

# A TEN DAYS SALE of New and Stylish Goods, All Our Summer Remains at a Large Reduction. Ladies' and Children's Hats, Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Little Boys' Washing Suits. Come Along! Hear Our Prices And Get a Bargain!

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.....	\$4.70
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.....	\$5.20

SUITS.

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.....	\$6.50
.....	\$7.00
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### Foch's Triumph Complete.

(From the New York Times.)

General Foch has practically dis- posed of the Rhems-Solsions salient, flattened it out, effaced it. In the form of a horseshoe it ran for eighty miles, little more than a fortnight ago; at its furthest sweep almost reaching Conde, south of the Marne. Epernay was in danger, Verdun likely to be cut off. It was remarkable how the Franco-Am- erican front held without breaking on the rear exterior line. One cannot help thinking now that if General Foch had been operating on the inner side of the salient German tactics would not have availed against him—he would have disrupted the enemy's front and poured his forces through. It was a supreme test of his general- ship when he turned impending disas- ter into a signal success that expanded with every day of fighting. He has taught the enemy that when they use to deal with him a salient can be stretched too far. General Foch was more than any else knows how great his debt to the Americans is for their obstinate stand at Chateau-Thierry, and for the vigor and ferocity of their counter attacks. "Thou shalt not pass!" the watchword at Verdun, was adopted by the Ameri- cans. Confident that they would hold that key position, General Foch could afford to risk an assault in force at the western side of the salient. Had it failed, the fifth phase of the great German offensive would obviously have been such a triumph as might not have stopped short of the gates of Paris, and in all probability it would have isolated Verdun. Fortu- nately, General Foch was served by Lieutenants Petain and Mangin, who had a genius for the offensive not in- comparable with his own endowments. In the co-operation of the Ameri- cans in the ambitious movement, was at all stages well-timed and effective, of a character that kindled the admir- ation of the French Commanders, and the British veterans, when called up- on, did their part with the thorough-

ness to be expected of them. It was not possible to draw fast the strings of the bag, but late despatches report the Allies as having reached the line of the Aisne and the Vesle from Solsions to Fismes. A stand by the enemy on the Vesle cannot be of long duration, if it is attempted at all. On that part of the neck of the salient left to them, towns are burning, and the signs are that a retreat to the Aisne over ground fairly level and un- forested, has been planned. It is to be noted, however, that the terrain lends itself to pursuit, and the enemy will be in difficulties while trying to reach the banks of the Aisne.

### False Modesty.

has led many a suffering person to neglect the treat- ment of piles. The itching, stinging sensations produce the keenest distress. The thought of a surgical op- eration brings mental anx- iety which undermines the general health. Relief can always be ob- tained by the application of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and in most cases persistent treatment brings about complete cure. This oint- ment is worth trying when you think of the comfort to be obtained.

### A No-decision War.

It is difficult to get at the "German mind." Apparently there is a Kaiser mind and a Kuehlmann mind. One day the Kaiser tells the German people that he is going to give them a speedy victory by the sword and the next day comes his Foreign Minister, who says: "In view of the magnitude of this war and the number of powers, including those from overseas, that are engaged, his end can hardly be expected through purely military decisions alone, and without recourse to diplomatic negoti- ations." The "powers engaged" were never more resolute than now for a decision by force of arms, and "those from overseas" will lay down their arms only when a "purely military decision" has been achieved. An earnest of this will be found in the fact that by Independence Day we had sent a million fighting men overseas and that, on that day, we launched right upon half a million tons of shipping to keep them supplied with all neces- sary food and equipment—Scientific American.

### Stafford's Preparations

Stafford's Linctment for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all Aches and Pains.  
Stafford's Prescription "A" for In- flammation, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis and Nervous Dys- pepsia.  
Stafford's Phorstone for all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and various Lung Troubles.  
The above 3 Specialties have been for sale in Newfoundland for the past 5 yrs. and are for sale in over 400 stores. The orders we are continually re- ceiving from time to time certainly prove that all of Stafford's Prepara- tions can be thoroughly relied upon.  
DR. F. STAFFORD & SON,  
Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

### Ten Years' Boycott.

The following resolution was un- animously passed at a general meet- ing of the Liverpool Cotton Associa- tion:  
"That it be a rule of the Association that no member, or his firm, shall trade directly or indirectly with the present enemies of Great Britain for a period of 10 years after the con- clusion of peace."

