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**One Piece Dresses**  
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**'Acme' Canned Meats**  
 1's COOKED CORNED BEEF.  
 2's COOKED CORNED BEEF.  
 1's ROAST BEEF.  
 2's ROAST BEEF.  
 1/2's VIENNA SAUSAGE.  
 1/4's POTTED MEATS.  
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 Regular Prices, \$4.00 to \$6.00.  
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**\$2.90**  
**--GLOVES--**  
 LADIES' WHITE LISLE THREAD GLOVES, Elbow Length.  
 LADIES' WHITE SILK GLOVES, 4 Button Length.  
 LADIES' WHITE SILK GLOVES, 6 to 10 Button Length.  
 LADIES' BLK. LISLE THREAD & SILK GLOVES.  
 CHILDS' & MISSES' WHITE & CREAM LISLE THREAD AND SILK GLOVES.  
 ALL SELLING AT OLD PRICES.  
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 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works, Halifax, N.S.

Write For Our Low Prices  
 —of—  
**Ham Butt Pork**  
**Fat Back Pork**  
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**Special Family Beef**  
**Granulated Sugar**  
**Raisins & Currants**  
 —and—  
**All Lines of General Provisions.**  
**HEARN & COMPANY**  
 St. John's, Newfoundland.

**UTILIZATION OF FISH WASTE**  
 One of the problems that has long confronted the operators of fish canneries is how best to dispose of cannery waste. This waste is usually very heavy. In the case of humpback salmon, it has been stated that "the waste is from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the round weight." The waste from the "red" salmon is rather less, but it constitutes a serious loss.  
 According to an estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture, the waste at the Pacific Coast canneries amounted to 140,210 tons in 1913, which, at values fixed by commercial operations, would amount to over two million dollars.

The products obtained from the reduction of the waste are fish scrap for fertilizer and fish oil. An average of several analyses of the raw waste from humpback salmon showed that it contained 3.02 per cent. nitrogen, 3.46 per cent. bone phosphate and 10.43 per cent. of oil. At retail prices this would give a value of \$20 a ton. It would seem desirable, therefore, to establish fish reduction plants in the neighborhood of the larger canneries to utilize the waste.  
 One difficulty, however, has been that the canning industry is carried on for only a short time each year, and, as the fish reduction plants are expensive, considerable capital would be kept idle during most of the year. On the Atlantic coast of the United States this handicap has been overcome largely by gathering in enormous quantities of menhaden, a species of herring, and converting these into fertilizer and oil. Nearly 50 factories, having a total invested capital of over \$3,500,000, are engaged in this latter industry. In 1912, they produced 6,651,000 gallons of oil, valued at \$7,551,990, and 88,520 tons of scrap valued at \$2,138,165.  
 Again, the kelp resources of the Pacific coast, which are being investigated by Prof. Prince, are without doubt of great value, and may possibly be exploited to advantage by those operating the fish scrap industry. In any event, the utilization of fish waste will not be an entire success until the cost of the process of reduction is lowered, or means are found for keeping the plants in operation for longer periods each year. It is a field deserving close attention from those interested in Canada's fisheries.—A.D. in "Conservation."

**The Good With the Evil**  
 London Daily Telegraph:—War may be "the trade of barbarians," as Napoleon once declared, but in the case of peace-loving nations it draws out and develops many fine qualities which might otherwise become atrophied. It feeds patriotism, tends to level artificial social barriers, encourages the many arts, leads to splendid acts of sacrifice and heroism, cures many of the ills which flow from prosperity and ease, and makes heavy draughts on the sympathy and generosity of the community.  
 "Crazed!" But by Whom  
 Philadelphia Ledger:—Holt, every one says, was "war crazed," but by whom? Who have been protesting against the shipment of munitions of war? Who have been cartooning and maligning American business men and the President for not doing something they have no power to do? Everybody knows the answer; it is the anti-American press in Germany and the pro-German newspapers over here, backed up by "humanity" associations and all the Vereins and Gesellschafts lamenting over the killing of "good Germans" by "American shells." No wonder Holt felt he had a "concern" to right a wrong that was supposedly aimed at Germany!

