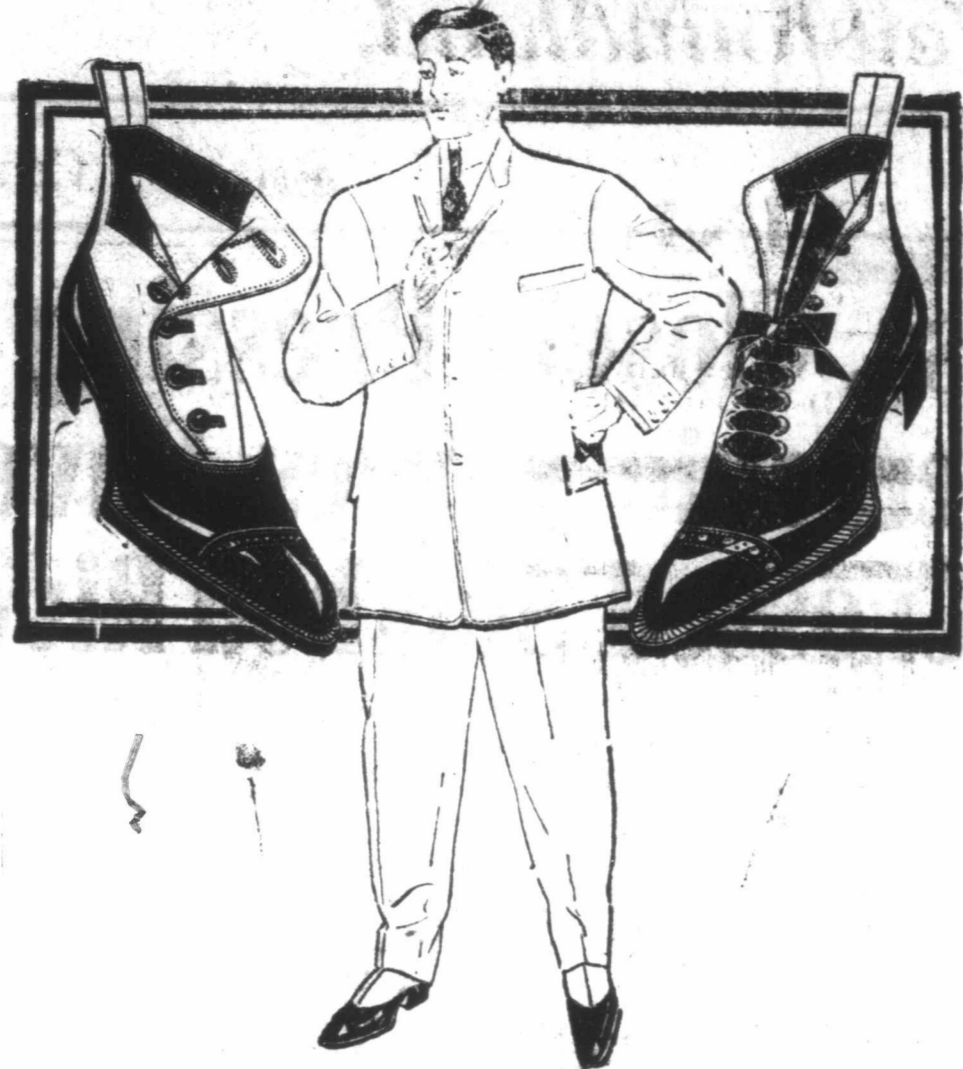


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"First put the roes in a tight package in strong pickle for 3 or 4 days, then put them on a clean floor and leave them drain, afterwards salt them dry in bulk and leave them till you are prepared to pack them in flour or pork barrels, then pack these in flour or pork barrels and put a good iron hoop on each chime and securely nail the heads, putting 250 pounds of roes in each barrel and place your name on each barrel either in writing on the barrel or on a ticket."

We won't buy roes after August 1st. Take notice and have your roes all shipped before that date.

