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Handling accounts in the old
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Assets Exceed... \$75,000,000

Insurance effected on Halls, Cottages and

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nd Clothing Co., Ltd.

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To-Day's Messages.

1.30 P. M.

NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY.

ROME, Aug. 22. The newspapers are having a bitter controversy over Italy's foreign policy. The *Corriere della Sera*, of Milan, leads a portion of the press in attacking Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, and asserts that he had not been sufficiently liberal and open minded in recognizing the claims of the Jugo Slavs of the Eastern Adriatic. The opposing group is led by the *Giornale de Italia*, of Rome, and it is argued that Sonnino must adhere to the agreement made in London in September, 1914, with the understanding that once Austria is beaten, Italy will be generous in dealing with her eastern neighbors.

RED GUARD BLACKGUARDISM.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23. Russian Red Guards after the capture of Simbirsk on the Volga, according to a Moscow despatch to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, publicly hanged in the market place, three hundred Czecho Slovak prisoners. The hangings, it is declared, were in reprisal for atrocities committed in the town during its occupation by the Czecho.

GERMAN EMPRESS ILL.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23. The Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany, is ill at Castle Wilhelmshoef, Meese-Cassel, the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says, owing to over strain from her war relief work. Physicians in attendance promise her full recovery within a few weeks.

PRISONER OR PRIVATE?

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23. General Petapoff, Commander-in-Chief of the Red Guard Army, in the Murmansk region, is at present in the ranks of the Allies, says a Petrograd despatch to the *Weser Zeitung* of Bremen. He was caught by Pessants while attempting to flee southward, and handed over to the British.

A HUN BOAST.

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 23. A boast that the American warship *Sandiego* had been torpedoed, and not finished, was made by the commander of the submarine which captured the steam trawler *Triumph*, and used her as a raider on the fishing banks, this week, according to word received here to-day from Capt. Myhre of the *Triumph*. The German officer also asserted that he sank the tank steamer *O. B. Jennings*, and the captain of the *Jennings* was a prisoner on the submarine while Capt. Myhre was on board.

GERMAN TOWNS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Aug. 23. Five important towns in Germany and five hostile airdromes were heavily bombarded by British aerial squadrons on the night of Aug. 21-22, according to an official statement issued to-day by the British Air Ministry. Military objectives at Frankfurt and Cologne, the statement adds, were

Electric Lighting For Outports!

For a number of years there has been a growing demand for a satisfactory electric lighting system for use in the outports. There are dozens of so-called "farm lighting systems" on the market. Almost without exception they are unable to produce a steady flickerless current, without first charging storage batteries and then taking the lighting current from the batteries. In using this system they are up against many difficulties—batteries of fair capacity are expensive; they require constant attention. When they are new, about 15 per cent. of the current is lost when passed through batteries; after one or two years this proportion rapidly increases; this means that a large proportion of the current is wasted; batteries that will produce 110 volt current are very expensive, therefore the manufacturers of most battery systems use what is known as low-voltage. A low-voltage current will only give a satisfactory light when used close to the battery. If the current is carried by wires to other buildings a short distance away, a great deal of energy is lost and it gives a poor light.

Low-voltage systems cannot use standard lighting equipment such as lamps, electric fans, electric irons, electric toasters, etc., but require special low-voltage apparatus from the factory.

After comparing the various lighting systems on the market, we found one that overcomes all these difficulties. It is known as the Unielectric Lighting Machine, which is the only machine of its kind made. It consists of an engine specially designed for electric lighting purposes, directly attached to a special dynamo and electric governor. This outfit will produce a steady flickerless 110 volt current without having to depend on batteries. It will use all standard equipment in common use. Wires can be run from the engine in any direction up to two thousand feet without change.

Three of these lighting machines have been in use in Newfoundland. Montserrat, Beardon, Placentia, lights Church and foundland from one to two years and are giving perfect satisfaction. Rev. Father Maher, St. Lawrence, lights Church, Presbytery, Convent and school. G. C. Fearn & Son, Placentia, light their shop, office, fish stores, saw mill, blacksmith's shop and ship yard. We have also ordered for them an electric boring machine to be run by current from Unielectric machine and to be used in shipbuilding.

