

"NEW CLUB" BLACK POWDER SHELLS

HERE'S the right "dope" on the black-powder shell proposition—the Remington UMC "New Club". Its shining yellow jacket holds more Jess Willard punch, more certainty of getting you that "wild bird" than any other you ever tried.

All standard loads. Our famous No. 2 Primer.

Put a few of these clean-hitting, reliable "New Clubs" into your bag and shoulder your trusty Remington UMC Pump Gun and the birds will have their work cut out to get away from you. Anything stamped Remington UMC is RIGHT—made with 100 years' experience and inflexible standards of quality.

For snapshots shells—Ask for Arrows and Nibs Club (nicknamed) and Remington. Go to the dealer who displays the Red Ball of Remington UMC for ANYTHING in fire-arms or ammunition.

Remington UMC
Pump Gun
Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)
London, England WINDSOR, Ont. New York, U.S.A.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, July 10th, 1916.

NOT A WHIRLWIND ATTACK.

Semi-officially, Paris tells us to realise that the Allied attack now being made is not of the whirlwind type, which, as in Champagne last year, may win 30,000 prisoners in a day, but which depends on speed and may be thrown out of gear by an accident of weather or staff work. This is planned on a different system in the light of the lessons of Champagne and Verdun, and I can assure you that the results up to now fulfil and surpass the expectations of our soldiers. In the old wars there were two ways of assaulting a fortress. One could make a narrow breach and pour through storming columns with orders to reach the citadel at all costs. Or one could, after weakening the enemy, carry all his other line by systematic attack and thence proceed without haste to reduce the next line. We are now working at a modern equivalent of the second method. Our men are confident that we can do so at any point where we choose to attempt it, and that if the opportunity were clear, we can revert to the first. And the London people, who all through this spring quietly awaited the offensive, are willing to wait the development of the Allies' great scheme, and quietly welcome all the solid successes which are now coming as instalments of it.

"THE GANG'S ALL HERE."

In a Surrey lane on Saturday I saw the Canadian troops in their thousands marching back from the review by the King. It would be difficult to exaggerate the quality of these powerful young soldiers, who so freely showed their eagerness to be in the big fight. In some of the battalions there was hardly a man under five foot eight, and the breadth of shoulders was remarkable. Every company had some old soldiers, and this was especially noticeable in the killed regiments. They were marching easy as they passed us, and from their speech it was plain that a number were from the old country or at any rate had kept pure the dialect of their fathers. The Midlands and Scotland were well represented, and also London.

I even heard the racy up-and-down Surrey voices coming out from Canadian uniforms. But of course the overword was Canadian pure and forcible and mischievous. One of the party in our car was a young man in civilian clothes and he had a terrible grilling from these voices. "Have you heard about the war?" "Oh, yes, there's a war on—sure." "Have you heard about the war?" "So it went on for half an hour. The young man knew about the war, having received from the army after severe wounds in Gallipoli, and he took it all in good part. A doggerel song the Canadians were singing was in its way tremendously expressive of the great rally of Britons from all over the earth on the day of the great push:—

"NELL FOY," DOLLMAKER.

A lady has found a novel and—given considerable courage, which she possesses—highly practical way of capturing the German trade. She is a daughter of a Peer who does not want to mix up family with business, and she calls herself "Nell Foy." It is the new-old story of dollmaking, with a difference. As a young girl she studied sculpture in Germany, and also made dolls in a German factory for a work-woman's wage. She did not receive much money, but she learnt how to make dolls of German lines at what are politely called competitive prices, that is to say, to turn out a useful article at a wholesale price which secures the market. The bother which the new dollmaking industries have met is that though villagers put in an immense amount of patient, conscientious work, and turn out a solid, well-finished article, it often cannot be sold in the open market at the price which makes it worth while. Miss Nell Foy, whose factory in artistic Chelsea I looked over with the critical eye of one accustomed to many well-meaning war works, seems to have got over this difficulty. She is making dolls per-

haps of a little better than Teuton quality but at German prices. As a sculptor she fashions the models herself and very winsome little doll faces they are.

