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INTENDED SAILINGS.

FROM ST. JOHN'S 9th.
Stephano, June 11th; Florizel, June 24th.
FROM NEW YORK:—
Florizel, June 16th via Charlottetown.
Stephano, June 19th via Halifax.

Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax and Boston.

FARES INCLUDING MEALS & BERTH ON RED CROSS STEAMERS:

	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS	Single	Return	Single
To New York	\$40.00	\$70.00	\$15.00		
To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00		
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00		
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00		

Connections at Halifax for Boston: (1) Plant Line Wednesday. (2) Dominion Atlantic Railway through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth, thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co., Ltd. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route. Full particulars from

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Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Diningroom Sets. | Arm Chairs. |
| Library Sets. | Morris Chairs. |
| Lounges. | Rockers. |
| Hall Settes. | Fireside Stools. |
| Hall Mirrors. | Screens. |

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

REVISED

All the world's a frame-up. And all the players in it simply Barneses and Roosevelts. They have their exits and their entrances. And each one in his time plays many trump cards. And Demos pays the rent. At first the novice Elected to some inconspicuous district. Mewing and crooning in his boss's arms. And then the leader walking more certainly to fool The people with the sophist's art; And after him the governor and the boss franchise: The one with mask of patriotic worth. The other epic in his blatant rule; Until at last they meet, and heaven resounds Exposing to the world this strange, eventful history— Sans shame, sans power, sans hope, sans everything.—Life.

PRISONERS OF THE RUSSIANS ARE NUMEROUS

Official Report Shows Advance With Capture of Many Men and Munitions of War

Petrograd, May 30.—(Via London, May 31).—The following official communication was issued to-day:

"In the Shavl (Courland) region, our troops continue to press the Germans who are defending the approaches to the villages of Shavliany and Kalmy. In this region we captured on the 28th near the village of Sawdenil nine guns and seven machine guns and other trophies and numerous prisoners.

"On the middle and lower Dubysa the enemy renewed the offensive. Our troops falling back beyond the river yesterday stopped repeated enemy attempts to cross it.

Battle in Galicia

"The battle in Galicia continues. During the course of yesterday we caused the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the San as far as the mouth of the Lubaczowka, at the villages of Kalmikow and Naklo, situated on both banks of the river Wisznia. Here we captured in one day as many as 3,000 prisoners, sixty of them officers, and machine guns, searchlights and commissariat stores.

Russian Counter Attack

"In the region beyond the Dniester stubborn fighting continues. The enemy on the 28th developed his principal advance in the Hail region, where our line forms a salient angle. To resist this advance we made a counter attack. One of our battalions succeeded in taking the enemy in reverse and in driving back his forces which were in great strength. We captured 600 prisoners, 17 of them officers and eight machine guns.

"In the Dolina Valley, our troops taking the offensive, compelled the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the Svitzka.

"In the Black Sea yesterday our fleet bombarded and destroyed an electric power works and an establishment for the production of oil."

BRITISH FRONT TOO OVERLOADED WITH DEADWOOD

London, May 31.—The Daily Chronicle, a government organ, editorially expresses the hope that the coalition cabinet will be able to effect certain changes at British headquarters in France headquarters.

"British headquarters in France," says the Chronicle, "is constantly frequented by a swarm of people for whose presence it is difficult to believe there is any military justification. Not only is there an enormous official staff, far exceeding that of any of the French generals, who command larger armies than ours, but there is a perpetual stream of miscellaneous civilian visitors, including ladies.

"This state of things can scarcely continue to be. It is in contrast to the Spartan habits of the French commanders, who sternly banish everything of this kind from their headquarters."

"When water becomes ice," asked the teacher, "what is the great change that takes place?"

"The greatest change, ma'am," said the little boy, "is the change in price."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"We have pleasure in placing the Calcutta 'Empire' hors concours for perpetrating the worst pun of the war," says the Indianan. "It announces that General Joffre will Arras the Germans until they Argonne. We must be thankful that it did not add that they Verdun some time ago."

