINGS In White, Tan and Black Colors

WOMEN'S SUEDE and SILK GLOVES In all the leading shades

SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS and BARETTES

JAPANESE SILK In all colors.

WOMEN'S BELTS In Tinsel, Leather, Sateen and Silk. Assorted Colors. Ordinary and out-sizes.

Dainty designs in washable **FANCY SILK MOHAIR** 27 inches wide. A variety of colors. Suitable for Blouses and Dresses.

DRESS MUSLINS Fancy White, or White with colored floral figure.

Brand New Line of Lawn, Embroideries and Insertions, all with

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Alberta's Great Victory

July 21st, 1915, will long be remembered as a great day in the history of Alberta. With that day will be associated Alberta's triumph over the licensed traffic in intoxicants. Toward that day the thought and effort of many weeks had been turned, and now the citizens of Alberta rejoice in the result. What a victory for the forces of righteousness throughout the province "Alberta Goes Dry by Huge Majority," "Alberta Gives 20,000 Majority for Prohibition," are the headlines of at least two of the daily newspapers of the province announcing the result. At the time of writing the results are not complete for the whole province, there being about 450 polls out of the 1,800 polls of the province yet to be heard from, representing probably about 10,000 votes. But all the cities and towns have heard from, and many of the rural polls as well, and give the result 5143 votes for prohibition, and 30,843 votes against, a majority of 20,570 in favor of a "dry" Alberta. This means that over 62½ per cent. of the votes polled are for prohibition, and the probability is that this proportion will be increased as the other rural communities are heard from.

No campaign in the province has aroused the great interest shown as this one. In the last provincial general election campaign the total vote polled in the province was about 86,000 but in this campaign, with 450 polls yet to be heard from, the total vote already is upwards of 83,000. When returns are complete it is probable that the total vote polled will be about 90,000, and when it is remembered that several thousands of the citizens of Alberta have left the province for service overseas in defence of the Empire and others were in training camp too far removed from their own homes to return on the day of the vote, it will be seen readily that the interest in the campaign was most gratifying.

The verdict is everywhere recognized as most decisive, and the conditions under which the vote was taken were such as to remove the whole question from party politics, and give the people an opportunity to express themselves on a definite issue. It was the first time that the "Direct Legislation Act" of Alberta had been made use of, and probably the first occasion when the principle of "initiative" was operative in our Dominion. Petitions were circulated a year ago throughout the whole province, to which "The Liquor Act" had been attached, asking the Legislature of Alberta to take the necessary steps to bring the Act before the electors of the province. This was done after the first and second readings of the Act was given in the past session, and subsequently the date was named by the Government upon which the vote would be taken. Now that a majority has been secured for "The Liquor Act," and a substantial majority at that, it must necessarily receive further consideration at the forthcoming session of the Legislature, and should come in force at the close of the present license year, namely, July 1st, 1916.

"The Liquor Act," as it is legally known, is based upon the Manitoba Act, which was introduced into the Legislature of that province in 1900, and subsequently declared by the Privy Council to be "intra vires" of a provincial Legislature, but which, unfortunately for the people of that province, was not put into force. This Act upon which Alberta electors voted prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors within the province for beverage purposes, thereby closing the bars, licenses in clubs, the liquor shops, the railway dining-car licenses, and all other licenses for sale within the province. The residue of the traffic—that is, the demands for intoxicating liquors to be provided for mechanical, scientific, medicinal and sacramental purposes—is to be in the hands of the Government. It will be the duty of the Government to appoint vendors, who will be employed under salary, thus removing entirely the element of private profits from the business. Vendors will be permitted only to sell for mechanical, scientific medicinal or sacramental purposes, and then only on the affidavit of the purchaser, or the prescription of a physician. Necessarily the limits of the powers of legislation by the province do not permit the Act to prohibit the importation of liquors for domestic use, but it limits the amount to be possessed by a resident at any one time to one quart of spirits and two gallons of malt liquors. The penalties of the Act are quite severe enough to assist materially in its proper enforcement.

One of the outstanding features of the closing days of the campaign were the monster parades of the prohibition forces in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton. The Edmonton parade was held on the evening of Monday, July 19th, when from twelve

to fifteen thousand men, women and children joined in the procession to demonstrate their loyalty to the movement. It was evident that a very deep impression was made by the parade, and possibly contributed to the great interest taken in getting the vote out on polling day, as well as in the fact that the capital city surprised the licensed victuallers by giving a very large majority for prohibition.

In speaking of the forces that contributed to the success, mention must be made of the United Farmers of Alberta, whose active and energetic support in many parts of the province did much to direct attention and strengthen the enthusiasm of the people in different parts of the province. President James Speakman and his colleagues in official position in that strong organization were strong factors in the campaign.