LIFT GIRLS SET THE FASHION

The new uniforms for women are now influencing the style of dress adopted by ordinary well-dressed women. Smart women are ordering costumes with coats cut on the Redingote lines of those worn by the lift girls at a West End shopping establishment. Until a little while ago the Cossack girl commissionaire outside a Regent Street hat shop, in her astrakhan hat, Russian tunic, and high top boots, was, by general consent, the most smartly uniformed woman in London, but the purple-clad "Princess Charmings" of the establishment referred to, in their riding breeches with graceful Redingote to the knee, where it is met by patent leather riding-boots, are close rivals.

AMERICANS WITH THE COLORS.

Though official America resolutely refuses to sever from a policy of unending neutrality, the interest of Americans in the war is deeper and more intimate than many people here realise. Their contributions to war charities have been exceedingly lavish. Up to the present the amount subscribed exceeds ten millions sterling, of which by far the largest share has gone to Belgium, Poland, Armenia and the Allies. Splendid as this is, it by no means completes the list. In the Allies to America, four thousand Americans are fighting, or training with the Canadians, and 10,000 are with the French Army. In addition to many hundreds of doctors, nurses, and hospital assistants who are doing heroic work under the Red Cross. The figures were quoted by James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, at a luncheon given in his honor on July 6th by the Pilgrims' Society.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND THE GARTER.

Touching the elevation of Sir Edward Grey to the peerage, it is interesting to note that he is one of the few commoners in the history of centuries who have had the Garter. Lord Morley's statement on the subject may be recalled. In his book on Walpole, while recording that the great Whig Minister had received this honor, he writes: "No commoners had been made Knights of the Garter since Sir Edward Montagu and General Monk in 1660. No commoner after Walpole received the blue riband until Lord North in 1772, and the only other Knights of the Order who have sat in the House of Commons since were Castlereagh and Palmerston. Queen Victoria desired to give the Garter to Sir Robert Peel in 1845, but Peel, with a characteristic mixture of shyness and of pride, replied that he sprang from the people and belonged to the people, and that the honor would be inappropriate." Sir Edward Grey received the Garter in 1912.

WAR DECORATIONS FOR WOMEN.

Appropos of the announcement of a war decoration for nurses I notice that other nations have been more generous than England in bestowing decorations on women. In this country a woman may have the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (though it is long since a woman received it), the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, the Order of Mercy, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Florence Nightingale is the only woman who has received the Order of Merit. There are about twenty foreign orders bestowed for public service irrespective of sex:—The Spanish Orders of St. James and Maria; the Austrian Order of the Star Cross; the Russian Order of St. Catherine and the French Legion of Honor. During the present war Dr. Elsie Inglis, for her remarkable work with the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia, has received the Order of the White Eagle from the King of Serbia. Lately General Sarrajl bestowed the Croix de Guerre on Mrs. Hartley, a sister of Lord French, in recognition of her services to the French army as administrator of two N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and of their field hospital at Salonika. The Croix de Guerre is a much coveted soldier's decoration, and has never before been awarded to a woman. The palm on the ribbon, indicating that the medal has been given in the name of the whole French army, is also a special honor.

RUSH FOR GOLD-BRAID VOGUE.

The new Army Order authorising the wearing of strips of gold Russia braid by officers and men wounded in the European War—a novel idea adopted from the French, and universally approved—at once set astir West End dressmakers hastening orders for gold braid from their wholesale firms. During the first months of the war gold braid was worn by women, more particularly as a military trimming, but it has figured little in the spring and summer dress arrangements. But an autumn vogue in gold-braid tailor-mades is predicted in consequence of the Army Order.