GERMAN ARMY RUSSIA FRONT

Rush From the Dunajec River Failed to Mass the Russians—Many Surrenders Made

London, June 5.—The Daily News' correspondent, Frederick Rennet, at Petrograd, wires: The Germans, when they suddenly started their rush from the Dunajec river, hoped to gather the opposing Russians into a scrum formation and with terrific artillery fire sweep them back into the fortress of Przemysl, where, lacking supplies, they would shortly have been compelled to surrender. But the Russians, making a very wide deployment in their retreat along the San, compelled the Germans to follow.

Three Separate Armies.

Now for a week there have been three separate battles in progress and in each the Germans have been losing.

Dmitrieff's army remains covering Przemysl; Irmanoff's Caucasus army, by terrific fighting, secured possession of both banks of the Lubaczowka river at its junction with the San and is within ten miles of the main railway connecting Jaroslau with Cracow. The strength of Irmanoff's positions destroys the entire value of the advance of Mackensen's phalanx across the San.

The Mackensen Army.

Mackensen had originally about a million men, of whom nearly one-half are across the San. The Russian general, who for months held Von Lindengen successfully on the Stry-Munkacz road, has disastrously defeated Trawitz's army before it reached the Dniester marshes, whence it was to attempt to rush across Galicia to relieve Mackensen's army.

Regiments Surrendering.

The entire German position is now marked by utter confusion. Entire regiments, with machine guns, projectiles and transports, are surrendering daily. The pressure of the French and British in the west evidently prevents Germany from sending further reinforcements. The rush in Galicia which was meant to impress the Balkan States is rapidly becoming one of the greatest failures of the war.

NITROGEN FROM THE AIR

Rain and Snow Bring Down Small Quantity and Assist in Providing Plant Food

It is now a well-established fact that nitrogen forms the principal element in plant food. Other things being equal, the growth of vegetation is determined by the amount of nitrogen in the soil in a form available for plant food. The problem of returning to the soil the nitrogen used up in crop growth is one of the most important in agricultural science.

Experiments conducted for seven years at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, show that rain and snow help to restore some, at least, of this nitrogen to the soil. The average annual precipitation in the vicinity is about 34 inches and the average quantity of nitrogen per acre returned to the soil by rain and snow is about 6 pounds, of which about 85 per cent is supplied by rain. Six pounds per acre is not a large amount, but, as it is all in available form, and as for the most part it is supplied at a season when vegetation is active, the action of rain in supplying plants with nitrogen is not without importance.

The nitrogen brought down by rain is, of course, derived from the air, where it is found both in gaseous compounds, such as ammonia, and in dust particles containing nitrogenous matter. The chief source from which these substances are derived is combustion. It has been noted that, after extensive forest fires, rain tends to be unusually rich in nitrogen. Similarly, in the vicinity of cities, rain has a high nitrogen content, and, in some parts of England, a quantity equal to 20 pounds per acre has been observed. Violent storms, particularly thunder-storms, also increase the amount of nitrogen in the rain, probably owing to the stirring up of dust particles, but perhaps also because nitrates may be formed by the electric discharges.

These observations are interesting, but their most important result is to show that rain, though it is of some assistance, does not restore nearly enough nitrogen to the soil. Hence the importance of using nitrogenous fertilizers or of growing leguminous soiling crops to make up the deficiency is emphasized.—P.M.B. in "Conservation."

CANADA'S BRAVE SONS

(The Charge of the "Princess Pats" that noble Canadian Regiment that dared and lost—out of a whole regiment only a few were left.)

Ah me—we heard the tale. List friend, and mark that wail. Dear ones at home prevail— Sad as the Grave Canada—with thee we pray. Thine is the loss to-day, Thine and thy brave.

Cannon, where'er they came, Treachery—may tell their name Writ in the book of fame— Canada's brave hundreds. There were—the tale has said, In those brave ranks arrayed— One of our numbers.