**T. J. EDENS,**  
Buckworth St. and Bayline

### Mystery Ships Accounting for Subs.

London, Aug. 6.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Limited)—In- teresting revelations regarding the work of British mystery ships which have played an important part in anti- submarine warfare are made by the naval correspondent of the Times. They show how British seamen have met German craft and cunning.

Until this week the public has known nothing about the mystery ships, known in the navy as "Q" ships, although several officers, notably Cap- tain Gordon Campbell, have been de- corated for their services on these vessels. Details now can be made public, as the Germans are becoming aware through bitter experience of the methods used against them.

How a "woman and baby" account- ed for a U-boat's loss is told by the cor- respondent. The submarine ordered a vessel to surrender, and fired a few shells into her. The boats then left the ship, leaving on board a woman who ran up and down the deck with a baby in her arms as if mad. The U-boat came alongside the vessel and the woman hurled the "baby" into the open hatch. The "baby" exploded and blew out the bottom of the submarine. The "woman" was decorated with the Victoria Cross.

The correspondent says that the first mention of a mystery ship was in the case of the Baralong, which on August 19, 1915, sank a U-boat after the torpedoing of the British liner Arabic. It will be remembered he says, that the German Government protested that there was nothing to indicate the Baralong's warlike char- acter. The Baralong case was prob- ably not the first in which a ruse was used, and since then the disguising of armed vessels as innocent merchant- men for dealing with submarines has attained considerable dimensions.

"Howls and moans," adds the na- val correspondent, "went up in Ger- many about treachery of British sea- men, but the German allegations curiously ceased at the beginning of 1916. These allegations afforded a typical example of German mentality for they ignored the fact that in every case the U-boat was an actual or potential assailant and any ruse of war is considered legitimate by them ex- cept when employed against Ger- many."

It should not be forgotten, he con- tinues, that the Germans designed mystery ships for commerce destruc- tion. The British commanders showed much ingenuity in devising plans for trapping submarines.

In addition to the "woman and baby" case the correspondent men- tions the story of a retired Admiral, serving as a captain, who placed a haystack on board an ancient looking craft. When the U-boat ordered her to surrender the Germans were aston- ished to receive a broadside from the haystack.

On another occasion a seaworn tramp steamer was crossing the North Sea when a submarine ordered the crew to abandon the ship. So sure was the German of his prey that the bombs with which he intended to sink the vessel were brought on deck around the conning tower. The com- mander of the tramp steamer by care- fully manoeuvring brought the sub- marine within range of his concealed armament, so that it required only a shell or two to explode the bombs and throw the U-boat out of the water.  
Captain Gordon O. L. Campbell, then a commander, was decorated with the Victoria Cross and the D.S.O. in 1916, being the first to receive these orders without the nature of his her- oic deed being made public.

**WANTED—A Girl for Re- pairing Clothes; must be a good needle hand and have some knowledge of tailoring; apply SPURRELL the Tailor, 365 Water Street.—jly4.eod,if**

### What's in a Name? Our American Letter.

A Lot! when you see DEXTER on a Raglan. Its an absolute guarantee of quality.

**DEXTER**

Wear a Dexter Weatherproof

and be free from weather troubles. Rain cannot penetrate Dexter Triple-proofing. Innocent of rubber. Critics cannot find fault with Dexter Style and Tailoring. Let us show you a selection.

Don't wear a Rag.

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A "DEXTER" for choice.

*"As British as the weather—but reliable."*

We also Stock the BURBERRY and JAEGER Raglan. LET'S SHOW YOU.

