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**Telegram**  
**le's Paper.**

**TO-DAY'S Messages.**

10.30 A.M.

**THE MESOPOTAMIA DEBATE.**

LONDON, To-Day. When the debate on Mesopotamia was resumed in the House to-day Sir Archibald Williamson, a member of the Commission which investigated the Mesopotamia campaign, defended its findings. Full justice could not be done the report, he said, without considering the evidence on which the Commission acted. If the details were published they would deepen the sad impression created by the report. Premier Lloyd George expressed regret at the resignation of J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India. He was surprised at the action of the Secretary but it was part of the sensitive honour that animated all Chamberlain's motives. The Premier added that every attainable remedy had been applied to meet the deficiencies of the system which were called forth in the Mesopotamia report. As affecting individuals, the point was whether they made the best of the system with which they had to work. If they were not fully punished ought to follow before being punished they were entitled to a fair, impartial and judicial review of the facts. The soldiers concerned were legally entitled to a full investigation, and nobody could doubt that the civilians were entitled to the same protection as the soldiers. Lloyd George thought the inquiry suggested by the Government was the best method, but if the House desired a statutory inquiry the Government would acquiesce. The Government did not desire to shield anyone responsible for the catastrophe in Mesopotamia, the Premier said, but was bound to point out that for the better part of the three or four days the Army Council, the chiefs of the Army and War Cabinet and both Houses of Parliament had been engaged in discussing methods which had nothing to do with the practical prosecution of the war, and all this some time events on which the whole future of civilization depended were happening. In conclusion the Premier begged the House to realize its responsibilities and to urge and help the Government get on with the war.

**BOLD ATTEMPT BUT WILL FAIL.**

AN ATLANTIC PORT, To-Day. Eleven neutral steamers loaded with grain and other cargoes, which could not be exported except under license after President Wilson's embargo proclamation becomes effective on Monday, cleared from this port to-day for European ports without British letters of assurance, and will attempt to run the Allied blockade.

**TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.**

AN ATLANTIC PORT, To-Day. The neutral ships to risk the blockade are ten Dutch and one Scandinavian. They have been lying at the docks here for some time while vain efforts were made to secure from the British authorities the usual letters of assurance which would permit passage to their destination. Besides train the ships carry a great quantity of meal cake and other cattle feed, included under the terms of the embargo proclamation. No statement is available to-night from those directly interested in the transaction, but it is presumed that the shipping companies decided to take a chance in the British blockade and Admiralty Courts if necessary.

**ALL INVESTIGATE GERMAN AIR RAIDS.**

LONDON, To-Day. Premier Lloyd George and General Smuts will undertake a general investigation of German air raids over London.

**TOWED SPANISH STEAMER TO PORT.**

LONDON, To-Day. The Spanish steamer Eolo was towed

**"KANGAROO COASTERS"**

Just the thing to amuse the small boy.

**We Have Them.**

Selling for \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00 each.

Call and see them.

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(Successors to Martin Hardware Co. & Royal Stores Hardware)

ed into a British port by a trawler, which picked her up after she had been attacked by a German submarine. The crew of the Eolo, which was loaded with iron ore, had taken to the boats after the attack. The Eolo measured 3,899 tons, and was owned in Bilbao.

12.30 P.M.

**CONTROLLED BY A BANDIT.**

LONDON, To-Day. According to a despatch from Peking, final efforts made on Wednesday night by General Wang, Commander-in-Chief of the Peking troops, and other officials to persuade Chang Hsing to surrender were unsuccessful. General Chang Hsin declared he would fight the Republican troops to the end.

**THE GERMAN ATTACK IN BELGIUM.**

LONDON, To-Day. Reuter's correspondent at headquarters telegraphs a graphic story of the German attack on our new front in Belgium on July 10th, to which he incidentally remarks that the home military critics manifestly attach an exaggerated importance. He says: The scene of fighting is a tumbled-looking stretch of sand sparsely covered with brownish grass. In some places the sand rises in little bluffs from the ribbed foreshore. In others it shelves gently toward the surf. The greatest height of land the enemy occupied was sixty feet above the sea level. Numerous holes and gullies afford good hiding but indifferent shelter from gunfire, owing to the loose character of the sand. The position was impossible of conversion

