

# CLEARANCE TIME SALE

We are straightening stocks, getting rid of Summer Merchandise, making room for New Goods. Our method is to clear out everything at each Season's end. The result is

## BARGAINS

Prices Reduced Regardless of Cost

### Dress Muslins

A nice assortment of patterns in floral and striped designs:

Regular Price	8c	Sale Price	6c
"	14c	"	10c
"	16c	"	12c
"	22c	"	15c
"	24c	"	17c

### Wool Challies

Regular Price	40c	Sale Price	20c
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### Colored Linen Suitings

Regular Price	37c	Sale Price	25c
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### Tobralco Suitings

Regular Price	37c	Sale Price	20c
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### Anderson's Gingham

Regular Price	25c	Sale Price	15c
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### Silk Striped Gingham

Regular Price	37c	Sale Price	25c
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### Colored Ratines

Regular Price	50c and 37c	Sale Price	25c
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### Wool Dress Goods

British Broadclothes	\$1.00, \$1.35, \$1.75
2.25 per yd	

British Dress Serges	55c to \$1.75 per yd
Granite Cloth	\$1.25 per yd
Gaberlines	\$1.50 per yd
French Duchess Clothes	\$1.40 per yd
Victoria Clothes	\$1.35 per yd
Silk Striped Voiles	.55 per yd
Bengalines	.70 per yd
Shepherd's Checks & Plaids	.25 to \$1.25 yd
Homespuns	\$1.00 to \$1.75 per yd

Every Wednesday we will give you a Special Cash Discount on any Dress Goods you purchase at our Store of five per cent (5%)

**White Lawns and Fancy Vestings.** A large range of patterns suitable for Blouse, Waist, Suits and Skirts. Prices 10c to 40c per yd.

**Butterick Fashions Given Away.** We give to every customer who buys a dress length costing 50c per yd or more a pattern FREE. You select the pattern you want from the large catalogue book and we mail it to your address.

**Shirt Waists.** Odd lots in Shirt Waists at half price.

**Ready-to-wear Suits for Men and Boys.** During this sale we offer you a Special Ten Per Cent (10%) Cash Discount off regular prices.

**Women's White Muslin Underwear:**  
Nightgowns 50c to \$2.00 each  
Corset Covers 25c to .80 each  
Women's Drawers 25c to 75c  
Underskirts 49c to \$1.75 each

### Tapestry Portiers

Regular Price	\$2.50	Sale Price	\$2.00
"	3.00	"	2.40
"	4.50	"	3.60
"	4.75	"	3.80

### White Lace Curtains (3 yds long)

Regular Price	.75 per pr	Sale Price	.57
"	.90	"	.72
"	1.00	"	.80

Quick selling is the order. Let all attend. Sale begins July 26th and will continue until all odd lots are sold.

Yours- Truly

# CLARKE BROS.

Bear River, N. S., July 9th, 1915

### THE IMPERIAL LIE

(Montreal Witness)

Appeals to God may be holy or the height of blasphemy according to the character they attribute to God. Many make God in his own image. "Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an one as myself." The Kaiser has found that he can make the German people believe a lie. More pitiful still he has been able to make himself believe what, if sane, he well knows to be a lie; and he actually seems to think he can make God believe it by his frequent repetition of it. "Before God and history," he says, "my conscience is clear. I did not will the war." If he did not will it, then he is the very puppet in the hands of the soundbore about him. If he does not believe the war was his doing, then he has been reduced to ineffectuality by those who used him to bring it about. "The consciousness that the fight was forced upon us," says he "has accom-

plished miracles." If he had said, "the lie that the fight was forced upon us has accomplished miracles" he would have said no more than the truth. The people, like himself, have willingly believed this lie in spite of their knowledge that Germany has long been preparing for the subjugation of her neighbors, and the evidence on all hands that she was the only country prepared for such a belated. The German Emperor's espousal of his Hapsburg brother's long planned invasion of Serbia, his haughty refusal of peace propositions from the startled powers, his declaration of war on all sides before his neighbors had time to draw breath, his conductless invasion of Belgium, which had no part in any quarrel, but possession of which was needful to invasion of Britain, these things are known to all Germans. That Germans were vaporizing the world over about the day when they should have reduced England and even Canada to

subjection must have been known to the best informed. Thus they have been acting upon what they knew to be untrue. It is impossible that the truth should not assert itself. When it does what miracles of collapse and repentance may this more real consciousness accomplish!