**F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd**

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

**Mr. W. B. Jennings, M.H.A., Writes On the Cutting of Pit Props.**

**Says the Fishermen's Heritage Has Been Sold for a "Mess of Pottage."**

(To Editor of "Twillingate Sun")  
Sir.—Your issue of June 17th contained a letter signed by Messrs. Freaque & Mannel of Lewisporte. This has been brought to my notice just lately and as the letter made some very serious charges against parties in Twillingate and deliberately insinuated that I was a party to the offence charged, I feel it my duty, especially in view of your favor, to reply to the same.

First of all I wish to say that I have had no communication verbally or otherwise till the past week with anyone in Twillingate on the subject of those charges; no one has asked me what is the law relating to right of property in pit-props till just a few days ago, whether was I aware that any of last year's cut remained unshipped till about a month past. Your informant was also incorrect in his statement as I did not have the privilege of visiting Twillingate last fall, but I distinctly remember this part of the winter in the Orange Hall at Twillingate when referring to the different measures which the Opposition members had been instrumental in getting passed through the Legislature. I mentioned an act dealing with the right of property in timber cut on crown lands, I also in reply to a question put to me in a meeting held in another locality stated the provisions of the law in this respect. For the benefit of all concerned I quote the clause referred to.

An act to amend 4 George 5 chapter 17 passed June 5th, 1915.

Clause 5.—"No person shall have any right of property in any timber cut on any Crown Lands except under the provisions of a license, duly issued unless, he shall within eighteen months from the date of cutting remove such timber to a place of safety under his control."

This law was passed for the purpose of preventing the wilful waste of timber which has been going on for years around our bays and I myself debated the matter with hundreds of intelligent men in the District. There is no doubt as the law stands, pit-props are no more excluded than any other kind of timber, and I can see no justifiable reason why that kind of timber should be left to rot on the bank than any other, but I am of opinion that no props have been left for that length of time as yet.

Now a word as to the situation regarding our timber limits. Many years past some of our authorities were convinced of the need of conserving our timber and a law or or-

der-in-council was made which reserved three miles of our coast-line wood for fishery purposes, and although the law was not observed as it should have been yet it had some what of a different effect. In the session of 1914 the Premier brought in a Bill giving saw mills the right to operate on the three mile limit under certain conditions, but the Bill also contained a clause giving any particular community the right to petition the Agriculture and Mines Department for the reservation from saw mill operations of any special strip of timber. As owing to fires and waste in cutting, our timber reserves were pretty well depleted I set to work with the result that petitions were sent in from all the important settlements on this side of the Bay and Chapeau Island, Comfort Cove Neck and Thwart Isld. were reserved from all saw mills operation, also the rinding of trees was prohibited on those reserves.

The whole District was also notified of the situation and several places took advantage of the provision of the law in this respect. Now at that time no such thing as the cutting of pit-props had been broached in this country or without doubt the prohibition would have included them also.

During the winter of 1912 cutting of props to some extent was carried out on Comfort Cove Neck. People on seeing the dimensions to which these operations could reach and the fact that all kinds of wood big and small was slaughtered became alarmed and the representatives of this District at least were charged to do their utmost to secure legislation on those which would block any further operation on those reserves. During the session of 1915 an act was passed forbidding the exportation of any green timber from the three mile limit.

Although this was hardly definite enough, yet we believed it would be sufficient to prevent any further destruction in the reserves but only to be worse than disappointed when the Government at the request of a few contractors suspended the law and allowed them to follow their will and cut wherever they choose and only by fluke was Chapeau Island saved from the same devastation that befell Comfort Cove Neck.

Those contractors put up the plea that such destitution prevailed among the people that it was absolutely necessary to give them employment and the bit of green timber left had to be

sacrificed to save their lives. How much truth there was in the plea some of us know quite well.

On no question coming before the public for years has the feelings of the people run stronger than over this business, and as a matter of fact many look on the timber cut under such conditions as unlawfully acquired and think it no crime to pick up a stick if found floating round and as Messrs Freaque and Mannel were the two contractors specially responsible for the destruction of Comfort Cove Neck very little sympathy will be felt for them whatever may happen. One thing is certain they did not pay out cash or conduct their trade for charity's sake, but with the idea of making their pile and little they cared if every stick was destroyed and nothing left for the fishermen coopeage stock or boat-building. The bit of green timber left in our Bay was a vital necessity to the Herring and Cod fishery and where our timber in the future is to come from is a serious problem. Our heritage has been sold for a veritable "mess of pottage."