New Skin Remedy

Since the old-fashioned theory of curing eczema through the blood has been given up by scientists, many different salves have been tried for "skin diseases." But it has been found that these salves only clog the pores and cannot penetrate to the inner skin below the epidermis where the eczema germs are lodged. This quality of penetrating—partially explains the tremendous success of the wonderful new liquid eczema remedy, the D. D. D. Prescription.

D. D. D. is now recognized as the only absolutely reliable eczema remedy, for it penetrates the pores, washes away the disease germs and leaves the skin as clear and healthy as that of a child.

This scientific antiseptic wash has been found to be specially effective in all forms of Eczema, Bad Leg, Ulcers, Pimples, Ringworm, Scabies and Rash, Salt Rheum and all other skin diseases. One bottle will prove it to you.

Don't delay. Get a bottle of D. D. D. Prescription to-day. Sold Everywhere.

By GEORGE FITCH.

Author of "At Good Old Slavery."

A cigarette is a small paper cylinder which is used by some people as a substitute for tobacco and by others as a substitute for brains. The cigarette is poisonous in the extreme and a million of them will kill a strong man if he lives long enough to smoke them. It has as few friends in this country as the rattlesnake and is much more violently denounced. Very few boys have been bitten by rattlesnakes, but millions of boys have smoked cigarettes behind the barn just once and have been unable to walk with comfort for a week afterward.

Cigarettes are very cheap and if a man will roll them himself he can smoke 100 at a cost of five cents for material and twenty dollars in time. Spain has stood still for hundreds of years because its people have not learned how to work and roll cigarettes at the same time.

Rolling cigarettes is a difficult art and many of our college students labor years to perfect it. When a college boy comes home able to roll a cigarette with one hand, you can see about all that he has picked up in college on the ends of his fingers.

When a young man smokes cigarettes to excess, he becomes so preoccupied with poison that microbes cannot live to him and he has no finger along for years with a kilo-dried brain that rattles in his head like a dried pea in a wash-bowl.

Cigarettes are used mostly by boys, loafers, college students, artists and literary men. However, the loafer cannot become a literary man by smoking cigarettes. Literary men smoke cigarettes to show off the strength of their brains, but as pupils beat up street-car conductors to exhibit their muscles.

There is a belief that any young man who spends all his time smoking cigarettes will eventually become a fool. This is not true. The cigarettes in this case are a result, not a cause.

Some women smoke cigarettes. They are of two kinds. When you see a woman smoking cigarettes you can be quite sure that either she is too good to associate with you or you are too good to associate with her.

Stafford's Phoratorine Cough Cure is the best preparation for all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and various Lung Troubles. Price 25c. Postage 5c. extra.—July 22, 1916.

Official Report to His Excellency

FROM LIEUT. COLONEL HADLOW

Telling of the Part the Newfoundland Regiment Took in the Battle of July 1st, 1916.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward herewith the following report on the part the Regiment took in the recent battle. We had been making preparations for this battle for some time, as part of the Our Brigade had been allotted a definite task in this battle, for which we went through special training. On the day of battle, owing to the altered state of the conditions, we were given a different task.

On the night of June 30th and July 1st, we marched eight miles from our billets to our allotted positions in the trenches. Our actual strength was 25 officers and 783 other ranks. In addition 14 officers and 75 other ranks and also the transport were left behind as reinforcements and for special duties in accordance with orders received. We reached our position in the trenches about 2 a.m. on the morning of July 1st.

A steady bombardment by our artillery had commenced on the morning of June 24th and was continued day and night. On the morning of July 1st from 6 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. an intense bombardment took place, and the assault by the two other brigades of this division took place at 7.30 a.m.

Our pre-arranged orders were to move forward to our objective at 8.50 a.m. About 8.20 a.m. I received orders that in conjunction with another Battalion we were to advance and occupy the first system of enemy trenches, which had not been completely taken by the two other Brigades. I at once sent for the Company Commanders and explained the situation and gave them their orders. At 9.15 a.m. I gave the order to advance. Without the slightest hesitation the Regiment jumped out of the trenches and advanced to the attack of the enemy's trenches which lay at a varying distance. (See Note 1.)