### TAKE LIFE LIKE A MAN

It is a pitiable thing to see a young man whining over his lot in life and accusing indifference and inaction because of hard luck or some cruel fate which has put a stumbling block in his way. No matter what your environment or what you may be called upon to go through, face like a man, without whining. Turn your face to the sun, your back to the shadows, and look the world in the face without wincing. Make the most of your situation. See the beauties in it and not the ugly features. This is the way to improve an unfortunate environment.

### DEEP BROOK

August 16

Haying still unfinished because of much rain.

Mrs. E. W. Spurr lately spent a few days in Granville.

Blueberry parties are taking advantage of the fine days.

Miss Lottie Berry has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Joseph Berry.

The Misses Hodson left on Saturday for their home in Roxbury, Mass.

Mrs. Fred Jones of Bear River spent last week with Mrs. Edward Dondale.

Mrs. W. L. Archibald is on a visit to Milton, Queens County, her native place.

Capt. F. W. Rice of the ship Calburga, arrived home via Halifax on Saturday.

Mrs. C. V. Henshaw is entertaining many friends from Yarmouth County this month.

E. V. Hutchinson returned on Saturday from a month's business trip to Freeport.

Miss Beatrice Peck is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Curtis.

Miss Francesco who has been the guest of Mrs. H. Adams, has returned to New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Adams were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Blaney, Stony Beach.

Mrs. W. A. Cummings and children of Annapolis Royal were late visitors of friends here.

Mrs. J. D. Spurr is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Crawford and daughter, Margaret, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Misses Vega of Brooklyn, N. Y., are among the guests at the Sea View to the delight of their many friends.

Rev. David Hutchinson, wife and daughter of St. John, are spending a few weeks at the home of Mrs. A. G. Sallis.

Dr. Archibald and family of Bear River and Mrs. Kinsman and child of Kentville, are spending the month at the Brookside.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of Bellows Falls, Vt., are welcome guests at the home of Mrs. Wilson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Payson.

A happy family gathering of the children of Robert Purdy of Bridgetown, lately took place at the home of their uncle, J. D. Purdy.

The Dorcas Society's summer sale last Wednesday was very pleasant and successful, having patronage from Bear River, Smith's Cove, Upper Clements and Port Wade.

The service at the Baptist Church on Sunday evening, August 15th, took the form of a Memorial to the late Karl Dondale and was very largely attended. Impressive addresses were given by Pastor McFadden and Rev. A. Archibald and suitable music well rendered.

### LOWER GRANVILLE

August 16

Mrs. J. R. Longmire is visiting.

Miss S. E. P. Elliott is visiting friends in Kentville.

Mr. Foring Bishop is spending his vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Croscup.

Miss K. Longmire and little nephew returned to their home in Medford, Mass., on Saturday.

Mrs. FitzRandolph, and little daughter of South Williamston, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Robblee.

Mr. Irving Bishop is spending his Paradise with a party of friends by auto on Friday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Howard Croscup, returning that night.

Miss M. Troop was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robblee. She was accompanied home by her nieces, Susie and Gladys Troop, who have been spending their vacation with their grandparents. Geraldine Troop also visited her grandparents not long since.

Recent arrivals at the River View for the week: Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and family of Middlesex; Dr. Lovett and Mr. Morgan of Bear River; Mr. Mayhew Foster, principal of Parrboro High School; Capt. Salter and wife of Bridgetown, with party of friends. Mr. J. C. Shafer, wife and son of Lawrencetown, are spending their vacation at Riverview.

