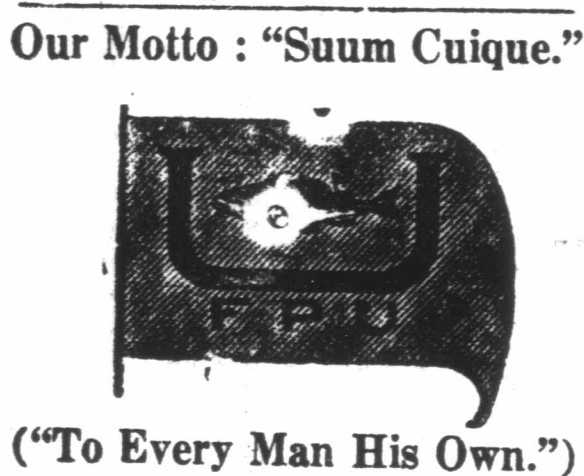


**JUST IN:**  
**50 Tierces**  
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 Nice Red Sweet Stock.  
 Guaranteed in every way.  
**J. J. Rossiter**



(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**  
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 5, 1916  
**A REVIEW**  
**Retrospect and Prospect**

THE first year of the great struggle which has deluged Europe with blood was marked by three well-defined campaigns—1, the attack on France with its Belgian prelude, which began at Liege and culminated in the Battles of Flanders; 2, the Russian attack upon Austria which began on the victory before Lemberg until the Russians stood at the edge of the Hungarian Plains; 3, the German attack on Russia which began with the victory of Dunajec and was continuing still on the first anniversary of the coming Armageddon.

The second year was marked by five well-defined campaigns—1, the continuation of the German attack upon Russia; 2, the defensive stand of the Germans in the west from August 1915 to February 1916, and her resistance at the Battles of Loos and Champagne; 3, the successful Austrian-German drive through Serbia to the frontiers of Greece and Bulgaria; 4, the second German attack upon France in a campaign for Verdun; 5, the beginning of a concentrated Allied attack upon Germany and Austria which has opened so auspiciously that the offensive has passed from the Teutons to the Allies. This is without doubt the most momentous phase of the war.

The scene is changed. The Allies, now thoroughly prepared, with huge quantities of munitions, and millions of men thoroughly equipped, are advancing. In remote Armenia, in Volhynia, in Galicia, in the Baltic Provinces, and in Northern France, as well as along the Alps in the Trentino District, Russian, French, British and Italian troops are attacking, and there is every indication of a new offensive from Salonika aimed at Bulgaria and designed to liberate Serbia. It is no longer possible for Germany to move troops in a kaleidoscopic manner from east to west, or from north to south. The full flood of battle is beating upon her on all sides; and already in the southwest—in the Somme region—the Allies have made a breach which it is apparently impossible for the Teutons to repair.

Germany is now beset with difficulties such as never before since the war began; and we doubt if she has the power to meet them. Her economic condition is growing more desperate daily; and the Potsdam Butcher is sorely pressed. He is now making frantic appeals to the German people (they were ignored before) to have patience and faith in the prowess of the German army. It is now evident that the German far-flung line cannot be held; and we have a confession that the armies of the Central Powers are outnumbered. It is only now that the whole truth of their enormous losses are being made known, and

frantic appeals for more soldiers are being made throughout the length and breadth of the German Empire.  
 Germany's game was to put one of the Allies out of commission before all were equally prepared; and we now realize the meaning of the peace "feuders" which were sent out to Russia last year. After the Russian retreat before Von Mackensen's army, Germany would gladly sue for peace. But Russia has "come back" with such intense violence, that nothing can withstand her advance. She now threatens the very existence of Hungary; and we may learn any day that Lemberg will fall before her victorious armies. Kuropatkin—the discredited General of the Russo-Japanese War—is marching onward in the North; while the forces under General Bussior are forging their way into the very heart of Galicia.

The second year of the war ends with unmistakable evidence that a new phase of the war has begun, the phase dominated by the Allied attack upon Germany, as the preceding two years have been dominated by the great German offensive combinations.  
 The British are not making such mistakes as they did in the earlier phases of the war. Their policy now is "What we have we'll hold"; and the incidents of Loos and Neuve Chapelle will not be repeated.

