

Wanted to Buy PARTRIDGE BERRIES.

Send for Our Prices

Consignments will be paid for at highest market prices.

G. M. Barr,
ST. JOHN'S.

SKINNER'S MONUMENTAL WORKS

Established 1874—and still growing stronger

St. John's, N.F. 329 & 333 Duckworth St



On hand a large selection of
MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

Our new catalogue of Photo Designs now ready for Outport customers. Thousands have testified their satisfaction with our Mail Order system of buying Headstone and Monuments.

N.B.—None but genuine Frost Proof Tested Stone Sockets supplied with all orders; refuse imitations now in the market. Give us a trial order and get the best there is. Price List sent to any address on receipt of postal.

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material.

PROTECTION in Style.

PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,

Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

625 Cases

New Crop Tomatoes

Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.

M'Kenna Sure of British Finance

Chancellor Says Credit Will Last to the End—Immense Sums Expended—No Matter How Long the War Lasts, he Declares, British Credit Will Stand the Terrible Strain Under Which it Has Been Placed—Compares This With Past Wars

Pride and satisfaction have been caused throughout Great Britain by the statement made in the House of Commons last week by the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, regarding the financial condition of the country, and his declaration that no matter how long the war may last, England will be able to maintain her credit to the end. The importance of such a statement at the end of two years of a gigantic struggle, in which money plays not the least important part, cannot be over-estimated, it is felt here, and special value, therefore, attaches to the following interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who enlarges and completes the survey which he presented to Parliament.

Chancellor McKenna began by recalling the facts of Great Britain's financial mobilization. He said:

"It is by comparison with the past that we can best realize the magnitude of the problem with which Great Britain is faced to-day, as you know our present expenditure is at the rate of about \$25,000,000 a day, or about \$9,125,000,000 a year. All that was spent by us during the many years of revolutionary and Napoleonic wars would not suffice for six months of the present struggle."

"Our last war in the South African campaign cost us \$1,250,000,000 and lasted two and one-half years. To-day this sum would be used up in less than two months."

"The American Civil War was particularly costly, but the \$4,330,000,000 which historians say was spent by the Northern States during those four years is equal to little more than four months of our present expenditure."

"We have kept the seas of the world open for ourselves and our allies. We closed them to our enemies. Our army, so small as to be thought negligible at the beginning of the war, has been expanded in less than two years into a force competing in size and equipment with those vast continental armies which have taken generations to build up."

"We converted industrial England into one great naval and military workshop. It is due to us that without the patriotism and self-sacrifice of those who are fighting and working for us finance alone would have been helpless; but, on the other hand, without the support of our wealth, even this unparalleled outburst of enthusiasm could have accomplished little. Our army is fighting overseas, and as a result its maintenance is far more costly than that of any other. Our industrial organization was less designed for war purposes than that of any other of the great belligerents, and its conversion has been relatively more costly; nor have our financial resources been used for ourselves alone. Our allies have looked to us for help, and we have gladly given it but this is no light service, for we are making loans to them and to our own dominions at a rate exceeding a million pounds a day."

"When you remember that our national expenditure before the war had just reached a figure of \$1,000,000,000 a year, you will realize the enormous revolution that must be taking place in the life of every individual when the nation was asked to meet nearly ten times this sum. It has involved a mobilization of financial resources not only unequalled but hitherto unimagined in history by any country. It has been a British tradition to meet the cost of war as far as possible by taxation, and we maintained that policy even in this unprecedented struggle."

WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR:

NEW OAK COD LIVER OIL BARREL SCOTCH AND LOCAL HERRING BARRELS. SALMON TIERCES AND BERRY BARRELS.

If you need any of the above we can supply you at short notice. No order too large or too small to receive prompt attention. Write Box 156. Phone 144.

The Mercantile Cooperage,
275 Southside Road.

The Usual Big Feature Program for the Week-End at THE NICKEL

The Lubin Players present in five acts

"THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY."

