

July Specials!

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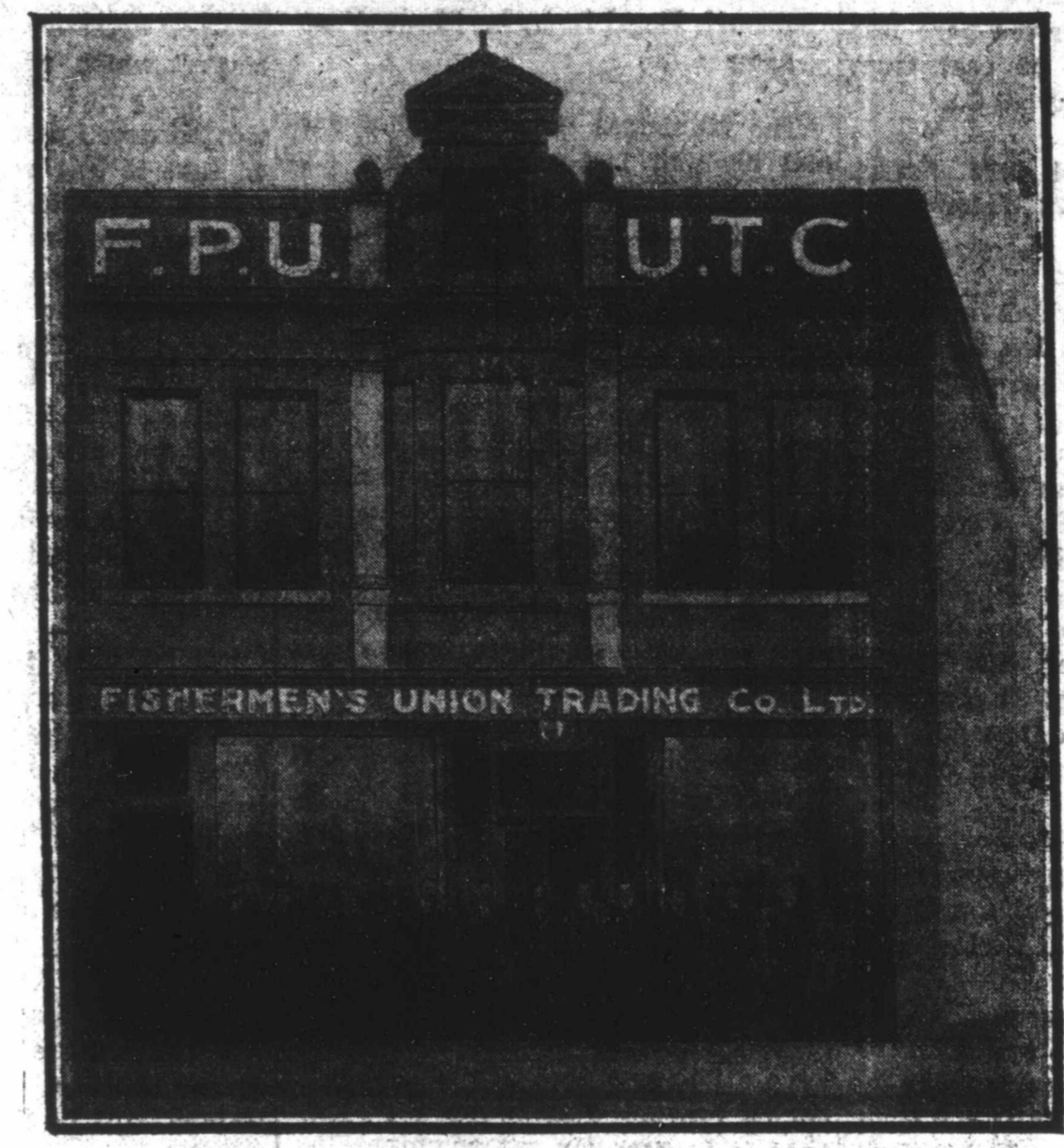
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MEN'S SUSPENDERS—10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 50c. Your money worth in every pair.

CUFF LINKS —14c., 15c., 18c., 24c., 35c. pair and up.	BOYS' KHAKI DRILL PANTS , extra good value and superior wearing qualities; 37c. and 65c. pair.	JOB LOT OF MEN'S SHIRTS at 45c. and 70c. each. Negligee styles.
STUD SETS —1c., 12c., 15c. per set.	BOYS' SHIRT BLOUSES , 35c. A very low price to keep your boy cool.	MEN'S STRAW HATS , 75c. & \$1.10 each, in the leading Summer styles.
MEN'S CAPS in the leading styles, light and dark, from 30c. to 80c. each.	BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS , dressed fronts, all sizes; 25c., 40c., 45c. each. Worth regular price 80c. to \$1.20. Only fault, a bit soiled.	HARD FELT HATS , any price, from 60c. to \$2.30. Our styles are up-to-date.
Men's Soft Collars , 10c. each. These sell at some places for 20c. each.	Child's Rah Rah Hats . CHILDS' RAH RAH HATS in quiet shades with coloured bands, very light weight. Only 14c. each.	Men's Neck Ties , good values and regular, at 15c., 17c., up to 65c. each.

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.