**Smyth's**  
ESTABLISHED 1875

### Knickerbockers?

Oh, Shins!

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)  
For a hundred years the world wore beads because a French nobleman put a stone in a snowball and flung it at Francis I. Francis had been a bit attentive to his wife. The snowball went true, and the king was ashamed of his scar. Francis' grandson, Henry III, of France, was grievously saddle- galled when he rode from Warsaw to Paris to seize his brother's vacant throne. Because of his blisters the world abandoned those elegant trunk hose which had been the hall-mark of the gentleman for centuries, and adopted knee breeches which might last for more than two centuries, until England had a knock-kneed king. George IV, was a sight in small clothes and silk hose, and some obli- ving tailor devised for him the long trousers which have cursed mankind ever since. Now, if the International Custom Cutters' Association has its way, we may expect another major change in fashions. The custom cut- ters say that a return to knicker- bockers would save thousands of yards of cloth annually, in a time when wool is scarce, would reduce materi- ally the cost of men's clothing, and of course would make it possible for

the conserving buyer to buy oftener. They are for the change. Moreover, knickerbockers for men would be "military" and those who desire styles are not likely to forget that fact. There will be trouble, though, if the United States Government follows the French, Italian and British in the abandon- ment of military breeches and tries long trousers without puttees. The custom cutters it is to be feared, have broached their conservation scheme too late.

### Auto Collision.

While driving their auto along Duckworth Street yesterday morning, Dr. Duncan and his son narrowly escaped serious injury, when their car ran into an anti-freezing hydrant, as a result of the steering gear having become unmanageable. The hydrant snapped with the force of the col- lision, breaking it off with the water pipe leading to the main. Within a few minutes the street was flooded, and the water flowed along the street and down McCulloch's Lane into Water Street. A phone message was quick- ly sent into the department, and one of the employees soon turned up; he turned off the water and plugged the broken pipe. The car, which was badly damaged, was driven to a garage near Smallwood's.

### Our American Letter.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.  
Capt. McMahon, of the British Re- cruiting Mission at New York, in an interview published in the Boston Globe indignantly refutes the state- ment that Ireland has been a slacker in the war. According to the British officer's figures, Ireland has contrib- uted 59 per cent of her manpower as against Canada's 25 per cent, and the number of Irish dead reaches an enormous total. He paints in glowing language the magnificent bravery of the Irish troops at Gallipoli and Flanders and deprecates the scant men- tion which the British press has accorded it.

The latest statement issued by the German lie factory is that Germany has allowed American troops to cross the ocean in large numbers in order that their food supplies may be dis- posed of by the U-boats later on. This means that Germany intends maroon- ing several million American troops in France where they will either starve to death or be compelled to surrender. If the German people will believe such a thing as this, they will believe anything.

The stage is set for the drama to be played in Siberia. Japan and the United States have agreed on inter- vention and a large army will prob- ably be sent across the Pacific before autumn. This move, it is calculated, will prevent Germany from sending a strange hold upon Russia and re- cruiting the man power of that coun- try for Germany's benefit. With the traitorous Bolsheviks playing into the Kaiser's hands, unless the Allies hurry, Germany will soon have the entire East at her mercy and the war will be prolonged indefinitely with little prospect of German defeat in sight. The invasion of Siberia by the Allies, it is believed, will result in not only blocking Germany's advance in that direction, but will probably be the means of strengthening the resistance of the Russian people against the enemy of mankind.

The large increase in the lists of casualties amongst the American troops proves that the number now engaging the Germans is much larger than was the case at the beginning of the counter offensive.

President Wilson, it is reported, will soon recommend to Congress the passage of a measure levying a tax of 80 per cent on all war profits. Profiteering landlords should be in- cluded in the tax, as well as munition makers. Some of these rent hogs are as brazen as they are unscrupulous.

It is worthy of note that during the American Civil War there was only one instance of deliberate cruelty. That was at Andersonville prison where the northern prisoners were held. The commandant of the prison was executed at the conclusion of hostilities. His name was Wera—a German born and bred.