We are now installing the Unielectric Lighting System for Mr. Fred Ayre in his country residence. The Unielectric Corporation of Detroit are doing their best to supply the demand for these machines, but do not expect to be able to furnish them at present prices except for a very short time. They have promised us three more machines at present prices if orders are sent in promptly.

Anyone interested in the best country lighting system ever made will receive one of our catalogues and full information by writing us.

The Unielectric engine is built for continuous service. The engine is equipped with the sliding sleeve valve and is guaranteed for five years.

A small inexpensive battery can be attached to wires to allow the use of a few lights when machine is not in operation.

Nfld. Specialty Co.,
2 Prescott Street, Sole Agents.

aug.23.th.t

heavily attacked and good results observed.

BRITISH PUSHING AHEAD.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 23. (By the A.P.)—British troops this morning are reported to have captured Chiennoles and Herleville south of the Somme River. More than a thousand prisoners were taken in this operation, which eliminated the head in the line. Field Marshal Haig's forces are reported to have taken Boyelles and Boly Bequerelle, and to be still pushing forward. They are piling up prisoners and guns. The British have reached Gompecourt, which is considered to be the chief point of the German defence positions. South of Gompecourt the British this morning were attacking and pushing forward all along the line. A battle has developed which seems to be one of the greatest of the war. The town of Meaulte, southeast of Albert, fell early in the British drive. The British troops pressing on here are crossing the

Bray-Albert road. Happy Valley, to the north of Bray, was taken by Field Marshal Haig's troops after hard fighting.

Three German battalions headquarters have been taken in the locality of Happy Valley, and additional guns also have fallen into the hands of the British. A number of fresh new German divisions have been identified. They were rushed up in the hope of saving something from the disaster which threatened the whole German army on the front.

Description of Trawler

The following notice to shipowners was posted up in the Board of Trade this morning:—

"Following is a description of the trawler *Triumph*, communicated by the Local Intelligence Officer: Length 124 ft.; beam 22 ft.; two masts, well rigged; mainmast much shorter than other and stepped through galley-house before funnel; then engine room casing extends; galley aft; small house in stern; boat deck between this and galley. When captured hull was painted green and funnel black. No number or distinctive lettering on side, except name painted on bow in yellow."

J. C. CROSSIE,
Minister of Shipping.

Cod Oil Going Up.

The price of common cod oil took a jump this week on the St. John's market from \$280 to \$300 per ton. There is a keen demand this week amongst local dealers, and higher prices are talked about as a probability in the near future. A sale was made yesterday at \$200—bought, oil, ready for shipment. The refined oil is still very "stunned," and the highest that can be got just now is \$250 per gallon. The general opinion is that it will follow the tendency of the other quality before long, as the demand in the foreign market is awakening.—Trade Review.

STRIKE STILL UNSETTLED.

The strike in Port aux Basques is still unsettled and the deadlock continues.

BIG CATCH—The Norwegian whale factory crews at Cape Breton, Southern Shore, have landed 94 whales to date.

FISH ARRIVAL—The schooner *Grille*, Capt. Mansfield, has arrived at New Melboume from the Straits, with 600 qts. of fish.

NEW MEMBERS—The following new members have been elected to the Board of Trade: Dr. John Greene, Grenfell Mission; Mr. Robert Smith, Cupids; and Mr. A. B. Morais.

LAST EVENING'S FOOTER GAME.

Last evening's footer game between the Stars and C. E. I. was fairly well attended, and resulted in a win for the Stars by 3 goals to 1. Throughout the game both sides put up good play, but the Stars proved the stronger of the two, thereby winning the match.

"Getting" Hearst.