The allusion to the Eighth and Tenth Commandments I consider one of the worst insults ever offered to this District. I have had the pleasure of addressing a large number of people belonging to the District of Twillingate and expect if spared to meet many of them again, but I shall certainly shall leave Messrs. Freaque and Mannel to carry out their own suggestion, after taking care to make sure that their won hands are clean which will be a rather difficult matter in connection with the Tenth Commandment, as it is very apparent that they looked with covetous eye on that green patch of timber on Comfort Cove Neck.

I want the men of the District to take the meaning of the base insinuation as to their honesty and to remember that Messrs Freaque & Mannel are soliciting their patronage at their hotels in Lewisporte.

People who live in glass houses should not throw stones, especially when boarding at one dollar or one and a half a day is such a paying investment.

In return for the scriptural compliment I hereby recommend those gentlemen to study James chap. 5, verses 1-5.

Thanking you in anticipation for space.

Yours truly,  
W. B. JENNINGS.

**No Mistakes in Great Drive Now Gaining Speed**

Charges Driven Home to the Line Alotted, and Then Halted

PARIS, July 5.—I talked to an artilleryman who was wounded in the first day's fighting on the Somme. "I was in an observation post during the preliminary bombardment," he said, "and for five days the spectacle was prodigious, and the effects were terrifying. It was impossible for the most solid defensive works to resist such an avalanche of steel and fire as we poured on them. Neither works nor men could live."

"But the return fire of the Germans was no child's play, you understand. We will meet the stubbornest kind of resistance before this affair ends. The enemy seems short of men at present, but they are not short of munitions. Nevertheless, at the beginning of the bombardment, the Germans fired an average of any one shell to ten from the French and British. Maybe they wanted to conceal gun positions. I don't know. But as we continued, the Germans' fire increased intensely when they saw we meant business. There is no doubt they are going to put up a hard fight."

All Killed or Captured.  
An infantry captain in the next cot said: "After five days' steady bombardment, the artillery suddenly ceased at 7.30 on Saturday morning and the infantry, under orders to attack them, launched themselves at the German trenches. We found them a chaotic mass of pulverized earth, in which were twisted machine guns, trench artillery, mixed dead bodies and broken earth."

"When we passed their first line they tried to send reinforcements forward to intermediate points, but our artillery had lifted to the German second line, and their reinforcements

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**Robert Templeton, 333 Water Street, St. John's.**

were caught under our fire and slaughtered or compelled to fall back. Every German left between the first and second lines was killed or captured.

"The battle went on furiously on Sunday. On our right wing we went up against the German second line of it in order to straighten out our own lines. Opp big guns tore the German trenches to pieces, and we swarmed in on them, and by the end of the morning our front ran in practically a straight line.

**Would Create a Riot in St. John's**

LONDON, June 20.—(Correspondence)—Considerable sensation was caused in the West End this week by a young woman who displayed part of her calves to the public gaze. She was a distinctly pretty and very demure young woman, dressed in excellent taste—leaving aside for the moment the vexed question of the length of her skirt and her nose. Her hat was small and stylish, and she walked with an air of hauteur and strict propriety. Her skirt reached about four inches below the knee. Instead of long stockings, she wore cream-coloured socks, which came to within about four inches of the hem of her skirt. The intervening section of her calves was bare. The new style was discussed with reserve by other women. Middle-aged ladies brought up on rigid Victorian principles declared it to be "bold." Younger women, less opposed to unconventional changes in manners, confessed that it might be considered pretty, if custom made it less uncommon. One little chit of a thing, with the courage of her convictions and a feminine sense of logic, said: "If Highlanders are allowed to show part of their legs, why should women be debarred from doing so? Why should bare calves be more improper than bare elbows?"

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These Costumes are in all shades. There are no two alike. All are of the most fashionable designs and are very reasonably priced.

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