### MORGANVILLE

August 14

Miss Mildred Snell is visiting friends in Digby.

The Messrs. Smith returned to Boston Saturday after a pleasant vacation.

The Morganville young folks enjoyed a picnic to Lake Jolly on Wednesday.

Mrs. Edwin Harris, who has been enjoying a visit in New York, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Morgan this week. She leaves on Saturday for her home in Aylesford, accompanied by her grandson, Harold Harris.

By conquest she must also win territory for that population. In Europe? He does not say; but this is the necessary implication.

### PRINCE DALE

August 13

Miss Amy Feonor of Clementsport is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. J. A. Fraser visited relatives in Clementsvalle on Friday.

Mrs. Maynard Brown of Clementsvalle spent Wednesday at Mr. D. A. Fraser's.

Mrs. Valentine Long of Clementsvalle visited Mrs. Wesley Berry on Wednesday.

Miss Lillian Dukeshire of East Waldec spent a few days this week at Mrs. George Wright's.

Miss Bessie Wright spent a few days recently with relatives at East Waldec and Smith's Cove.

Misses Daisie and Annie Dondale spent Tuesday with their aunt, Mrs. George McLelland, East Waldec.

Mr. Charles Dondale arrived from Massachusetts on Monday to spend the winter with his family here.

Mrs. Elder Fraser entertained on Wednesday an automobile party from Deep Brook including Mrs. Garnet Benson and daughter, Elsie, and Mrs. P. Jameson, and children, Minerva and Allister, of Kentville.

### PRISON IN MONTENEGRO

In our smallest ally, Montenegro, the prison system is to say the least of it, unusual. A traveller in that country relates that when he paid a visit to the jail at Cetinje, the capital, he found that all prisoners were out for a walk. For two hours every morning and again for two hours in the afternoon, they are allowed to wander about in the green before the prison. There is nothing, indeed, but their own sense of honor to prevent their going farther afield, unless they be murderers, in which case they wear chains. The authorities provide them with housing of course, and with clothes—not uniform—also with a fire at which to cook their food, and they give them eight cents a day each wherewith to buy it. The prisoners cater for themselves; two of them go to the market every morning to buy provisions for the day. They are not required to work unless they choose, and they are classified, not according to the seriousness of their offence, but according to their standard of life and general behavior. If a man of education and refinement is sent to prison, care is taken to lodge him, so far as possible, in a room where the other occupants belong to his own rank in life.

On one bed the visitor found a beautiful counterpane and a pillow covered with delicate embroidery. "Yes, poor fellow, that's his wife's handiwork," the governor of the jail remarked casually. In one prison, life was made so easy and pleasant that on leaving it the visitor ventured to remark that to be there was no punishment, it seemed to her.

"No punishment!" the official exclaimed in surprise. "But think of the disgrace of being here. Is not that in itself punishment enough?"

### A BALANCE SHEET

(The "Outlook," New York.)

It is one year since Germany began war upon Russia, France and England and so initiated the present European conflict. Three years before, General von Bernhardi, in his volume "Germany and the Next War," had declared the objects which Germany must be war secure. With commendable, if audacious frankness, General von Bernhardi rebuked the peaceful aspirations of his countrymen and sought to stir within them the military spirit. War he declared to be a biological, a moral, and a Christian necessity, and absolutely essential to Germany if Germany would accomplish the results which her history, her character, and her position, demanded of her.

What were those results; what the objects which, as thus defined by General von Bernhardi, Germany was called upon to accomplish?

She must protect her borders from the Slavonic races which are ever dashing against her coasts. It is true that Russia at present has no inducement to seek an aggressive war with Germany, or to take part in war with her. She will always be on the side of those who try to cross Germany's political paths. Germany must not wait for Russian aggression.

It is, however, upon France that Germany's attack must first be made. France must be so completely crushed that she can never again come across our path.

