

# July Specials!

Goods at Prices that will induce you to buy.

IS THERE ANYTHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST YOU?

## MEN'S SUSPENDERS.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS—10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 50c. Your money worth in every pair.

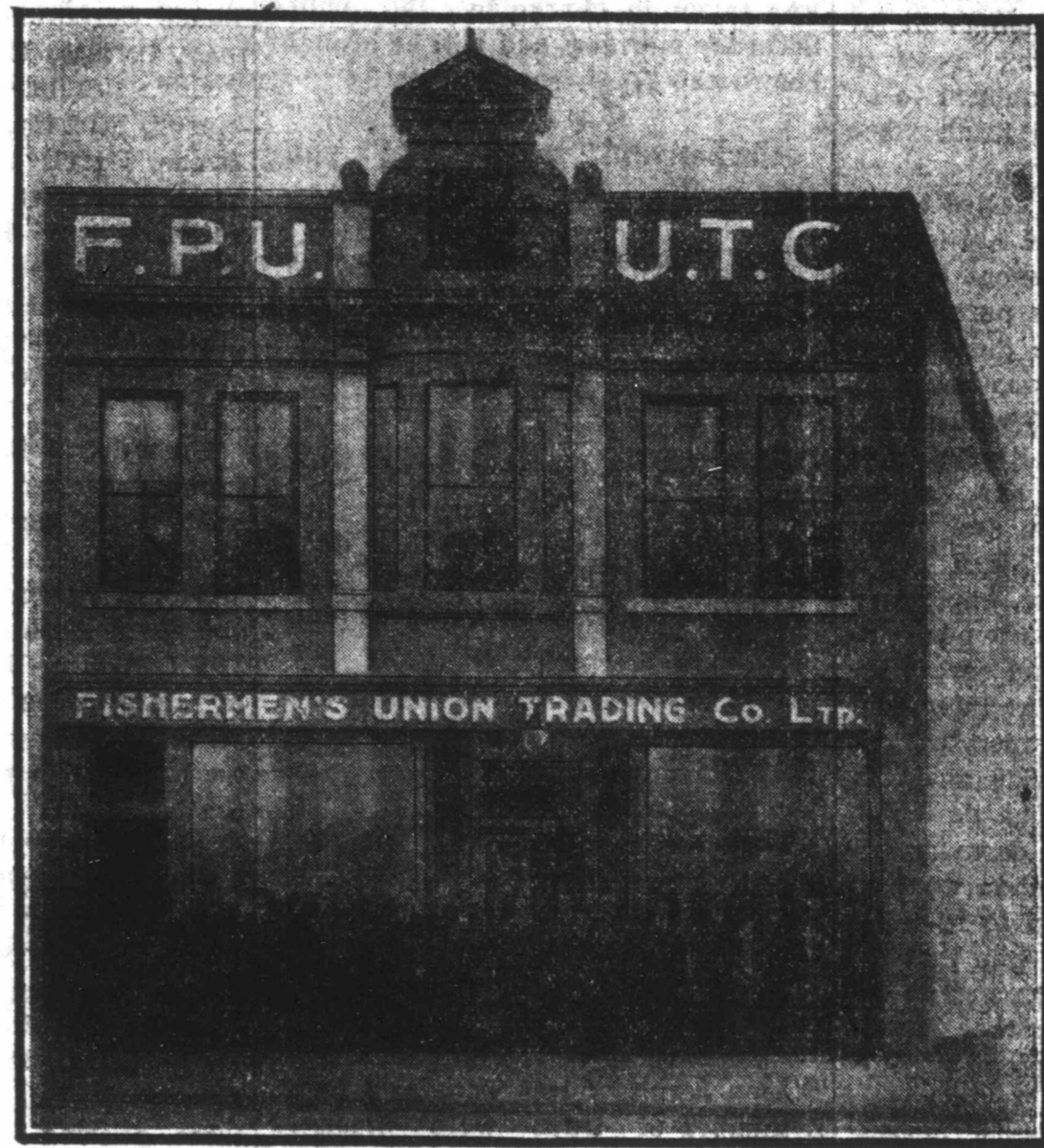
<p><b>CUFF LINKS</b>—11c., 15c., 18c., 21c., 35c. pair and up.</p> <p><b>STUD SETS</b>—1c., 12c., 15c. per set.</p> <p><b>MEN'S CAPS</b> in the leading styles, light and dark, from 30c. to 80c. each.</p>	<p><b>BOYS' KHAKI DRILL PANTS</b>, extra good value and superior wearing qualities; 37c. and 65c. pair.</p> <p><b>BOYS' SHIRT BLOUSES</b>, 35c. A very low price to keep your boy cool.</p> <p><b>BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS</b>, dressed fronts, all sizes; 25c., 40c., 45c. each. Worth regular price 80c. to \$1.20. Only fault, a bit soiled.</p>	<p><b>JOB LOT OF MEN'S SHIRTS</b> at 45c. and 70c. each. Neglige styles.</p> <p><b>MEN'S STRAW HATS</b>, 75c. &amp; \$1.10 each, in the leading Summer styles.</p> <p><b>HARD FELT HATS</b>, any price, from 60c. to \$2.30. Our styles are up-to-date.</p>
<p>Men's Soft Collars, 10c. each. These sell at some places for 20c. each.</p>	<p><b>Child's Rah Rah Hats.</b> CHILDS' RAH RAH HATS in quiet shades with coloured bands, very light weight. Only 11c. each.</p>	<p>Men's Neck Ties, good values and regular, at 15c., 17c., up to 65c. each.</p>