We should discount all notions of an early peace. There seems no earthly prospect that the Allies will be able between now and winter to win a victory that will bring Germany to its knees; but there is also no indication that Germany can again assume the offensive and accomplish what she failed to do at the Marne and about Vilna. Victory is now assured to the Allies; but it will be a long and tedious struggle to clear the Germans out of France and Belgium. Germany will resist to the last ditch; and she will doubtless continue the war until she is able to make a peace which will be disastrous.

Everything points to at least another year's war, to the fulfillment of Lord Kitchener's forecast of a three years' struggle. So far nothing has been decided except that Germany has failed to crush France or Russia, or compel Great Britain to seek for peace by menacing Egypt and India, or her sea-borne traffic. Germany still holds possession of Belgium, some thousands of square miles of the fairest portion of France, all of Poland, many of the Baltic provinces. The Central Powers have a tremendous booty which is not counterbalanced by the Germany's lost colonies or the restriction of her sea trade by the British navy.

It is hardly within the bounds of possibility that Germany will surrender what she has gained in the East-Serbia, and the co-operation of Turkey until she has suffered defeats which are not yet to be forecast. Until the Allies bolt the eastern door on the Danube, it is futile to talk of peace. It is more war that the third year promises and, not peace.

It is quite true that Lloyd George stated some days ago in the House of Commons that we should have victory "within a few months"; but the air is still charged with ominous growls. It is understood that Russia has made contracts for war material running far into the future.  
 A writer in the "Fortnightly Review" says:  
 "Let us frankly admit that peace cannot be reached for a long time, and certainly not in the present year. Germany has to be driven back till her military pride and power shall be humbled on her own soil. The Rhine Valley must witness some of these scenes of war that have desolated the valleys of the Meuse and the Moselle. Then—and only then—will Germans realize the magnitude of their crimes and iniquities."

Even should we drive the Germans beyond the Rhine, they may keep up a stubborn resistance for a long time, as the German people would be stung to greater efforts by seeing the Fatherland threatened.

Yet, we should not be pessimistic; for it should not be forgotten that Germany's military prestige is not one of impregnable defence but one of irresistible invasion. Much of this reputation went by the board when she failed to get Verdun as she had got Liege, Antwerp, Lille, the French provinces, Warsaw, the line from Riga to Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro. Now she is steadily losing her reputation as an irresistible invader. Her line are being shattered in all directions. There will be no more Sedans or Sadowas. Possibly when she finds herself hemmed in within her own borders she will gladly look for terms; but this is purely conjectural.  
 One thing is evident. There will be no peace till Germany sacrifices her dream of universal domination and is willing to conform with the general conditions which must govern the society of nations. When the German people, either with or without its present government, comes to adopt this view, then the possibility of coming to an agreement will exist. The peace will impose itself unbidden by any criminal intent. It was this kind of peace which Vandervelde spoke recently in the name of the Belgian people. It is this kind of peace which the French socialist party has not ceased to outline. It is this kind of peace which France, Britain and Russia intend to secure—a peace which has already been indicated with increasing clearness by the Allied Government. There can be no peace without a complete Allied victory.

**REVEILLE**  
 BY CALCAR

How much of the labor performed in this world is misdirected energy might form a splendid topic for discussion by economists. Reams might be written of the misguided energies of the Morris Government alone. Of the fruit of this energy so violently applied what results have we to show. Like the forces which the wild winds of heaven or like the heaving waves of mid Atlantic show. The energies of the Morris Government have been dissipated uselessly, but there is this difference the winds and the waves cost nothing and may flow and roll again at the bidding of the same Almighty power till the end of time, whereas the power which moved the Morris Government is gone never to be recalled, that power is money. This has been dissipated into their aid and the activity which it electrified has the rigor of death upon it.

It is said that storms serve a purpose in that they by means of the swaying of the trees loosen up the soil and promote root activity, just as in a manner the cultivation of the soil by the farmer promotes the growth of plants on the farm. It may be assumed that storms are therefore useful although they are often destructive, but what of the Morris storms of activity; what good have they done, can anyone point out. It is true of course in a restricted sense his "storms" have done some good, as for instance in the agricultural policy. As some people got sheep or pigs or seeds or implements, it may be argued that this is good, but it is not good in the broader sense that "too much has been paid for the whistle."