**Germany's Reply to American Note**  
 The German reply to President Wilson's note may be summarized as an attempt to justify past violations of international law and to compromise with a neutral nation for the purpose of securing advantages to which Germany, or any other belligerent, is not entitled. The reply offers to refrain from interfering with American ships engaged in legitimate trade and to protect the lives of Americans upon neutral ships so engaged; to permit American passenger vessels to pass provided they carry no contrabrand of war, and to permit a reasonable number of neutral vessels to so pass under the American flag. Four hostile passenger ships may also ply between Europe and United States on the guarantee of the American government that these vessels carry contrabrand. The Lusitania incident is neatly side stepped and the blame is put on the British, with a superfluous amount of cant in the process.  
 In these proposals, however, Germany clearly attempts to broaden the scope of international law to suit her own ends. There is no duty as yet imposed by international law upon a neutral state to prevent the sale by its people of munitions of war or other articles commonly known as contrabrand. As the American department of state recently declared: "It is the business of a belligerent, operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contrabrand from reaching an enemy." In the present war the naval supremacy of Britain has made the exportation of arms from the United States of peculiar value to the Allies. As a natural consequence there is an effort, as an evidenced in many pro-German quarters, to bring about legislation to prohibit such exportation. But the Wilson administration has declared that any restriction or prohibition of this nature would possess an unneutral aspect, because it would lessen the relative superiority of the Allies and so increase proportionally the strength of the Germans.  
 Professor Kunro Francke, of Harvard, however has also recently made this clear that an American embargo on arms, or a prohibition of the export of munitions of war from the United States by the American government, would inevitably bring that government into a dispute with Britain and might eventually precipitate war between the United States and Great Britain.  
 The Germans reply is one calculated to tax to the utmost the patience and diplomacy of the United States. It is a denial of the principles of international law and an attempt to seriously compromise the position of the United States. That it coolly suggests as a preventive of future murders of American citizens that the Washington government virtually abandon its neutral attitudes in Germany's favor is but another illustration of Teutonic war logic and reasoning.—The Citizen.

**122,000 HEAR BRYAN AT FAIR**  
 San Francisco, July 15.—An oration by William Jennings Bryan on "Universal Peace" was the feature of an elaborate programme arranged for the third and concluding day's Independence celebration today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Other speakers were Senator James D. Phelan, Congressman Julius Kahn, and Edwin Markham, the poet.  
 Mr. Bryan discussed the solving of democratic problems, the true measure of greatness, and the methods we should employ in dealing with other nations.  
 "I know of no better way to celebrate this day than to consider with you the work that lies before us," Mr. Bryan said. He declared that "the precedents of history are largely on the side of PROPERTY, and that if the United States is to lead the world in the advance toward economic peace it must be guided by the principle that HUMAN RIGHTS come first."  
 "We cannot woo the world away from its woes by mental processes," he said, discussing the international situation. "They lack the warmth the present demands."  
 "The heart, overflowing with sympathy and animated by good will—this and this only—is equal to the delicate and difficult task for which a great nation has prepared itself."  
 His audience, he said, was the largest he ever had addressed. Exposition officials announced 122,000 admissions at 2 o'clock p.m.  
 Many a man imagines he's the whole circus who hasn't the ghost of a show.  
 \* \* \*  
 Occasionally a man makes a great hit by doing the wrong thing at the right time.


**THE WOMAN'S TOLL**  
 O, mother, mourning for the son who keeps  
 His last dread watch by unfamiliar streams,  
 Or for that other, gay of heart, who sleeps  
 Where the great waters guard his secret dreams.  
 Amid your tears take comfort for a space,  
 They showed them worthy of their island race.  
 O, wife, who heard across the wintry sea  
 Death's trumpet thrill for him who goes no more  
 Riding at dawn with that brave company  
 Whose fellowship no mourning shall restore,  
 In its dark heart your bitterest hour shall bring  
 Scents from the scattered petals of the spring.  
 O, maid, with wondering eyes untouched of grief,  
 War's dreadful shadow spares spares your innocent years,  
 Yet shall you deem the ways of sunshine brief,  
 Paying long hence your toll of hidden tears  
 For love that cherished ere the web was spun,  
 And children that shall never see the sun.  
 —Ruth Duffin in the Nation.

**STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT**  
 To whom it may Concern:—  
 Here is evidence of the wonderful healing power of Stebaurman's Ointment to the public:—  
 My little boy suffered terribly from eczema, and this Ointment made a perfect cure of him. I would not be without Stebaurman's Ointment for anything.  
 Yours truly,  
 MRS. J. HARDING.  
 64 Flower Hill, St. John's.  
 Stebaurman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with order. 1/4, 50c, 60c or 15 Brazil's Square.

**ESTABLISHED 1891.**  
 For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.  
 Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.  
 We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.  
 If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult  
**DR. A. B. LEHR,**  
 (The Senior Dentist)  
 203 WATER STREET.  
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**PEOPLE'S PENCE PAY WAR BILL**  
**HOW** to get along without the non-essentials is, in its simplest form, the problem which faces the people of the British Empire in connection with paying the financial price of the war.  
 "The national financial problem," says Public Opinion, "is to be settled by person economy. The millions of the war bill are to be paid by the saved pence of the people."  
**Things We Do Not Need**  
 "Everything we buy that we do not need diminishes our resources for investment, and employs labor or that might be given to war work of some kind," says the Manchester Guardian.  
 "Every superfluous ounce we use of necessary articles decreases the supply and increases the price without profit to anyone save the vendor. The argument can be pressed too far. At present it is not pressed far enough.  
 "Much of the existing carelessness in expenditure and consumption is due to ignorance of where and how to begin economy. In this the Government could and should help by issuing simple and urgent advice on what constitutes rational expenditure at this time. It would give all a chance to help in the conduct of the war which would not be neglected."