There was, I tell it true Those of our boys I knew. In peace rest their slumber. Treachery, had told them death But God, Ah, was with them yet. He knows what they had felt— Canada's famed hundreds.

Death was, where'er they went, God bless, their footsteps bent, Just was their, cause assent. Canada's ranks. Onward—but right was there— Death was not their's to fear! Why tell one single tear For Canada's brave hundreds.

Cannon to left of them, Cannon to right of them, Cannon surround them, Valleyed and thundered. Stormed at with shot and shell, Whilst hero and hero fell, Canada—let history tell— Tell, as they wondered.

Child—shall their history die? Christ—shall their valor lie? Untold and unnumbered. Canada's brave hundreds. No—We will tell the tale, Ours, makes the truth prevail, Peace, to the heroes gone. Canada's brave hundreds.

When can their glory fade? O, the grand charge they made, The world and all wonders. Honor, what they had done, Honor to every son, God rest them, every one. Canada's brave hundreds. P. J. KINSELLA.

Economic Waste Of Trench Making

London, May 28.—Mr. F. W. Hirst speaking at Whitefield's Tabernacle on the "Political Economy of War," said that in his opinion it was much more important to bring the war to an early conclusion than to secure many of the objects which were supposed to be obtained.

"It is quite impossible for any human being to give an adequate idea of the cost of war through figures," he said, "but for those who like to regard the question from that standpoint, I will tell you of a calculation made by me at the beginning of the war which has proved fairly accurate.

The combatants are spending together about £10,000,000 a day, but this does not represent anything like the whole of the loss for every pound spent entails, say, 10s worth of destruction.

From the agricultural point of view the construction of trenches entails fearful loss, for it means the throwing up of the worthless subsoil on top of the rich soil, a process which means endless years of work before it can be remedied.

"A French economist has reckoned that every fighting man killed represents a loss of \$1,000 to the nation, and if maimed the loss is still worse. To get at a fraction of the loss caused by the war we should multiply the figure already reached by at least 1,000.

"Belgium is ruined, Serbia is already bankrupt, and I am told that the condition of Poland and East Prussia is unrealisable by those who have not seen it.

"From the economic standpoint alone I am convinced that the cessation of the war even for two months before its necessary ending would bring much more financial benefit than any indemnity could possibly bring."

Upon the initiative of the Dominion Parks ranch, the E. B. Eddy Company of Hull, Que., is printing notices upon thousands of its matches boxes, warning the public against the danger of forest fires resulting from carelessness with matches in the woods. This is an excellent example for all match manufacturers to follow.—C. L.



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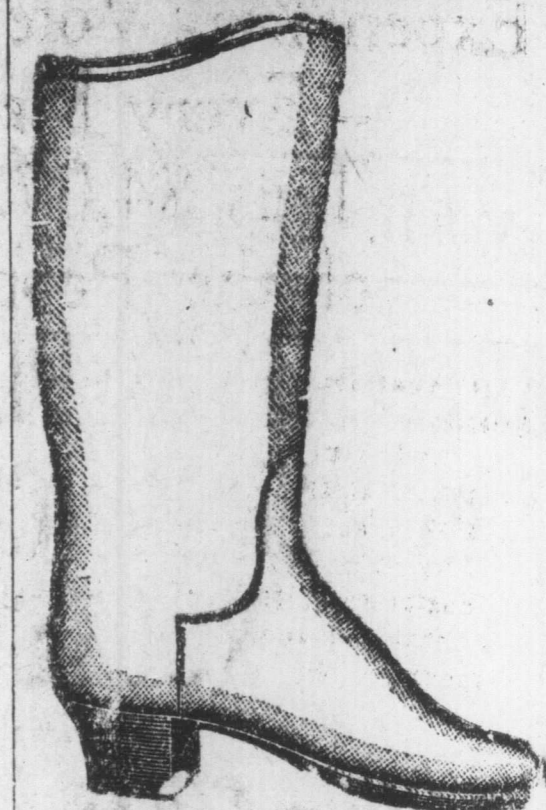
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