Storms sometimes blow down trees and some persons may be glad of the firewood or the cocoa nuts or the fruit or maybe the hive of sweet honey that otherwise would be out of reach, but then the tree is killed, it is no more. It can grow no more nuts or fruit and the bees will no longer build their hives within its branches. This is the kind of good the Morris storms have done, they have blown down the tree to get the nuts and the honey. The nuts and the honey are all eaten up and nothing now remains. They have blown down the tree of our reputation for intelligent beings also and made us a laughing stock.

But thanks to the valor of our sons on the battle fields we can yet hold up our heads among the people of the earth. Their noble conduct has saved us from the contumely brought upon us by the man who is now over on the other side writing of the bravery of the very men who a short time ago he regarded merely as tools to fashion the edifice of his own ambition. He first fooled them and then he robbed them of their reputation and their national wealth. Their country he bound and gagged that his robber horde might despoil her, while he himself also grew sleek and rich in the nefarious operation.

Now they are heroes, they are brave men, but will he ever try to fool them again. Oh, yes he will if he ever gets the chance, but we expect the old fox will find it a difficult job for those men will come back with their every faculty fully alive and they are not going to be cajoled or fooled by the like of Morris so easily. The man who will arrest the attention or command the respect of these returned soldiers must have something more than chaff, flattery or puffed up but empty policies to

hold out to them. They themselves will be commanders and he will be a good man of some sterling worth whom they will trust.  
 "The day of the 'bunco steerer' and the political 'confidence man' is gone.

**The Duty We Owe Our Country**

Are the Sacrifices We Have Made the Past Two Years to go in Vain?—Our Boys Have Played a Man's Part and Are Deserving of the Best We Can Give Them

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Newfoundland is passing to-day through a period of great trial, an history making period, a period which in the days that are to come will be looked back upon with mingled feelings of sadness and pride. We cannot grasp the full significance of events while they are transpiring, and great deeds and accomplishments are unconsciously minimized when they are being actually executed but in our calmer moments of reflection we can better judge and appreciate them. The darkest clouds are rolling by and soon the silver lining will shed its cheering rays upon the old land again—let us hope.

Many homes are grief stricken, and many more have the gloom of suspense and anxiety hanging over them. Many of our brave lads have laid down their lives and hundreds more are maimed and suffering that this old world may be better than it is. They have done their duty to uphold the greatest cause that ever Britain stood for. They have fought and died, that christianity and human ideals may triumph. May this knowledge help to cheer, and dry the tears of those bereaved ones here at home.

By their sacrifices they have bought for the old colony honour and glory imperishable, they have taught the big world outside that there is such a place as Newfoundland on the map, a land that has bred heroes.

Just two years to-day have past since sin, pride and mad ambition let loose the demon of destruction upon Europe, rivers of blood and tears have flowed since then. The world has witnessed and has been horrified by more atrocities and systemised crimes in these two years than in all past history. The highest of duties have prompted our little colony to line up beside the Mother Country, to do or die for God and England, and as we are to share and participate in its final triumphs and glories so must all stiffen ourselves as Britons to

hold out to them. They themselves will be commanders and he will be a good man of some sterling worth whom they will trust.  
 "The day of the 'bunco steerer' and the political 'confidence man' is gone.

pass through the inevitable trials and sacrifices by which victory must be bought.

The Newfoundland troops have distinguished themselves on the fields of France—that is glorious—and then to our mind the question presents itself: Are those who are at present entrusted with the shaping and development of the Colony's political and industrial future doing their duty at home, is all being done that could be done to make Newfoundland a fitting future home for those who will return, as well as for the younger race we have at home. I fear our boys have deserved better then we gave them in the past. When they return will we appreciate them more then we did before they volunteered to step into that inferno of man made Hell, to fight and die for all we hold sacred, to defend that heritage which we talk so much about but which some of us are too apt to illuse and exploit.

Let us hope that the cruel sacrifices our heroes are making to-day will have the happy result of leveling down old differences and party factions, and that those in authority will realise their duty of utilising its resources, honestly, and making this country a land worthy in every way of those who fought and died to defend it.

—OBSERVATION POST.