**You Can't Have it Both Ways**  
 "Everybody must be forced to realize that every pound expended upon any form of luxury or satisfaction means a pound's less production of arms, or ammunition, or warstores, or of the means to buy them from abroad," says The Nation.  
 "England has got to put herself on a financial war basis by devoting the whole of her organized economic resources to the support of the war, by furnishing the munitions and other supplies in the largest available quantities, and by cutting down the 'civil' expenditure and consumption of the nation to the lowest level compatible with efficient industrial service."  
**Cost of Food**  
 "No one needs now to be told of the rise in the price of food-stuffs," says the Manchester Guardian.  
 "Small as it is in proportion to the world crisis that has caused it, it is a reminder to every housewife that there is work of the first value to her hand in rigorously cutting down superfluous expenditure. The reminder is still too little heeded.  
 "With care the question of our food supply need not trouble us; without more care than is at present shown it may become an additional war anxiety from which no Government intervention will fully deliver us."  
**Increase Our Output**  
 "Now, we have not a single word to say against additional savings," says The Statist.  
 "On the contrary, we urge every reader to try to save more than he has ever done before, and we shall have nothing but praise for those who succeed in doing so. But there is a very much easier way of meeting our difficulties if we would only face it boldly and manfully; and that is to increase our output.  
 "Let us take the man who is at present earning a thousand a year. Is it possible that he cannot increase his earnings? He may have a fixed income and, therefore, it may be possible for him to add to his income only by working in some other way during leisure time."  
**Spent on Luxuries**  
 "The national income when war

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 Highest Awards in America.  
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broke out (the average, that is, of the income enjoyed by every individual in the country, rich or poor) was about £2,200,000,000," writes Sir Leo Chiozza Money in the Weekly Dispatch.  
 "The probable expenditure of £1,133,000,000 in the present financial year therefore means spending publicly in a year a sum equal to about one-half of a year's income.  
 "It is probable that in the last year of peace rich and poor together spent on luxuries, from motor cars to tobacco, and from sumptuous dresses to four-ale fully £600,000,000. That this is not an excessive estimate may be gathered from the following items, which are near approximations to the truth:  
**A Few Branches of Expenditure in the Last Year of Peace**

Alcoholic drink, about.....	100
Non-alcoholic drink (including the preparation of tea, etc.) .....	70
Tobacco, about.....	35
New motor-pleasure vehicles and car maintenance, about .....	75
Total.....	280
Peace expenses of government, including normal army and navy expenditure, say .....	280
War .....	600
Loans to allies and colonies.....	200
Total.....	1160

"So that it comes to this: Terribly costly as the war is, it will not cost us twice as much in the present financial year as we spend normally in a year on alcoholic drink, temperance drinks, tobacco, and motor cars.  
 "We need not be frightened therefore, by the mere look of the figures," adds Sir Leo Money. "We are a great nation. There are forty-six millions of us to lead the money."

**8th Moncton Battery**  
 That the 8th Moncton Battery, C.F.A., which has achieved fame on the fields of France, and Belgium is still in spirit as staunchly a "railroad" organization as when it left this city nearly a year ago, is evidenced by the following intensely interesting letter, recently received by Mrs. D. W. Kyle, 111 Highfield Street, from her son, John J. Kyle, now with Captain McKee's ammunition column at the front:  
 France, June 25th, 1915.  
 Received your very welcome letters of June 8th and 10th. Very glad to hear all were well.  
 Everything quiet to-day. Have not heard a gun fired. Hope to get a little excitement soon, as it is getting a little dead around here now.  
 Was over to the 8th Battery day before yesterday. All well and all. When they get into action, they sure do work. One section went into action at Ypres on the gallop (Under Sergeant Major Main) singing "Cast Jons."  
 Lots of love to all.  
 Marriage certificates should be printed on bond paper in order to give with the eternal fitness of things.

**OUR FILING CABINETS**  
 They cover the field of every filing and indexing requirement. This describes in short form what the devices of the **Globe-Wernicke Co.** do for every busy office man. They keep all records concisely and connectively so that they are always ready when called for. May I show you how 'tis done?  
**Percie Johnson, Agent**  
**The Globe-Wernicke Co.**