It would be impossible to speak of all whose efforts were effective in bringing about the desired result. To the thousands who toiled earnestly, enthusiastically and faithfully, though possibly in rather obscure ways, must be given a large share of credit, for certainly such a movement as this demands much from its many volunteer workers. And they were not wanting in their places of need and responsibility. To their faithfulness and efficiency belongs much credit. Citizens of Alberta have given most hearty cooperation to this movement, led by the officers of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League under the special direction of Rev. A. W. Coome as campaign manager, and the decisive verdict is their best reward.

Four Hundred Lost

Ferriest Tales of Devastation and Suffering From Gulf

Houston, Texas, Aug. 28.—The death list in the Gulf storm increased to-day, despite the fact that nearly a hundred previously counted as missing, were found alive. The number of known dead and missing stands at 400. Although it was established beyond doubt to-day that only fourteen met death in the city of Galveston, the loss of life on the entire island will run to 75. Searchers are still buried in the ruins of the buildings at Virginia Point, on the mainland opposite Galveston, where forty bodies have been recovered. The Texas city dead remain at 22 and the Surfside loss is 29. Small towns along the gulf coast report from two to a dozen deaths. Wallisville, with 1,500 inhabitants, and several smaller towns have appealed for food and clothing. Only three houses were left standing in Wallisville.

A delegation of citizens from Chambers county arrived here to-day and said, besides other great damage 50,000 head of live stock had been drowned. Reports from other towns show at least \$1,000,000 worth of stock was killed. Eight large steamers to-day are high and dry on Galveston Island and their restoration to water will be a problem. Only eighteen blocks of the magnificent sea wall boulevard remain. From 25 to 30 per cent. of the rice crop has been ruined, just when harvesting had started.

One View Of The Franchise

From "Proportional Representation and British Politics," by J. Fischer Williams.

Representative machinery is not merely a method of getting things done more or less efficiently. It reacts on individual character. It may depress the individual by treating him as an insignificant unit in a drilled, army whose business is to vote at the word of command in a fever of temporary excitement following a long period of torpor. It may elevate and stimulate his interests by giving him a real choice as to the person who is to represent him, by securing to him, as far as may be, the privilege of having his own representative. And as the machinery produces one or other of these effects, so must it be judged as an efficient instrument of popular government. For the ultimate justification of popular government is not so much its efficiency for doing certain definite tasks—education, national defence, the care of streets and roads; these may be and perhaps are done as well by an autocracy or bureaucracy. The ultimate value of popular government is that no other system offers the same possibilities of individual development. A governed man is pro tanto a poorer thing than a governing man.

When love has occasion to make its exit thru a window, it usually selects the dining room window.

But a man never realizes what fool ideas he has until after he builds a house according to his own plans.

An old bachelor says there is no marriage in heaven because there must be some way to distinguish it from the other place.

Mine Sweepers

"Six-and-twenty little boats dancing o'er the sea, Come tell me now, old sailor-man, what may those vessels be? Some fairy fleet a-fishing where the hidden herrings are, All fragile on the circling blue that stretches wide and far?"

"A pretty sight, my bonny lass, for such as stay at home. But danger lurks within those craft that dance upon the foam. There's danger for the men aboard, and danger for the foe. For they go forth to sweep the seas of mines laid high and low."

"But hark ye now, my bonny lass, that booming o'er the wave, That sound comes from your fairy fleet that dares the mines to brave. It's fire and run the while they burst, it's danger all the while, A-spotting them and dodging them and blowing up the pile."

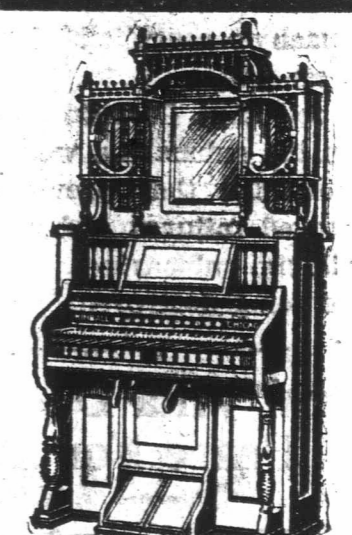
"It's a run to port and snatch a rest, then out again at dawn, To watch all day and every day until the game is drawn. And studying the sea for hours gets kind o' stale, you know; Yet never for a moment dare the watch get slack or slow."

"Yes, six-and-twenty pretty boats all dancin' on the sea, And every one of them is out to watch for you and me. Oh, no! 'tis not a fairy fleet that dances on the foam. But watchdogs with a bark and bite that keep a guard on home."

—Rose E. Sharland. (In London Clarion.)

Move of Ohio Liquor Men

In the hope that state-wide prohibition will again be defeated in Ohio the Constitutional Stability League are initiating an amendment to restrict the rights of citizens by prohibiting a vote upon any measure for six years from the time that measure has been defeated for the second time. That this liquor organization with its high-sounding name—misleading as the "Home Rule" League, whose place it takes—will not succeed in thus curtailing the personal and civic liberty of Ohio voters may be safely predicted.



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