Messages received yesterday stated the schr. J. B. Wade, of Halifax, which brought a load of scrap iron to Little Bay West, Fortune Bay, went ashore there in Tuesday night's storm after parting her chains. The vessel is full of water and will likely become a total loss.

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

AUGUST 5.

FIRST religious reception of a nun in Newfoundland; Miss Maria Nugent joined the Presentation order, 1834.

Michael Fogarty, butcher, killed at Quidi Vidi, on regatta day, 1848.

Capt. Jamieson, of City of Durham, gave entertainment to citizens on board his ship, 1895.

The first Atlantic cable laid by the United States steamship Niagara, and landed in Trinity Bay; first message sent at 5 p.m.; worked for six weeks, 1858.

Carbenaer Herald registered; John A. Rochfort, proprietor, 1879.

Isaac C. Morris married, 1884. Cyrus and Mrs. Feild arrived; guests of Governor Musgrave, 1867.

John Kavanagh, road inspector, died, 1884.

General Philip Sheridan, famous cavalry officer, died, 1888.

Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake; Myrtle won fishermen's race, in 9:20; this was the quickest time on record up to this date, 1885.

David Sclater, drygoods merchant, died, 1894.

Samuel Hayse, tinsmith, killed by falling from a railway train, near Topsail, 1895.

Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake; Outer Cove men quickest time, 9:35; 1886.

Regatta day; principal prizes won by Iris, 1896.

Regatta day; Governor Murray refused to attend, because "best people" did not patronize, 1897.

AUGUST 6

DANIEL O'CONNELL born, 1775.

Duke of Edinburgh born, 1894. Judge Hayward appointed assistant Judge, Supreme Court, 1868.

Capt. Jamieson, of City of Durham, entertained city ladies on board his ship, 1868.

Barquentine Octavia, Capt. Disney, belonging to Baine, Johnston & Co., lost near Ferryland, crew saved by Philip Keough, 1833.

Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake; three boys—rowing the juvenile race—belonging to Torbay, drowned by the oversetting of race-boat Terra Nova; their names were: Samuel Gosse, John Martin, and Mogue Power, 1884.

Canon Wood died, 1897. House of Assembly closed, 1896. O'Connell centenary parade; rest of programme postponed owing to wet weather, 1875.

First case of electrocution in the world—Hemmelor, of New York, executed, 1890.

The Royal Bounty was attacked by an American privateer of 15 guns and 120 men, off St. John's. The Bounty struck her colors when one man had been killed and several wounded. The Bounty's crew were sent adrift in an open boat and succeeded in reaching Placentia, 1812.

A message from Hr. Grace yesterday stated that codfish and bait were scarce there. Some of the traps were badly torn in Tuesday night's storm. This will hamper operation for some time.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**  
 We have just opened, at our Water Street Stores, another large shipment of the world-renowned!  
**DOMINION NOBBY TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES.**  
**DOMINION PLAIN TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES.**  
**DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for AUTOMOBILES.**  
**DOMINION STUDDUED TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.**  
**DOMINION PLAIN TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.**  
**DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for MOTOR CYCLE.**  
 Call in and be convinced of the superior quality of our goods, and get our prices before making your next purchase.  
**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**GEORGE KNOWLING**  
**Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.**  
 Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for Best Value for the Money.  
 We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing  
 Spring and Summer Clothing  
 Raincoats Macintoshes  
 Shirts Caps Ties Footwear  
**PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.**  
 We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.  
**Flour Pork**  
**Molasses Teas**  
**Seeds Medicines.**  
 Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.  
**Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.**  
**Hardware Department.**  
 Fishery Supplies, Manila Rope, Coir Rope, Hemp Rope, Marlin, Fish Hooks, Patent Logs, Ship Side Lights, Steering Wheels, Anchors, Motor Ignition Batteries, Spirit Compasses, Dory Compasses, Motor Engine Oil and Grease, Washing Machines, Wringing Machines, Garden and Farm Tools, Carpenters Tools, Fish Beams and Weights, Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights, Oil Cooking Stoves, Office Safes.  
**Women's and Children's Clothing**  
 We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of  
 Costumes Blouses  
 Underclothing Corsets  
 Skirts Raincoats  
 Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises.  
 Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.  
**GEORGE KNOWLING**