

JUST IN:

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PEANUTS

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 26, 1916

THE DARDANELLES

A STATEMENT made to the Army and Navy Committee of the Russian Duma by Professor Milukoff proves that Great Britain and Russia have a thorough understanding regarding Constantinople and the Dardanelles. Many writers on war and after-the-war problems have indicated a belief that Great Britain was not willing to abandon the attitude of the past and permit Russia free access to the Mediterranean.

Some of these writers professed to find in the statements of Premier Asquith, Lloyd-George, Sir Edward Grey and other British statesmen ground for suggestions that this might be one of the after-the-war problems which would wreck the Entente and cause a revival of old and forgotten enmities.

Professor Milukoff's statement to the Duma committee indicates Great Britain's hearty agreement in an understanding which will give Russia control of both sides of the Dardanelles. Russia's tremendous sacrifices in the common cause have earned recognition by the right to a warm water outlet, and the parliamentary delegation which recently visited Allied countries apparently assent to the agreement which will be one of the peace terms.

Whether Russia is to have unconditional control of the waterway so many British lives were sacrificed in the vain effort to capture, or whether there will be terms and conditions to the control is not disclosed. Either way, it is plain there is no disagreement on the subject, and no likelihood of a misunderstanding among the powers.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

London, July 18.—The old project of building a tunnel under the English Channel to connect England with the continent, has again been revived. Plans are on foot for a meeting of a large number of members of Parliament to consider how far the scheme can be furthered at present, with a view to putting it into execution at the end of the war. The decision of the Allies' Trade Conference to establish rapid land and sea transport services at low cost is said to have a direct bearing on the revival of the matter.

HAD HIS NUMBER

As a Salvation Army girl passed through a crowd on the street taking up a collection a man was heard to remark as he dropped a dime into her basket: "Here's something for the grafters." Turning quickly, the girl said to him: "Surely you don't think there is any graft in the Salvation Army?" "What gives you that idea?" he asked.

"Because if you did you'd probably be in the army yourself," she retorted.

WHEN SOLDIERS MARRY

Prussian Officers Must Get the Kaiser's Permission

There are no rules at present in force in the British army to prevent a soldier marrying. Before the war, of course, a soldier, to have his wife officially recognized, had to obtain his commanding officer's consent.

In the Continental armies the authorities are usually much stricter over the marrying question, both as regards officers and men. Every Prussian officer, for example, can only marry after he has received permission from the Kaiser.

To obtain that permission he has to fill in papers giving full particulars of his intended bride and all about her family. He must also have the consent of his commanding officer and show that he has a private income of his own if he is below a certain rank. Until within the last few years no French officer could marry unless the lady had an income of at least £50 a year. That has been done away with, every officer in the French army must get the consent of the Minister for War and produce satisfactory evidence of the moral character and life of his future wife.

A Russian officer is not allowed to marry under the age of 23 except by express permission of the Czar. Like officers in other Continental armies, he has to obtain the consent of his commanding officer. Great Britain and America, indeed, are practically the only two countries who allow officers to marry without the permission of the authorities.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 26

BISHOP O'DONNELL left Newfoundland, 1804.

Governor Holloway arrived, 1807.

Colonel Law, in charge of troops at St. John's, promoted to Major-General, 1859.

The steamer City of Durham arrived under contract to take Newfoundland mails, 1868.

The disestablishment of Irish Church Bill passed, 1869.

Proclamation dividing this island into nine electoral districts, 1832.

Steamers Thetis, Bear and Alef left for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with bodies of dead Greely party, 1893.

Father McCollough died at Bell Island, 1893.

Frederick C. Cornick died, 1898.

Miss McCowan, daughter of Inspector-General, died on board the steamer Bonavista on passage from Montreal, 1898.

Greenland relief fund closed; \$17,000, 1898.

Laconic Words of War Leaders

Often Sent Messages of Victory in Short, Descriptive Phrases

JOFFRE'S WIN AT THE MARNE

"Incontestable Victory" Was the Way he Told the World of it

Great generals seem to be rivals in the brevity with which they chronicle important events. One of the brief despatches of Joffre will forever remain memorable.

For over a month the Germans had been ravaging Belgium; they were pressing on France from the north and the east; after the capture of Liege and Namur they had won bloody battles at Charleroi and near Metz; day after day the French and British armies were falling back south and east of Paris to the valley of the Marne.

How long would the retreat go on? Would the Germans win before the allies could improve their resources? No. A ray of light suddenly illumined the darkness. Joffre had issued an army order that the time for the offensive had arrived, the time for victory or death. And then came that brief but ever famous despatch, in which Joffre stated that the allies had won "incontestable victory."

Lord Howard of Effingham, the admiral of the British fleet which inflicted so great a defeat on the Spanish Armada on a one-word note to Queen Elizabeth—"Catharis," which, being interpreted, means "The Spanish fly."

Some Russian and Polish efforts in laconic despatches are worth recalling. Sobieski was more modestly reverent than Caesar when, in sending to the Pope the Moslem standards captured before Vienna, he wrote: "I came I saw... God conquered," and there was a similar touch in Suvaroff's message to Catherine after his capture of Ismail: "Glory to God and the Empress. Ismail is ours."

Suvaroff was indulged in this kind of announcement by the Empress. "As a soldier I deserve death for disobeying orders; as a Russian I have done my duty. The enemy is no more."

To that Catherine replied: "As a soldier I leave you to the mercy of your commander-in-chief; as a Russian I congratulate you as my lieutenant-colonel."

Not unlike the foregoing were the interchanges of courtesy between the two after the capture of Prague. The famous leader wrote: "Hurrah! Prague! Suvaroff!" To which the Empress replied: "Bravo! Field Marshal! Catherine."

Turenne also indulged in laconicisms occasionally, the most famous instance being the despatch in which he announced his own condition and the victory at Dükirk.

"The enemy came, was beaten. I am tired. Good-night."

BUMPER CROPS ARE PREDICTED

DULUTH, Minn., July 22.—Bumper crops for the Canadian North-west were predicted by Sir William Mackenzie, of Toronto, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, who was here to-day on his way to Chicago. He said the wheat yield alone this year would be 300,000,000 bushels, and he did not think the farmers would experience much difficulty in securing help to harvest the crops. Lady Mackenzie and son, R. J. Mackenzie, and a number of officials of the C. N. R. are accompanying Sir William.

A FISH SURVEY

Ontario Government Plans Inquiry Preliminary to Restocking

A survey of the fish resources of every section of this province is to be undertaken by the Ontario Fish and Game Department, as a preliminary to the department with data showing stocking inland waters with game fish.

At the present time, while the fish resources of the Great Lakes are comparatively well known, the department has little definite information as to conditions in the inland lakes, rivers, and streams, with the exception possibly of some of the well-known tourist districts. The scheme now being put into effect is to furnish every fish over-seer with a detailed map of his district with instructions to return it to the department with data showing the variety and quantity of fish in every river, stream, or lake, together with all general information available.

With these maps and reports on file the department will be able to "take stock" and to decide upon the streams which can be restocked with advantage when the game fish hatchery plans now under consideration are put into effect.

The Game and Fisheries Department has received from Dr. Prince, the fisheries expert at Ottawa, a report upon the immense speckled trout caught in the Nepigon district some time ago. The trout was taken by Dr. W. J. Cook, of Fort William, and weighed 14½ pounds. The size of the fish was so remarkable that its species was called in question. In order to remove doubts the department had the fish sent to Ottawa, and Dr. Prince has now declared that it is a true speckled trout. The Nepigon district during the past year or two has been producing some exceptionally large trout, due largely to the fact that the department has been protecting the fish from the depredations of the pike. Last year special men were employed in capturing the pike in their haunts, while this year the Department is permitting the Indians to go into the district without licenses, to catch pike.

AGES OF GENERALS

The following very interesting computation has been made of the ages of the principal British, French and German generals holding commands in the various theatres of war:

BRITISH—Gen. Sir D. Haig, 55; Sir H. Plumer, 59; Sir H. Rawlinson, 52; Sir C. Monro, 56; Gen. Allenby, 55; Gen. Pulteney, 55; Sir C. Ferguson, 51; Gen. Byng, 54; Gen. Alderson, 57; Sir H. Wilson, 52; Gen. Haking, 54; Gen. Gough, 46; Gen. Birdwood, 51; Gen. Hunter-Weston, 52; Lord Cavan, 51; Gen. Keir, 60; General Fanshawe, 56; Gen. Morland, 51; Gen. Snow, 58; Gen. Congreve, 54; Gen. Langie de Cary, 67; Gen. Petain, 59; Gen. Dubail, 65; Gen. Villaret, 64; Gen. Humbert, 55; Gen. Gourard, 47; Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, 60; Gen. d'Urbal, 58; Gen. Hely d'Oissel, 55; Gen. Du Bois, 64; Gen. de Maud'huy, 60.

GERMAN—Gen. von Scholtz, 65; Gen. von Fabeck, 62; Gen. von Eichhorn, 68; Prince Leopold of Bavaria, 70; Gen. von Woyrsch, 69; Gen. von Linsingen, 66; Gen. von Bothmer, 64; Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, 69; Field-Marshal von Mackensen, 71; Duke of Albrecht of Wurtemberg, 51; Crown Prince of Bavaria, 47; Gen. von Heering, 66; Gen. von Einem, 63; Crown Prince of Prussia, 35; Gen. von Strantz, 63; Gen. von Gaede, 64; Gen. von Falkenhayn, 72; Gen. von Kluck, 70;

15 YEAR OLD BOY IN BRITISH TRENCHES

London, July 20.—There is a quiet, modest boy in a London suburb, the only support of his widowed mother, who has had his baptism of fire at an age when most boys are still at school. James Charles Barty was only thirteen years old when he succeeded, after many attempts, in joining the 7th East Surreys. Three months later he was in the front line of trenches, fighting side by side with men most of whom had double and even treble his years. He was in the firing line for nine strenuous, perilous months; and then he was wounded by shrapnel in the leg. In the hospital the army doctor discovered his real age, and on recovery he was discharged. But on his return to London he found difficulty in getting work. So he attempted to join the fighting forces again and managed to get accepted in a battalion of his old regiment. But after his second course of army training, and while he was actually again en route for France, he was to use his own words, "found out," and sent home for the second time.

When von Bethmann-Hollweg talked of making peace on the war-map as it existed two months ago he was whistling to keep his courage up. The true war-map is in process of making.

Gen. von Beseler, 66; Gen. von Bulow, 70; Gen. von Buelow, 63;—Calgary News-Telegram.

TONS OF TOBACCO FOR FRENCH ARMY

Largest Tobacco Transportation Contract Closed—23,400,000 Pounds For Soldiers

New York, July 19.—The largest tobacco transportation contract ever accepted here has been closed by the Oriental Navigation Company, of 17 Battery place, which has agreed to carry 23,400,000 pounds from here to ports in France in July and August.

The tobacco will come from Louisville, Ky., and will be shipped in hogsheads, of which there will be 15,000, the total shipment weighing 11,700 tons, Charles Gouzele, tobacco commissioner for the French government, is the purchaser of the tobacco, all of which is in leaf form, and will be manufactured in France.

The purchase is the result of the decision of the French War Department to see that the men in the trenches shall receive all the tobacco they desire without being forced to depend on shipments from their friends and relatives and from the various societies formed to supply them.

The first shipment of 3,000 tons was sent over in the first week of July on the steamship Lady Nicotine. This vessel is now known as the Kirsten, and will be renamed in honor of the cargo she will carry. There will be five sailings a month in the two months.

Beauty may be only skin deep, but the envy it creates strikes to the marrow.

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