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

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

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IF AUSTRIA QUIT--BUT OF THIS THERE IS LITTLE PROBABILITY

(New York Tribune.)
Reports from Petrograd suggesting that Austria may make a separate peace should be accepted with extreme caution. Conceivably Austria is in a good mood for peace-making. Conceivably the Dual Monarchy has sufficiently preserved her freedom of action, despite German influence, to take such a momentous step, but so far there is no evidence of this.
It is plain that Austria has just met with another great defeat, as yet less considerable than her breakdown of August and September, 1914, but nevertheless of the first magnitude. Coincident with this defeat, or perhaps consequent upon it, there have come the abandonment of the Italian operations, of the Austrian drive from Trent toward Verona and Vicenza, and the recall of Austrian troops from the Balkans. The Russian advance has not yet been halted, and the loss of Lemberg and Eastern Galicia seems possible, even probable.
On this basis of military fact it is easy to see why Petrograd expects an Austrian collapse. Laying aside the question of the accuracy or fallacy of the Russian calculation, what would be the effect of an Austrian surrender, if it should come?
First of all, on what terms would the Emperor be likely to make peace with Austria? Probably on some such basis as this: Russia would insist upon the possession of all of Galicia and Bukovina and the cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with the southern end of Dalmatia, to Serbia. Italy would demand Trieste, the Trentino, the islands off the Dalmatian coast and probably most of Dalmatia. In addition Italy would require that Austria abandon all claim upon Albania.
In sum, Austria would lose, at the least, some 60,000 square miles of territory with a population of about 12,000,000, or, roughly speaking, a quarter of her area and a quarter of her population. With slight exceptions for Italian and Rumanian groups this population is wholly Slav--Pole and Ruthenian in the east, Serb in the

ry between Romanoff and Hapsburg would end in the decisive victory of the former. Seated at Constantinople, politically supreme in Sofia and Belgrade, Russia would effectively bar the road of the Austrian and the German to the East. Asia Minor would conceivably be the occasion for rivalry between Russia, Italy, France and Great Britain, but beyond the grasp of Viennaese and Berlin statesmen.
If Austria quits, the military situation would not be immediately changed. Germany would necessarily shorten her line, but behind the Niemen, the Vistula and the San—for she would never give up Western Galicia without a struggle—she would still have a strong defensive line. She would have to bear the full weight of Russian attack without an ally, but on a shorter front she might easily hold out for a long time.
Italy would disappear from the war with Austria: so would Serbia, and Bulgaria would doubtless follow. It would be left for Germany single-handed to fight France, Russia and Great Britain. Such a fight might continue long, but not even the German people could mistake the inevitable outcome.
The Petrograd suggestion will awaken most apprehension in Bucharest. If Austria makes peace before Roumania enters the war then Roumania will not acquire Transylvania or Bukovina. The dream of a Greater Roumania will diminish, and this disappointment of the Roumanian people will be difficult to deal with. Perhaps the Petrograd rumor is really intended to influence Roumania and bring in this Eastern Latin state, which has so much to make from picking Hapsburg bones.
Once more it is necessary to caution observers to put small reliance upon present rumors of Austrian collapse. Austria is the weakest of the great states at war. She has suffered the most losses of all save Russia, and she has no such resources in men as Russia. She has a huge Slav population, which is in part, at least, frankly disloyal; her financial situation was bad at the outbreak of the war and is probably now hopeless now.
But that Austria is yet beaten to the point of making a separate peace seems unlikely. She may get to that point before long if Russian victories continue. She will be a heavy burden for Germany to carry if her military

The Making Of a Soldier

When a citizen becomes a soldier he is not transformed from a free man to a cog in a machine. That is the purely German military idea. It is true that the longer a man is under military discipline, and the better he is trained the reader he becomes to obey the will of a superior officer without question, almost without thought; but it would be a bad thing for Canada if the military training were to be of a character to deprive her soldiers of the feelings of men of spirit and of full citizenship. Training can never be long and severe enough to make a good soldier respect as incompetent officer, no matter how high his rank. Soldiers cannot be deprived of their right to form private judgment upon the men who command them, notwithstanding that they have little freedom of speech in that regard. Any friction that there may have been in the past between officers and men, and there has been surprisingly little in view of all the circumstances, has been chiefly owing to the fact that the officers have not understood how to handle men.
It is no easy task. One does not learn it as he studies the King's regulations. A knowledge of tactics and strategy does not necessarily bring with it a knowledge of the art of making men do hard things and uncomfortable things cheerfully and thoroughly. Many of our officers in charge of a hundred or a thousand men in uniform to-day never had the ordering even of an office boy a year ago. It is inevitable that they should make mistakes, but ignorance of things that are a commonplace to every foreman of a section gang, in Canada ought not to disqualify an officer for his arduous duties if he has the right stuff in him. He does not need any quarter-deck manner, or bluff "my man" airs. It is far safer for him not to bluff at all, to first win the liking of his men as a man, and afterwards the respect of the soldiers as their officer. If he is able to impress those under him with the fact that his first desire is to see that his men get a square deal, and if he is equally insistent that their necessary work must be done, he has con-

MARRYING MEN ARE SCARCE IN GERMANY

Article on Family Life in Leipzig Paper.
The Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten publishes an article on the family life of Germany as a consequence of the war. It says:
"Hundreds of thousands of healthy young men have never come back from the Fatherland's battles. In 1914 half the marriageable women in the empire remained single owing to the death of men. What will happen after the war if the state does not interfere? Patriots would like to see taxes imposed with the object of encouraging marriage and to discredit bachelorhood."
The journal suggests that all families of more than six should be completely freed from taxation. No unmarried official should ever expect to receive an increase in salary. Every new born child should mean promotion for the father.
The government is reminded of the importance of building workmen's homes and garden cities, which are at present lacking.
"Unless all this is done in time," it says, "a victorious war will be of little use to future generations."
In Saxony, Baden, and other of the German States, egg cards have been introduced, limiting the purchase of eggs to not more than three a week for each inhabitant.

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