## Men's Very Light Balbrigan Underwear.

MEN'S VERY LIGHT BALBRIGAN UNDERWEAR, only 35c. and 70c. per Garment. The most comfortable wear for hot weather.

# HEADQUARTERS

For Low Prices and Good Value.



## LADIES' 3 PIECE HOUSE DRESSES.

LADIES' THREE PIECE HOUSE DRESSES—Waist, Skirt and Cap. We have secured only a few of this line of Special Value from the manufacturers and would ask your prompt attention if you wish to secure one.

A Special Line worth seeing is a White Soft Finish Shirting at the surprisingly low price of 10c. per yard. No dressing, very wide and thickens up instead of becoming thin after being washed. GET SOME WHILE IT LASTS.

# Low Prices

Like you see here are sure to push the stock out quickly. Buy soon if you wish to save money.

## LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SUMMER SKIRTS.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SUMMER SKIRTS, full, up-to-the-minute styles. Prices . . . . . \$1.25 and \$1.65 each.

## Children's Sleeping Suits.

CHILDS' SLEEPING SUITS, in fancy flannelette . . . . . 35c. each.  
CHILDS' FLANNELETTE NIGHTIES . . . . . 35c. each.

<p>A real bargain in <b>LADIES' MUSLIN, COTTON &amp; WHITE PIQUE, 1 PIECE DRESSES</b>, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$3.00. Others prices in between.</p> <p><b>CHILDRENS' COTTON DRESSES</b>, Blue, Fawn &amp; Fancy, 40c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 80c. each.</p>	<p><b>DRESS MUSLINS, ETC.</b>—Fancy Crepline in Helio, Rose, and Black shades, American Stripes and Fancy Spots of silk mercerized finish, different shades: 17c., 18c., 35c. Excellent appearance.</p> <p><b>WHITE MUSLINS</b>, 7c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 16c., 18c.</p> <p><b>DRESS COTTONS</b>, 10c., 16c., 22c., 24c. Good values.</p> <p><b>RATTAN CLOTH</b> makes a dress of a very classy appearance at only 20c. yard. Different shades from which to make your choice.</p>	<p><b>CASEMENT CLOTH</b>—A very suitable house furnishing in Pink, Brown, Cream, Champagne, 18c. yard.</p> <p><b>DRESS PLAIDS</b>, in Cotton effects, 16c. yard.</p> <p><b>BOOTS &amp; SHOES</b> in all the present day styles for Child, Man and Woman. Prices the lowest.</p>
<p>Lightly speed the hours. Box of Stationery, 17c. per box.</p>	<p><b>White Underskirts.</b> WHITE UNDERSKIRTS, excellent quality, for 80c., \$1.00, \$1.30 each. Full width.</p>	<p>Fancy Gingham in Stripe and Checks, 11c. yard.</p>

## Sateen Underskirts.

SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, Brown, Helio, Royal Blue, Saxe Blue, Cerise and Rose . . . . . 75c. each.  
BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS . . . . . 80c. each.

# FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## Great Britain and the Liquor Question

In working its way through a maze of difficulty surrounding liquor in the munition-manufacturing districts, the British Central Control Board had made many innovations. The board is the State Commission charged with the administration of the new liquor-selling regulations designed to prevent drunkenness among the munition and shipyard workers. Al- ready in the areas under its control the number of police court convictions has been reduced by about 40 per cent. The shortening of the hours of sale, the no-treating order, a drink-it-on-the-premises order, and the prohibition of credit have achieved a considerable reform. In some cases, to wipe out undesirable conditions, the board has had to close up public-houses, and in others to insist upon radical changes. Its reforming work has cleaned out many dives that were a most distinct menace to the workers who patronized them. But the latest innovation by the board is the creation of a State tavern in Carlisle, a model public-house, Carlisle is to be the site of some big munition plants. At present 12,000 navvies have been imported to do the building, and in course of time the factory operatives will follow. It will be easier after the customs of the operatives when they begin to establish themselves in their new quarters, than it is to change the habits of the old-timers of Carlisle district, and now that the "Gretna" tavern has been opened, two others are projected. Some years ago Mr. Joseph Chamberlain tried to bring State taverns into operation, and Earl Grey worked on the same scheme, but it was left to a war commission to undertake real State business in them.

**A Distinct Type.**

Much interest is shown in Britain in the scheme, for if successful, it may pave the way for an extended Government system, thus controlling the liquor evil as it can be controlled in no other way. The Gretna tavern is a converted post-office, and in both interior and exterior presents a new type of public-house. It is as far removed from a Gothenburg Bolag tavern or a German Bier Halle as from a British public-house of the

are equipped for a quiet, rural trade, and quite unfit to cope with a flood of laborers. So the board began to buy them all out, in number about 40. A few have been closed, the others are managed for the board. The "Gretna" experiment is therefore something new. It is a question yet unsolved as to how the conservative British workman will take the new style. British workmen are very slow to move from established tastes. The change from the navvies to factory workers will mean a distinct difference in the class of customer, and the new system has not yet been tried on the factory operatives. A distinct increase in the court convictions for drunkenness in the Carlisle district is not due to any failure of the Government-operated tavern system, but to the influx of the construction navvies.

**The Board's Policy.**

Speaking at the opening of the Gretna tavern Lord d'Abernon, the chairman of the Control Board, said the policy of the board always was to replace the small and unsuitable houses in back streets with others of better type, where reasonable refreshments and non-alcoholic drinks could be obtained. Manager of the board's houses would receive a premium on the sale of non-intoxicating refreshments. Beer, but is spirits, would be sold at the Gretna tavern. He knew that changes of management were a poor panacea for the evils of drink. He himself was not inclined to underestimate the dangers and difficulties of direct management, and the venture at Gretna could be regarded only as an experiment. Certainly no extravagant expectations were justified. Yet the very fact that the board is beginning a general policy along the same line shows that it has hopes of real success. If the experiment should be attractive enough to warrant state taverns all over the country, with state control of the breweries, the change in the aspect of Britain's liquor question would really be remarkable.

**A Strong Point.**

"Why have you never married, colonel?"

"Because I feel that a man cannot be a good husband and at the same time a good warrior."

"You overlook the advantage of being always in training."

## Sand Dune Peril On Pacific Coast

Fertile Areas of Oregon and Washington States Being Wiped Out

To make a successful fight against the ever-moving sand dunes of the Columbia River region and at other places along the Pacific Coast, the United States must follow the plan adopted by France many years ago. It must build one great dune in an effort to eliminate many smaller ones. This is the verdict of Forest Service experts who have made a world-wide study of sand dunes and methods employed to combat them. Since the planting of forests has been found to be the most effective means of checking the encroachments of sand the problem is one that comes within the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service.

In the lower Columbia River Valley, both in Washington and Oregon, sand dunes are destroying farms and orchards and are changing country of great fertility into waste land. Bearing orchards have been completely engulfed by dunes and buildings have been buried to the roof line. Railroads have suffered heavily and have spent large sums in efforts to keep their tracks from being buried.

A hundred years ago France was confronted with a problem equally as serious. More than 300 miles of coastline on the Bay of Biscay was being blown inland by the winds of the Atlantic Ocean. The most fertile portions of the country were threatened. Eventually some one hit upon a plan of building a great lateral dune along the entire coast as a means of checking the movement of the sand. About seventy years ago France set to work on this great task. She only started the building of the dune, however, when Nature took up the work and completed it.

The entire coast-line was fringed by a fence, consisting of posts driven in the ground at close intervals, and the spaces between them were interwoven with willow branches and brush. Soon the strong winds blowing in from the ocean banked a great wall against

this fence and eventually it was entirely covered with sand.