A masterpiece from the famous play of the same name by CHARLES KLEIN and HARRISON GREY FISKE. This production fairly teems with tense incidents. An all-star cast includes Dorothy Bernard, George Soule Spencer, A. H. Buren and Rosetta Brice. Production by Barry O'Neil.

The Selig Players in a Diamond special.

"A SOCIAL DECEPTION."

GRACE DIAMOND and HARRY MESTAYER in a powerful three-act Social Drama.

Coming—The Chalice of Courage, a Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature, 6 acts; Clyde Fitch's famous play, 'The Climbers,' 6 acts. TRAVELOGUES, CARTOONS and COMEDIES ARE SHOWN WITH THE BIG FEATURE PROGRAMME.

BULGARIA AND SERBIA

Some Facts About Balkan History Showing How Bulgaria Betrayed Serbia

Has Bulgaria really any right to Serbian Macedonia, to gain which she has linked her fortunes with the Teuton Empire? Whatever claim she may have had in the past, she has unquestionably forfeited by her conduct in recent years. To make this clear, it is necessary to go rather extensively into Balkan history.

In the first part of the seventh century, the dwellers of the Balkan peninsula consisted of the Greeks, Illyrians (whom we now designate as Albanians), and the Rumanians, who are largely settlers drawn from the different parts of the Roman Empire upon the conquest by Trajan of Dacia in 105. These historical facts serve to show that the Turks, Bulgarians, Serbs and Montenegrins are ethnologically alien to the Balkan peninsula. In about 638, a group of Serbs and Croats, whose original home was along the Carpathian mountains, were invited by the Emperor of Constantinople, whom he employed against the Avars. Eventually they settled here and established a powerful kingdom with occasional relapses, which was utterly destroyed by the Turks in 1389. In about 860, a nomadic people originally from the steppes of Asia in the vicinity of the river Volga reached the Balkan peninsula and settled in Maesia. These nomads were of the same Ughur or Finnish stock from which the present Turks, the Finns and the Hungarians sprang. They were Bulgarians. Here they established a tremendous empire, exported tribute from the Greeks and Serbs; but they also lost their independence to the Turks in 1339.

With the decline of the Bulgarian power in the first part of the eleventh century, the Macedonian district passed successively under the rule of Bonifacio, Marquis of Montserrat, Byzantium and Serbia; and the Turks conquered it from the Serbs in 1389 and held sway over it until 1913.

The widespread state of anarchy and wholesale massacres that ruled and ravaged Bulgaria in 1876-7 was the immediate and driving cause of the war of Russia against Turkey. Czar Alexander, in his famous manifesto, issued on April 23, 1877, declaring war against Turkey, said: "Our desire to ameliorate the lot of the Christian population of Turkey has been shared by the whole nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan peninsula." In this war for the liberation of Bulgaria, little Serbia fought on the side of Russia. The treaty of San Stefano dealing with Bulgaria, except that it made Bulgaria a tributary principality to the Sultan instead of an independent state, and it also severed the Eastern Rumania from the Bulgaria of the San Stefano treaty and placed it under the military rule of the Sultan. This, however, was altered when Eastern Rumania was united to Bulgaria in 1885.

The Turkish misrule in Macedonia, particularly during 1903-8, was retaliated by bomb and dynamite outrages, in which the Greek, Bulgarian and Serb bands participated, both against the constituted authorities and against one another. It is a matter of history that the Revel program of 1908, agreed upon between the King of England and the Emperor of Austria, was to sever the Macedonian provinces from the domination of Constantinople, and make them into an autonomous state. It was at this psychological moment that the Young Turk party, to thwart the proposed disruption of Macedonia from the Sultan's rule, demanded the restoration of the Constitution of 1876, which Abdul Hamid granted. The Young Turk rule—a most doubtful experiment as it was—brought no relief to a long-suffering people, and a hopeless incompetency was emphasized by the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the overthrow by Bulgaria of the Turk suzerainty, the

reaction of 1909, and the Turko-Italian war. These evidences of the collapse of the Young Turk rule, succeeding each other in quick order, furnished Pashich of Serbia and Venizelos of Greece an excuse to form the Balkan League, whose very purpose was to liberate the co-religionists and co-nationalists of the contracting parties from the Turkish yoke.