Turkey is between the devil and the deep sea. She would like to shake off the German yoke now that she sees her dream of empire gone aglim- mering. She fears the vengeance of Potsdam, however, quite as much as she does the penalties which the Al- lies will one day exact for her un- speakable crimes against humanity. Several ancient civilizations will emerge from the dark night of bar- barism when Turkish power is for- ever ended. What is left of the Ar- menian nation will greet the sunlight of freedom after centuries of oppres- sion and Syria will come into her own again.

A Jewish republic will probably be set up in Palestine, while Mesopot- amia as a British protectorate will once again become the garden spot of the world. That strange land Arabia, which is now an independent kingdom, will afford ample scope for interesting experiments in empire building. We shall know after the war what the interior of Arabia con- tains and learn the truth about the sacred city of Mecca when the veil is drawn aside. And still they say the days of adventure and romance have passed.

to expend hundreds of millions, if necessary, in developing its resour- ces. On account of its great forests and magnificent harbors, a number of shipyards will be established, and Alaska, from a terra incognita, will be transformed into a land of pro- mise.

Hakop Bogigian, an Armenian mer- chant of Boston, writes to the Herald on the systematic destruction of the Armenian nation by the Germans and Turks. Mr. Bogigian makes it clear that Germany planned the massacres years before the war in order to get rid of a troublesome question. When Turkish soldiers rebelled against shooting their friends and neighbors, they were themselves shot by Ger- man officers. In the history of the world there is no parallel to this de- liberate murder of a nation. The very soil of mankind grows sick with horror of the bloody deed. 1,000,000 men, women and children butchered in cold blood by the Beast of Berlin and his heathen allies! And yet some people, when peace comes, would have us shake the hands of the beastly Germans, red and dripping as they are with the blood of this mar- tyred nation.

President Wilson is not only the world's greatest statesman but he is also one of the most tender-hearted and upright of men. Neither wrong nor cruelty, official or otherwise, can flourish in the nation while Wilson keeps watch and ward. His denunciations of crookedness are as scorch- ing as they are effective, and we be- lieve the wretched law-breaker who calls forth his blighting rhetoric. It is a beautiful idea which several American cities have taken up, this planting of oak trees to the memory of dead heroes. It is something which might well be adopted by St. John's—a city which has made little effort to beautify its thoroughfares by planting shade trees.

### Personal.

Mr. W. A. McKay came in from Lit- tle Bay by Saturday's express to stay in the city a few days.

By this morning's train Judge Mor- riss, of the Central District Court, left to spend a few days in Placentia. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morris and daughter, Mary, who recently return- ed from the other side to enjoy a brief furlough from nursing.

Mrs. (Dr.) L. E. Keegan and Miss Kathleen Keegan, who have been on a visit to St. Pierre arrived in the city last Friday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Wiley, wife of the American Consul at that place, who will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Keegan during her stay here.

Mr. John P. Chetwynd, of Port aux Basques, arrived in the city by ex- press yesterday. Mr. Chetwynd does a large business in fresh fish expo- rtation at Port aux Basques and is an authority on the best methods of put- ting up our fish for the foreign mark- ets.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Smith who have been spending a brief holiday in St. Pierre, returned late last week.

### Dr. Tait Back Again.

Dr. J. S. Tait, who accompanied the last draft of soldiers to Canada, as Medical Officer, arrived by Saturday's express. During his absence Dr. Tait spent considerable time in Halifax, where he got a good insight into the building operations going on there now. While in that city he lunched with Lt.-Governor Grant, of N.S., and also the Mayor of the City. The doctor also spent a short time with the Newfoundlanders at Aldershot, and was the guest of headquarters staff while there.

### Acknowledgment.

The Carbonars W. P. A. gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$77.37 (one day's pay) from the employees of "The Saunders, Howell Co., Ltd."

LIIZZIE TAYLOR, Treasurer.  
Carbonars, Aug. 10, 1918.  
When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLES—Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Botted Ham, Cooked Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage.