

LITTLE RIVER, CODROY!

A New Set of 5 x 7 Photos showing many parts of the River, each print sells for 25 cts.
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IAN MacKENZIE & CO. WILL OPEN THEIR ENGAGEMENT MONDAY, 14th.

NOTE.—Jack Rossley cabled from New York: "Great shipment of splendid films sent on."

The British Theatre

2.30—TO-DAY—7.30.

Madame Olive Timmons

WILL SING:—

At 2.30.

At 8.30 and 10.

For the Children's benefit, "A HUSHIN' YOL."

The Holy City.

FIVE MAGNIFICENT PHOTO-PLAYS, AND

Mount Cashel Sports, etc.

MISS E. TAPPER—MR. A. H. ALLEN—JOHN CRONAN.

JUST ARRIVED

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A splendid variety of Suitings. No two patterns alike. These goods were ordered before the big jump in Woollens and our

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Our new style sheets for Fall and Winter just to hand.



John Maunday
 TAILOR & CLOTHIER
 281-283 DUCKWORTH STREET.

Cotton as Contraband.

(The Manchester Guardian.)

The case for declaring cotton contraband has often been presented in a form that baffles intelligence, as though by calling a thing by a different name you changed its nature and solved your difficulties. Names matter a good deal in politics, but not much in war. But intrinsically the argument for declaring cotton contraband is so strong that one's chief wonder is why there should ever have been any argument about it at all. Cotton is the basis of most explosives—that in itself, one would have thought, should settle the matter. It is important to understand why it does not. There are two reasons. One is, that for reasons only understandable on the theory that a state of European war was never contemplated by the representatives of this country, cotton was put on the free list by the Declaration of London. The war broke out just as last year's cotton crop was beginning to be shipped, when it was extremely important that what we did in the matter we should do at once. We did nothing, and Germany was free to import raw cotton in neutral ships not only through neutral ports but through her own ports too. Our policy, which was the same as that of France, was absolutely unintelligible except as an indication of our anxiety to abide by a document to which, though it was not legally binding, our representatives had set their signatures and to do nothing to offend the United States. At later dates both wool and copper, which were also on the free list of the Declaration of London, were declared contraband, but cotton has never been.

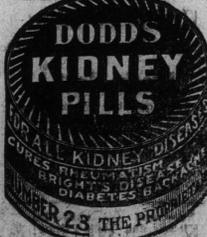
The only change in regard to it was made by the Orders in Council which followed the German submarine blockade. Under these an embargo was placed on all German trade through neutral ports or through her own, and cotton came under this embargo. That was (or should have been) a much severer measure than declaring cotton contraband. A declaration of an article as contraband does not affect neutral ports, but this embargo on German trade extends equally to imports through German ports and through neutral ports if these were ultimately destined for Germany. It follows that the demand, by itself, that cotton should be declared contraband is a demand for a policy which is much milder than the policy which is actually in force. Those, therefore, who are repeating the cry for making cotton contraband are, so far as their words go, asking us to relax the restrictions on the importation of cotton to Germany. They think that they are asking for them to be made more severe.

What sense, then, are we to make of the whole agitation? The sense is this. When they ask that cotton should be contraband, what some of them mean, though they do not always say so, is that we should assert the right to stop cotton going into neutral countries, irrespective of whether or not we can prove that it is going into Germany, and that we should restrict neutral importations to the amount that we think necessary for their domestic consumption. What others, however, mean—and among them the Times—is that we should make concessions to neutral countries, or rather to United States. How are we to reconcile these two opposing views? There is no reconciling them, but the explanation of the fact that the same demand is put forward for apparently contradictory reasons is this. The Times—and we go a long way with it—is very anxious to dispose of the American legal objections to the policy of the Orders

in Council. It thinks that the legal case against our procedure by Orders in Council putting an embargo on all German trade, without any declaration of cotton (the trade with Germany with which the United States are most concerned) as contraband and without even a declaration of blockade, is so strong that it gives a handle to the German propaganda in the United States. It is anxious that our action should be made legally correct. And it therefore proposes that we should declare cotton contraband and so bring our action in form as well as in substance into line with acknowledged belligerent right. That would not cover the case of importation through neutral countries, but that could be put right by an extension of the doctrine of continuous voyage (an invention of the American Civil War) which should give us the right to stop all importation of cotton into neutral countries which we had reason to think was ultimately destined for Germany. The Times wants cotton to be contraband for legal reasons and for the motive, with which we have the deepest sympathy, of avoiding everything that could injure our good relations with the United States and lend an air of reality to the stuff that Germany is always putting about in America about the war being one for the "freedom of the seas." All this is not only intelligible but highly laudable; many other arguments used, especially in the press, for making cotton contraband frankly seem to us to be based on nothing more solid than a substantial misapprehension of the facts.

Cotton is more necessary for the purpose of war than any other article of commerce, and it passes our comprehension how it ever came to be put on the free list. The procedure of the Orders in Council, as we pointed out at the time, was a mistake, and gave a very serious handle. We could regularise our legal position and stop our enemies from talking to any purpose about the freedom of the seas and our tyranny by enlarging our list of contraband so as to make it include cotton, and by extending the doctrine of continuous voyage so as to assert the right, which is a perfectly reasonable one, of stopping imports of contraband as listed into neutral countries if their ultimate destination was Germany. What their ultimate destination actually was should be tried in the ordinary way, which served very well all through the wars with Napoleon, in the Prize Courts. Further than that we need not and should not go. It is suggested that we ought to buy up cotton from the Southern growers, or attempt to regularise prices in some way. Really, we cannot see why. If cotton is contraband, American growers ought in principle to suffer the loss. We are exceedingly sorry, but we see no help for it. Cotton was contraband in the American Civil War, and there was a famine here in consequence. But no one then in America proposed to buy up the cotton and sell it to starving Lancashire. We accepted it then as one of the fortunes of war, and our suffering did not make the least difference to the sympathies of Lancashire in that terrible time. We must do the Americans the justice of thinking them to be as unselfish as Lancashire was then. Let us see that our action is regular and in perfectly legal form. Let us recognize the overwhelming importance of maintaining good relations with the United States. Having done that, we confidently leave with America the judgment of our action, and we believe that that judgment will be as little influenced by pecuniary loss or gain as was that of Lancashire fifty years ago. Those who know America know that the main springs of her policy are not selfish, but ideal.

There will be a profusion of silks and satins used this season. Braiding appears in the oddest places on the new dresses—around the armholes and on the belts and pockets. Do not wear a white blouse if you would be strictly in fashion. Dainty rose, lemon and champagne tones are favored.



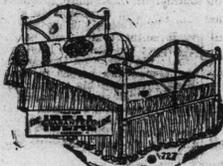
MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

BARGAINS

Bed Springs and Mattresses.

By a special purchase we have secured a large shipment of above goods at exceedingly low prices, and we intend giving our customers the benefit of same.



Exactly the same as cut, Brass Nobs, White Enamel, strong and durable. Would sell usually from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Our Price from \$2.95 up while they last.

In SPRINGS we have the Woven Wire Copper and Ideal, the acme of perfection, from \$2.00 up.

MATTRESSES from \$1.00 to \$20.00 each. Our special for this sale is a Wool Top, that usually sells at \$3.00, now offered for the first time for \$2.00. We strongly recommend the celebrated New Health Mattress, absolutely sanitary and guaranteed to wear well; made by first-class workmen who have spent their lives at the business.

Our Crescent Felt, equal to the Ostermoor, is a trade winner, as nothing can beat it. Remember our Mattresses are built, not stuffed, so that the Mattress comes out even all over.

The G. L. MARCH Co., Ltd.,

House Furnishers, Cor. Water & Springdale Streets.

"V.C." The King of Smoking Mixtures.

The new V. C. Smoking Mixture is an ideal tobacco, both for the pipe and cigarette user. Made from a choice blend of Virginia and Burley tobaccos. These tobaccos are blended in just the right proportions to secure the cool pleasing smoke which appeals so strongly to the smoker.

The constant smoker will find V. C. Mixture cool and refreshing at all times. V. C. Mixture is not hot and does not bite the tongue. For the man who appreciates a cool, mild, smoking mixture, V. C. has no equal.

V. C. Mixture is sold in one pound tins and can also be purchased in one ounce, two ounce or 1/2 pound lots. One trial will convince you V. C. Smoking Mixture is just the mixture that will satisfy your long felt want.

Imperial Tobacco Co.
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Efficient eyesight means efficient work and EFFICIENT PAY. Don't allow defective vision to interfere with your work and pay. See to it now.

R. H. TRAPNELL,

Eye Specialist, Water Street

Advertise in The Evening Telegram

Fishery Report.

Sept. 4th. From W. J. White, (Cape Bay to Aquaforte)—The catch to date is 9691 qts. and for last week 12. Prospects this week were not so good as the bait supply was very limited, the only kind obtainable being a few herring. There is no sign of squid yet and of the 30 dories and 12 whale boats here not many were operating this week owing to the scarcity of bait.

Sept. 4th. From W. Ward, (Mosquito Pt. to Bryant's Cove)—Thirty dories, skiffs and boats are still fishing. The total catch is 4675 qts. but for last week, nothing. Prospects are poor, no bait is to be had and operations are hindered by stormy weather.

Sept. 4th. From A. T. Keats, (Piacentia to Long Pt.)—Prospects are brightening somewhat and some squid is being fished in the bay, but so slowly that they have to be salted before enough is secured to proceed to the grounds with. Otherwise, the fishermen think they would do much better as there is a fair sign of cod even with the limited supply of bait. The traps which have now been taken up have landed 806 qts. Twenty-five dories and skiffs have 1,105 qts. with 80 for last week and 28 boats, 6000 and 100.

Here and There.

PROCEEDS \$40.—The proceeds of yesterday's baseball game were \$40.

GONE NORTH.—The s.s. Korsford sailed last evening for Bale Verts to load pit props for England.

SAILED FOR OPORTO.—The schr. R. Fabricius left Grand Bank for Oporto yesterday with 2,016 qts. of codfish.

STILL UNREPORTED.—There is still no word of the schr. May, bound here from Hank's Harbour, Feb., and there is much concern about her.

Delicious Ice Cream at WALKER'S Premium Store, 27 Charlton Street.—July 17, 3m, s, tu, th

MAY PLAY OFF.—The Red Lions, Shamrocks and Cubs are equal in points and will likely play off for second place in the Baseball League.

ARCHBISHOP VISITS SCHOOLS.—The merciful Convent Schools were visited by His Grace, Archbishop Roche yesterday and the pupils were granted a holiday in his honour.

Ask your Grocer for Mapleton's Peanut Butter. Made in England.—July 3, 6od, t

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Yesterday there was again much activity at the Armoury. In the forenoon the volunteers were put through Swedish and section drill. Leave was granted in the afternoon on account of it being a public half holiday.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GART GET IN COWS.

Advertise in the "Telegram."