Then a second line of fence was erected on the small lateral dune thus created. In time this fence was covered by the operation, was repeated many times, and then other means of increasing the size of the dune were used. Native grasses that thrive in sandy soil were planted along the top of the dune; this served to keep its height as uniform as possible by preventing the winds from carving indentations in the face of the pile. Pine trees were planted along the top. These served to check the wind-blown sand as the fences had done in past years, and day by day the dune grew in height and widened out. As increased in size more pine trees were planted.

To-day a great forest 2,500 acres in extent fringes the coast-line as the result of this initial experiment. It represents France's greatest supply house of turpentine and lumber. The country lying inland from it is rich and fertile. The sand menace has disappeared, and it cannot return.

The situation on the Pacific coast is similar in one respect to that which confronted France. The sand is blown inland by the high winds from the ocean. The situation on the Atlantic coast is just the opposite, however. There the sand is blown seaward, by winds coming from the land. In the Columbia River region the sand is much lighter in weight than the sand of the Atlantic coast, due to the large quantity of mica which it contains. This makes it easily carried by the wind. It also gives it great fertility when once watered, so that with the reclamation of the sand dunes there are possibilities of cultivating profitable orchards and farm lands in connection with the belts of forest which will necessarily have to be established.

Many dunes in the lower Columbia River valley are more than 30 feet high, and several even more. Railroads have spent thousands of dollars in rough fences, known as hurdles, in an effort to keep their tracks from being submerged. Irrigation ditches have been moved from time to time to prevent them from being filled with sand.

A man has a lot more temptations that a woman, because he knows just where to look for them.

## Allies Order 51,000,000 of Munitions

Curtailing Powder Purchases Because of Prohibitive Prices Alcohol Contract Signed

NEW YORK, July 28.—The allies have started to place additional orders in large volume with American concerns for shells and the ingredients with which to make gun-powder.

An order for eight-inch shells amounting to about \$15,000,000, is understood to have been placed by Great Britain with the American Locomotive Co. The American Car & Foundry Co. is reported to have closed an order for approximately \$18,000,000 of 9.2-inch shells, while the American Steel Foundries is understood to be negotiating for a duplication of the \$18,000,000 order it received last year.

Because of the prohibitive prices charged them, the allies are declared in trustworthy sources to be cutting down their purchases of powder in this country. They are, however, purchasing in this country the ingredients with which to make powder.

These purchases are being made, it is understood, through J. P. Morgan & Co. and a contract for a large volume of alcohol was declared yesterday to have been secured by the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. The alcohol is for delivery to France.

**Order Kept Secret**

An officer of the company, when asked about the contract, said: "I cannot divulge the secrets of my company's business. Our plants, however, are being worked at capacity."

Rumours that there was a hitch in the negotiations relative to the large alcohol contract were circulated early yesterday and caused a break in United States Industrial Alcohol stocks of nearly ten points. Part of this loss was recovered in the afternoon. Interests identified with powder making companies were reported to have been taking profits on stock purchased below \$100, and when the allies were purchasing large amounts of powder, which necessitated the purchase of heavy amounts of alcohol. The price received on the contracts

just concluded is said to have been substantially in excess of that charged the powder company.

## Strange Warship Off Cape Henry

NORFOLK, July 26.—Appearance of a strange allied warship off Cape Henry to-day led to rumours that a British and French fleet of considerable size was in the vicinity of the Southern Drill Grounds. It is awaiting the departure of the German submarine Deutschland or the arrival of her sister ship, the Bremen.

The new warship, carrying three funnels, is believed to be one of the new British battle cruisers.

Although the rumor that a fleet lay behind the warships patrolling the capes lacked verification, shipping men here believe it is true.

They advanced the theory that a considerable force of war vessels might remain hidden in the waters of the southern drill grounds, awaiting the Deutschland should she pass the patrol ships and, thinking herself safe, rise to the surface.

## Salvation Army in United States Worth \$8,353,179

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Salvation Army yesterday admitted that it was worth \$8,353,179 in this country to obtain permission from the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to mortgage property at Court and Martial Sts. for \$8,500. The proceeds of this mortgage will be used to renovate the present building on the site to conform with plans now under way so that the Salvationists of the district may have an up-to-date barracks.

In the petition it is stated that real estate holdings total \$6,846,051.89 and personal property \$1,507,128.08. Its liabilities are \$4,256,637.98, of which nearly \$1,500,000 is unsecured. William Peart, chief secretary for the army, and vice-president of its board of trustees, made the affidavit, which was filed yesterday in the County Ben- edict gave permission for the mort- gage.