France is depicted by General von Bernhardi as Germany's chief rival, she has grown for herself the second largest colonial empire of the world, something which the conqueror of Gravelotte and the Sedan ought not to allow. Germany must win on the battlefield of Europe colonies for her surplus population, that she may retain for Germany that strength of the German nation which has been pouring into foreign countries and lost to the Fatherland.

By conquest she must also win territory for that population. In Europe? He does not say; but this is the necessary implication.

For the same reason Germany must extend her commerce to lands beyond the seas. Her native population cannot consume all the products of her native industries. Those industries depend, therefore, upon exportation.

War is a duty which Germany owes to the world. She is the greatest nation on the globe, her people are the most civilized, cultured and efficient people. This superiority imposes upon her the obligation to make herself the world's leader, that she may impose her culture upon other nations.

War is a duty Germany owes to herself. By war she must unite her dismantled population and recover for the nation that unity which is lamentably lacking in the German Empire. Thus war is for Germany a necessity. She has no option. She must choose between world power and downfall.

To these objects, thus avowed by one of the foremost German advocates of the war, there must be added two interpreted by other representatives, and still more forcibly by deeds.

Though she had few overseas possessions to defend, she wished a navy which would rival that of Great Britain, who was under obligations to defend Canada, Australia, India, and Egypt.

And when Austria tried, condemned, and resolved to execute sentence upon Serbia, accused of complicity in the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince, Germany sustained Austria in her refusal to seek what Serbia proposed, and England, Italy and France, and Russia urged a conference of the European Powers in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the issues involved.

Twelve months of war on land and sea have now passed. How much of these objects has Germany accomplished?

Germany's ally and partner, Austria-Hungary has punished Serbia, but not without herself suffering from famine, war, and pestilence. At this writing it is not believed that a single Austrian soldier is to be found on Serbian soil, and if the war should end to day the question of Serbia's guilt and her relations to Austria would be settled, as Serbia before the war proposed they should be settled, by a conference of the Great Powers.

Germany has injured France; has destroyed some of her finest buildings; devastated some of her fairest districts; taken and still is taking the coal and iron from her most valuable mines. But she has not crushed France. On the contrary France has gained in moral force more than she has lost in material wealth, and is today a stronger Power, more to be reckoned with in European politics than at any time since the overthrow of the Empire in 1870.

Germany has successfully defended her borders from the Slavonic invasion. She has won two decisive victories—one over unprepared but plucky little Belgium in the west; the other over hirsute but ill-prepared Russia in the East.

And this is all.

Germany has won no colonies for her surplus population. On the contrary, of her eleven colonies only two remain under her flag—Kamerun and East Africa—and these, deprived of their colonial comrades, can hardly long defend themselves against the allied forces.

Germany occupies Belgium; but Belgium, which is the richest country in Europe in proportion to its size, is also the most densely populated and can furnish no homes for Germany's population.

Germany's commerce is for the time utterly destroyed. She has no ships upon the ocean; none afloat save an inconspicuous merchant marine in the Baltic Sea. Her two great harbors, Hamburg and Bremen, are hermetically sealed—as useless to her as the harbors of Ephesus and Rhodes are to Greece.

Germany has inflicted some injury on English commerce by a successfully managed but unscrupulously conducted submarine warfare. This warfare has been dramatic, but it has occupied a far larger place in the columns of the daily press than it will ever occupy in the commercial history of the world. Germany is reported to have sunk 218 British ships, all told, including fishing boats, during the first eleven months of the war, while during the same time it is estimated that between 60,000 and 70,000 sailings of seagoing ships have taken place in British waters. Less than one percent of British commerce destroyed has neither military, political, nor economic significance.

These figures indicate how slight has been the effect of Germany's blockade upon England. Two apparently well-authenticated facts indicate how effective has been England's blockade of Germany. In May, 1915, American exports to Germany aggregated \$400 in value; in May 1914, over \$14,000,000 in value. In England there is no appreciable lack of food supply. An apparently well-informed Hungarian correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" reports official figures showing that staple articles of food are selling in Hungary at prices varying from three to seven times the ruling prices before the war.

times the ruling prices before the war.

The German fleet, built up at such expense and with such feverish haste is shut up in enforced retirement, where for the purpose of winning for Germany her coveted world-power it is of as little use as was the French fleet of Villeneuve after the Battle of Trafalgar.

Germany has lost Italy as her ally and gained Turkey—poor exchange. Her attempt through Turkey upon England's occupation of Egypt and her endeavor to add the horrors of a religious world war to those of a European war have failed. The Suez Canal still affords safe passage to the East, the British flag still floats untroubled over Egypt and Great Britain's Mohammedan population is still loyal.

What has been done to secure to Germany that leadership among the nations which Bernhardi declared belonged to her?

Thirteen months ago her literature, her music, and her philosophy were the admiration of artists and scholars. Made in Germany was a recommendation to her manufactures in every market of the world. By this war she has made enemies of the civilized world and for the time being closed the hearts and minds of the neutral peoples to her present thought almost as effectually as she has closed the doors of her ports to her goods.

Has war united the German people? Has it obliterated the once widening gulf between the Social-Democrats and the landed aristocracy? With the rights of free press, free speech, and free assembling denied, and dissent from the war party in Germany almost as effectually suppressed as was dissent from the ecclesiastical party in Spain in the sixteenth century, it is difficult to give an answer to this question.

In such a case silence does not give consent. But the little that creeps through the crevices of the closed doors of other countries furnishes indications ominous to the future unity and internal peace of the German Empire. The publication in Switzerland of a vigorous indictment of the war party by a German; the publication, also in Switzerland, of a protest by Social-Democrats; the refusal of one-third of the Reichstag and of nearly one-third of the socialist members who might have been present to vote financial support to the Kaiser; the unanimous refusal of the same party to co-operate in the support of the Government in the Landtag; the public utterances against the war in "Vorwarts," the Socialist organ; the open controversy of Admiral von Truppel and the organ of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg with von Tirpitz, Grand-Admiral of the German fleet, concerning the submarine policy; the reported visits of German bankers to the Emperor to warn him of the peril of the possible bankruptcy of the Empire—all indicate, not a growing unity, but a growing lack of unity in the German Empire.

Our readers can form their own judgement from this balance sheet. Our judgement is that Germany has accomplished by the war only one thing which she set out to accomplish: she has protected her territory from a Slavonic invasion—an invasion which she herself invited. We believe that she would be very glad now to make peace by restoring the conditions which existed before the war, if that were possible. But it is not possible. She cannot rebuild the ancient building which she has destroyed, nor restore the fair fields which he has devastated, nor bring back to life the dead; and probably the war which she provoked must go on, not until Germany is destroyed, but until her military party is overthrown, a constitutional Germany supplants an autocratic Germany, a Ministry is created responsible not to the Emperor but to the people, and thus Germany refutes from the hands of her beneficent enemies that charter of liberty which the unsuccessful revolutionists of 1848 endeavored in vain to win for her.

### First Dose Ends Indigestion, Heartburn, Or Gas On Stomach

The question as to how long you are going to continue suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia or out-of-order stomach is merely a matter of how soon you begin taking Tonoline Tablets.

People with weak stomachs should take Tonoline Tablets occasionally, and there will be no more indigestion, no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach, no heartburn, acid risings, gas on stomach, or belching of undigested food, headaches, dizziness or sick stomachs, and besides, what you eat will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors. All these symptoms resulting from a sour, out-of-order stomach and dyspepsia are instantly relieved a few minutes after taking Tonoline Tablets.

Go to your druggist and get a \$1.00 box of Tonoline Tablets and you will go to the table with a hearty appetite, what you eat will taste good, because your stomach and liver will be clean and fresh and you will know there are not going to be any more bad nights and miserable days for you. Tonoline Tabs freshen you and make you feel like life is worth living.

Tonoline Tablets cost \$1.00 for a 50 days' treatment. At druggists or mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.