The moment we left our trenches, a terrific machine gun fire was turned on us, and then shell fire in addition, and men began falling at once. In spite of this murderous fire the Regiment moved steadily forward at a rapid pace without flinching, and were quickly brought to the aid of the other ranks, some officers and men actually reached the enemy's trenches before they fell. (See Note 2.)

The whole thing was over very quickly, and at 9.45 a.m. I reported the situation to Brigade Headquarters. I then went back to our front trench to get in touch with any survivors, but heavy fire from the enemy was kept up, and then commenced an intensive bombardment by the enemy of our trenches with heavy artillery.

By next morning only some 50 men had answered their names, the Adjutant (Capt. Raley) and myself being the only survivors.

ing the only surviving officers. It takes some time completing the casualty return, but you will doubtless receive the names by cable long before you get this letter. I deeply deplore the losses, but it will be some consolation to the people of Newfoundland to know that nothing could have been finer than the conduct of the Regiment, and it has established a reputation in this our first battle, which will ever be remembered. Nothing could have been finer than the manner in which the Regiment steadily advanced in the face of this appalling fire, which simply swept the men away.

The Corps Commander, Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Hunter-Weston, visited us to-day and addressed the Regiment. He was full of praise for their magnificent conduct.

During the day of the battle the officers and men who had been kept in reserve came up to the trenches. Two of the officers were wounded and also the Quartermaster. (See Note 3.) We came out of the trenches yesterday, the 6th instant, and are now in billets, but still within range of the enemy's heavy artillery, and to-day Lieut. Steele was severely wounded by shell. (See Note 4.)

We have already commenced the work of reorganizing, and I hope soon to receive some drafts so that we can get ready to take the field again.

For myself, I can only say that I am proud to command such officers and men, and I would request you to convey my thanks to those who are in possession of their lives, and to my deepest sympathy, and to assure them that nothing could have been finer than the gallant manner in which they met their death.

Our total losses in the battle as far as they can be ascertained at present are:—

| Killed. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Officers | 10 |
| Other ranks (actually brought in) | 46 |
| Wounded. | |
| Officers | 14 |
| Other ranks | 442 |
| Missing. | |
| Officers | 9 |
| Other ranks | 200 |
| Unwounded. | |
| Officers | 2 |
| Other ranks | 95 |

On the night of June 25th prior to the battle we made an organized raid on the German trenches. The party consisted of 50 men under command of Capt. Butler, together with Lieut. Strong and 2nd Lieut. Greene. The raid failed, and we were ordered to repeat it on the night of the 27th. (See Note 5.)

Although the second raid did not achieve its object owing to the German trench being strongly held, the party was most gallantly led by Capt.

1st Nfld. REGIMENT. Casualty List.

1ST. NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

2nd Lieut. William H. Grant, St. John's. Previously reported wounded—now reported killed in action, July 16th.

1117—Private Edgar Charles Whitten, 43 Military Road. Killed in action, July 16th.

1727—Private Charles A. Mesher, Mud Lake, Rigolet. At 18th General Hospital, Dames Camiers, gunshot wound back, slight.

1890—Private Patrick W. Foley, Whitbourne. Previously reported, Etaples, July 3rd, gunshot wound knee severe—now reported at Wandsworth.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Butler right up to the enemy's trenches, where a fight with bombs took place, and the party only retired after all the officers had been wounded, some 6 men killed and 13 wounded. (See Note 7.)

I have, etc.
(Sgd.) A. L. HADLOW, Lieut. Colonel, Commanding 1st Nfld. Regt. Sir Walter Davidson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Nfld.

NOTES BY THE GOVERNOR.

This dispatch has passed the Chief Censor, and its publication is authorized in the present form. There is nothing omitted which has any local interest.