It was, of course, to be expected that the very pro-German, German language newspapers would be driven out of business in the United States immediately that country entered the war. Now the *Staats Zeitung* and the *Presse*, of Chicago, are anxious to resume, and as the price for that permission promises to be good, or in other words, American. The *Germania*, of Milwaukee, is even more repentant. It has publicly retracted every "un-American" word uttered by it during the course of the war, and now humbly sues for public favor. The pro-German, English language papers have likewise been made to feel the force of public displeasure, and a "truce" is now being made on that typically American product of United States journalism—the Hearst papers.

Hearst, in the vernacular, put the "Yell" as well as the "low" in "Yellow Journalism." He neither rendered allegiance to truth, honesty and decency in the conduct of his papers, nor, as events have proven, reckoned with a decent public opinion, which he had so often fouted. His editorial policies were moulded in the business office. He was frankly a pirate in the journalistic field, and used the fear or desire for publicity on the part of different sections of the public to his own advantage. He pandered to the sensationalists and played to the lower classes. He nourished class hatred and strove to turn the misfortune of some to the advantage of others.

Hearst found a fruitful field for selling his papers among the ignorant and the immigrant classes. Consciously or unconsciously he was the head and front of the pro-German and anti-British propaganda in the United States. Bolo Pasha and Bernstorff visited him. He was in favor of an embargo on munitions. He was against the United States going into the war. When the war news was not bad enough to suit him, he invented worse news. He "declared" war two days before Great Britain did. He "sank" the British Navy. He "defeated" the British Army. He "besieged" Paris. In fact there was nothing he did not do—in his headlines. And now Nemesis is on his trail. He outraged public opinion just once too often.

The people, the common people, are taking care of his case. They are refusing to buy his papers. They have struck him in his weak spot, his pocket. They have boycotted the news agents who sell his paper. They have organized an anti-Hearst League and each member wears a button, "I don't read Hearst papers." They are out to "get" Hearst as he "got" them, and it will be interesting to see what the result will be.—Halifax Chronicle.

Superstition re Alsace-Lorraine.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The "19" superstition has arisen and gained some vogue. The sum of the digits in 1918 makes 19. A lieutenant in the French army found time while his regiment was resting behind the lines to work out this:

"Here are the dates in history on which the fate of Alsace-Lorraine has depended and in which the issue has turned out favorably for France:

"1. In 1648, the treaty of Westphalia which gave Alsace to France, the sum of 1, 6, 4 and 8 is 19.

"2. In 1675, the campaign in Alsace by Turenne which confirmed the French conquest. The sum again is 19.

"3. In 1738, the peace of Vienna, which gave France Lorraine; 1+9 again.

"4. In 1792, the victory of Valmy, which re-established the French frontiers in the east. Once more the sum is 19.

"And that isn't all. Why are the Americans here to help us win Alsace-Lorraine? It is because we assisted them to win their independence, and in what year? In 1783."

But he pushed it a bit too far, for he foresaw peace on the 1,459th day of the war, which would be July 30th, 1918. But why not on the 1,477th day, or the 1,486th or 1,495th? They all fall in 1918. Wait and see.

An Ode to the Brave.

Half a score of sailormen that want to sail once more,
Craving round the water-side with the Peter at the fore.

Half a score of sailormen the sea'll never grow
Seven days of open boats a-dribbling up and down!

Out to sea and another ship and sail from London town.

Half a score of sailormen broke and on the rocks,
Linking down Commercial road.

Half a score of sailormen, torpedoes thrice before—
Once was in the channel chops, once was on the Nore.

Last was in the open sea, a hundred miles from shore.

Half a score of sailormen that want to sail again—
And her cargo all aboard her and it's blowing up for rain!

Half a score of sailormen that won't come home to tea,
For she's dropping down the river with the duster flying free.

Down the London river on the road to the open sea!

—Exchange.



First Showing of the Coming Season's Styles

We invite you to look over the first arrival of

FALL and WINTER

COATS

They're the swiftest yet—modelled on the most graceful lines for the coming season, and our splendid new stock is so large and varied that many becoming modes can be found for every style of figure. The materials are excellent and include an endless variety of

Plain and Check Tweeds and Serges,

as well as

Sealette, Caracule,
Velvet and Plush.

All have been marked at our usual low prices for quick disposal, so we invite you to

Come Early and Inspect the Assortment.