The treaty of the League stipulated for concerted action against a common enemy; but it did not map out the respective territorial shares of the members of the League in the event of the success of the proposed campaign. The treaty also contained the all-important provision that, in the event of any disagreements arising among the members of the League with reference to any subject or point under said treaty, such disputed subject or point, including division of conquered territory, if any, should be referred to the Czar of Russia, and his finding should be binding upon the appellants.

On Oct. 12, 1912, the Balkan League began a successful war against Turkey. Under the treaty of London of May, 1913, Bulgaria acquired all Thrace to the Enos-Media line, together with parts of Macedonia to the west of Bulgaria. Ferdinand disapproved the arrangement made in his behalf by Dr. Daneff, his plenipotentiary at London, and demanded a larger share in Macedonia. This Serbia declined to give, but offered to refer the controverted subject to the Czar, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of the League. Ferdinand indicated his readiness to accept the Serbian offer, provided that the Czar would announce or make known in advance the nature of his decision, which was manifestly an unfair and inadmissible attitude. Whereupon Ferdinand took a trip to Vienna in the month of June, 1913, and entered into a treaty with Austria, which treaty provided that Bulgaria would attack Serbia, and that in the event of the defeat of Bulgaria, Austria would come to her rescue. Bulgaria treacherously attacked Serbia and Greece, and received deserved punishment at the hands of her betrayed partners of yesterday, while simultaneously Rumania threatened Sofia. Bulgaria acknowledged defeat, but Austria was restrained by Germany from entering the Balkan controversy. Consequently, Bulgaria submitted to the treaty of Bucharest, under which her total gain in territory was reduced to 5,000 square miles, whereas Greece acquired 18,000 and Serbia 15,000.

From the foregoing it would appear that Bulgaria has jany herself to blame for her unenviable moral and material position, and that Serbia has not been guilty of any bad faith. Had Bulgaria remained neutral, in all probability, as a matter of expediency and fairness, Bulgaria would have been given a part of Serbian Macedonia, because, while Serbia had potential opportunity for expansion northward, Bulgaria can have elbow-room only in Macedonia and in Thrace. But in view of the perfidy of Bulgaria, which caused the destruction of a substantial portion of the manhood and womanhood of Serbia, and which prolonged the world war probably by one year, it is difficult to see how Bulgaria can justly expect to receive any compensation in Macedonia at the expense of Serbia.

Impetuous Swain.

They have been engaged 15 years, and still he had not mustered courage enough to ask her to name the happy day. One evening he called in a peculiar frame of mind, and asking her to sing something tender and touching, something that would move him. She sat down at the piano and sang: "Darling I Am Growing Old."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

"TOM MARTIN---A MAN."

A great 3 reel Selig feature, the tragic story of a brave man.

"When Kings Were the Law."

A spectacular old world drama, the cast includes DOROTHY BERNARD, WILFRED LUCAS and HARRY HYDE

"Too Clever By Hall."

A Vitagraph Drew Comedy with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Piano.

SAM ROSE, Baritone, singing Newest Ballads & Novelty Songs. A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects.

Just Received:

370 Cases

CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS.

APRICOTS, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, Etc.

10 Tons Rice

300 CHESTS

Ceylon Tea

55 lb. to 5 lb. boxes.

600 Boxes CALIFORNIA RAISINS,

3 Crown 50's, 25 and 20 lbs each.

200 Boxes EVAP. APRICOTS, 25 lbs. each.

'Phone 647 for prices.

STEER BROTHERS

Rugs and Carpets!

We announce the arrival of a new consignment of Wilton, Axminster and Tapestry Carpets, with Rugs to match.

These Carpets are remarkable for the rare beauty of their designs, and the exquisite softness of the color tones.

Sizes and prices quoted on application.

U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.
CARPET DEPT.