Note 1.—The hour of the order to advance is written 9.45. It was probably not later than 9.15.

Note 2.—Some officers and men who actually reached the enemy's trenches, but who fell, are entered among the missing, but are probably wounded and prisoners, and will be well cared for.

Note 3.—These two officers wounded in the trenches in reserve cannot be identified, but the names have been published. Capt. and Quartermaster Sammers died of wounds July 16th.

Note 4.—Lieut. Owen Steele died of his wound on July 6th.

Note 5.—The official return at present is:—

| Killed. | |
|------------------|-----|
| Officers | 15 |
| Other ranks | 195 |
| Wounded. | |
| Officers | 16 |
| Other ranks | 475 |
| Unaccounted For. | |
| Officers | 11 |
| Other ranks | 144 |

These figures, including 95 N.C.O.'s and men unwounded, makes a total of 783, the number of men who took part in the charge.

The list of missing is composed entirely of those who charged right up to the enemy's trenches and who took cover in shell craters or hollows. It is probable that most of these are wounded and are in the enemy's hands. They will be well treated in enemy hospitals, as the Germans have learnt that inhumanity to the wounded is a disgrace.

Note 6.—Capt. Butler, wounded slightly, remained on duty. Lieut. Strong, wounded June 28, doing well. 2nd Lieut. Greene, bomb wound legs June 28, doing well.

Note 7.—It is impossible to distinguish the killed and wounded on the 27th from the others. They are probably those reported in Telegram No. 303 of July 4th.

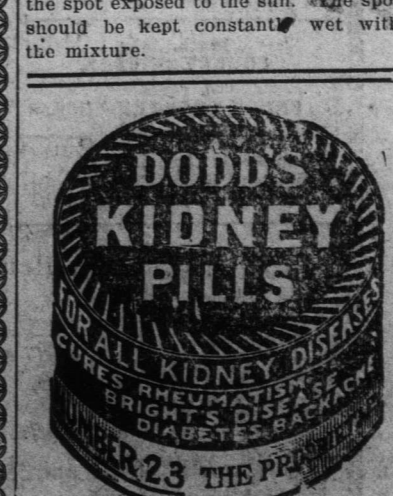
W. E. DAVIDSON, Governor.

*Words omitted by order of the Chief Censor, G.H.Q.

Health Hints.

Have you ever noticed a bread wagon with the doors wide open and the dust and dirt from the street blowing in over the bread? Just stop and think of the dirt, and you will always ask your Grocer for Lynch's Bread wrapped and sealed by machinery in a dust and germ-proof wrapper.—July 18, 1916.

When an ink stain is difficult to remove and if the fabric is white, apply lemon juice and salt and keep the spot exposed to the sun. The spot should be kept constantly wet with the mixture.



Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Quality of Our Goods

is evidenced by their continued and increasing sale.

PARTIAL LIST OF OUR DELICACIES:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Cream Puffs | Jelly Layer Cake |
| Chocolate Eclairs | Jelly Doughnuts |
| Crullers | Cup Cakes |
| Jelly Roll | Sugars |
| Lemon Snaps | Cream Biscuits |
| Jumbles | Parker House Rolls |
| Penny Pound Cakes | Cinnamon Buns |
| Meringue Tarts | Tea Rusks |
| Jam Tarts | Spice Cookies |
| Turnovers | Sponge Cake |

We specialize on Oatcake and Scotch Short Bread.

All orders, large or small, receive our same careful attention and will be delivered promptly.

STEWART'S
Fancy Bakery.

July 14, 1916

Hose!

able Hose, in Black with Prices?

80c.

2 to 10.

PLETON.

Street.

into the hold. He was picked up unconscious and brought to the St. John's Hospital. Dr. Cowperthwaite was called and quickly responded, and examination found his injuries not serious and ordered him to be removed to his home, Hamilton Avenue.