THE ROYAL STORES

How Germany Utilized England's Tin Plate Scrap.

The extent to which Germany absorbed old tin cans and tin plate from England before the war and some of the processes by which the tin is removed from such material is doubly interesting at present, when we are urged to employ every means possible to save by-products and scrap of all kinds, and when tin itself has reached the highest price in its history.

Before the war a German firm established, in several parts of Great Britain, large works for cleaning tin cans, recovering the tin and solder, and pressing the clean steel into bales. In this way they shipped a large quantity of good steel to Germany. Ultimately they stopped dealing in England and merely desoldered the scrap and shipped it to Germany. Deterring by the enormous expense was cheaper on the Continent, yielding, in addition to the sheet tin tetrachloride, a valuable product of silk manufacture. Tinned steel plate to the amount of some 150,000 tons, some of which is believed to have been destined, was exported from England for many years before the war, and thus Germany obtained at small cost a large tonnage of steel and other metals that could have been worked into marketable products.

There are several methods proposed to recover the tin. One depends on the use of acids to dissolve the tin from the steel, but here there is a difficulty in preventing the steel from being dissolved at the same time. Another, in which caustic alkali is the solvent employed, has been used to remove the tin and obtain clean steel.

In a third the scrap tin is treated with dry chlorine gas, the product being tin tetrachloride. According to a process suggested by Bergser, an aqueous solution of tin tetrachloride is used as the solvent; the product is then stannous chloride, which can be electrolyzed into metallic tin and chlorine. The latter gas can in turn be recombined with stannous chloride to yield tin tetrachloride with which further quantities of scrap are treated.

By electrolysis also the metal can be recovered from the solution formed with the aid of acids or caustic alkalis. Solder can be extracted in a desoldering furnace, provided with means for obtaining a neutral atmosphere to prevent excessive oxidation, and when a clean steel is obtained hydraulic or mechanical presses are used for pressing it into blocks weighing about one hundred pounds.—Scientific American.

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NOTICE.—Correspondents are requested to accompany contributions with their REAL NAMES, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The editor refuses to accept any matter unless this rule is adhered to.

THIS IS THE HOOK TO CATCH 'EM.

Fishermen, you see by the reports from Norway how they catch such enormous quantities of fish. Well, O. Mustad's Key Brand-Hook is used exclusively in that country. See that you get the Key Brand. It's good.

Stockings

Are Going Up in Price.

WHAT ABOUT STOCKING UP NOW?

WE OFFER:

Women's Plain White Lisle Hose,

at 20c, 25c, 30c, 45c, 50c, 60 and 65c. pr.

Women's Plain Black Cotton Hose,

at 20c, 25c and 30c. pr.

Women's "Bursen" Black Lisle Hose,

at 45c, 60c, 65c and 80c. pr.

Very Stout Women's Black Lisle Hose,

with extra wide tops, 75c. pr.

Women's Half Silk Hose, in Black, White, palm Beach,

Light Blue and Pink, only 50c. pr.

Girls' and Boys' Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, sizes 5 inch

to 9 1/2 inch, 24c. for 5 in.; up, 2c. size.

Boys' Heavy Black Rib Cotton Hose, sizes 6 inch to

8 1/2 inch, 32c. for size 6 in.; up, 2c. size.

Children's Pale Blue and Pink Fine Ribbed Lisle Hose,

sizes 5 inch to 9 inch, 34c. for 5 in.; up, 2c. size.

Children's Extra Quality White Fine Ribbed Lisle Hose,

sizes 5 inch to 9 1/2 inch, 36c. for 5 in.; up, 2c. size.

Children's Tan Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose, sizes 5 inch

to 10 inch, 38c. for 5 in.; up, 2c. size.

Since buying and pricing most of the Hosiery mentioned above, costs of same have advanced 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. In many cases we are to-day, therefore, selling Hosiery at far less than it will cost to replace to-morrow. It may therefore cost you much more to replace your Hosiery next day than it does to-day. Better stock up now.

HENRY BLAIR.