into one of strong defence, although the French during their long tenure of the sector had made the best of it. The enemy artillery swelled into an enormous uproar early on the tenth of July, directed against six hundred yards of front line trench running parallel to the east bank of the Yser. After an hour of this the guns were directed against the support trenches, an hour later crumpling them on the west of the river, then shortened to the first range, and repeated this methodical bombardment, largely assisted by aerial activity. Our guns were meanwhile thundering in reply. During the morning German shells destroyed the bridges across the Yser between the sea and Neuport dock, destroying the possibility of reinforcing the front line. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the bombardment was intensified terrifically and was maintained for three hours. The battalion headquarters of the King's Royal Rifles was rendered untenable and the staff moved to a tunnel nearer the sea. All breastworks towards Lombaertzyde were levelled and trenches were being rapidly wiped out.

**COMFORTABLE NEUTRALITY.**

LONDON, To-Day. Spain is determined to remain neutral throughout the war unless she is attacked, King Alfonso is quoted as saying in an interview in Madrid with a correspondent of the Daily Express. The King added that Spain's relations with France, Great Britain and Italy were excellent. If England could send us coal and the United States send us cotton everything would be perfect, the King declared. Some Spaniards, he is quoted as say-

ing, who are pro-German are not anti-Entente by any means. Referring to internal affairs in Spain, the King said that the country was suffering from financial indigestion. Part of the people were very prosperous owing to the war, while others were suffering severely. Many industries, he added, were ruined by the war, while others were not affected or were benefited, hence there was much industrial unrest.

**THE TIME IS NOT YET.**

LONDON, To-Day. A despatch to the Morning Post from Amsterdam says the rumors current that Emperor William has abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Joachim, are unconfirmed and must be taken with all reserve.

**BOMBARDMENT OF PEKING CEASED.**

LONDON, To-Day. A despatch to the Times from Peking, dated Thursday, says that the firing on the capital ceased after nine hours' bombardment. The damage was unimportant.

**CABINET CRISIS IN ROUMANIA.**

JASSY, Roumania, To-Day. A Cabinet crisis is confronting the Roumanian Government. Four Conservative Ministers have refused further to co-operate with Premier Bratianu and they also demand that two more Conservatives be admitted to the Cabinet. They likewise insist that Bratianu resign and that Take Jonescu be minister without portfolio.

**A New Kind of Battle.**

Aside from the fact that it was the first American battle of the war, the engagement between Admiral Gleaves's high seas convoy and the U-boats will have another title to a secure place in history. It was the first battle the world has ever seen between a fleet of submarines and another fleet. The U-boats have been used as auxiliaries in battle, though not often; but in this case, for the first time, they went forth as a squadron to attack an enemy in open fight. If years spent in slaughtering the defenceless, in blowing up merchant vessels and hospital ships, and shelling lifeboats has not demoralized the officers who command these vessels, they must sometimes have yearned for a respite from their horrible trade; must have longed to go out and fight other men man-fashion. Since they have never had the opportunity, no doubt they have indulged in dreams of what they

could accomplish, have longed to show what they could do, have been full of confidence and flush of predictions. They had never fought, so their dreams could not be disproved, and doubtless they believed in them themselves.

Then how exultant must they have been when the word came to them to stop for a time their massacres, to return to port, and there make ready to set forth on a real adventure, an attack on an enemy squadron! It was not, even then, a fair match, for they could strike in the dark against large targets which would have difficulty in getting their range; but at least it would be a fight. Then came the attack, and the awakening from the dream. They fought their first, perhaps their last, battle; they hit nothing; they found themselves the target of a quick and accurate fire, their own crew scattered and feeble, and at last they turned tail and fled. The U-boat captain made one attempt, in this war, to lift himself above the level to which his Admiralty had forced him down, and he failed.—N. Y. Times.

**The Crime Unpardonable.**

Boston Advertiser: In an English town a few days ago a housewife was seen to throw a hunk of bread into a garbage pail. It had not spoiled. All that had happened to it to make it objectionable to the fastidious woman was that a cat had touched it. Her plea did not avail in court and she was fined \$10. Another thrifty matron in the same village had to pay \$5 for the destruction of a pound of good bread, after she explained that it was all the cook's fault—the cook had thrown the bread into the discard notwithstanding that the mistress's orders had been to burn it. These are samples of the difficulty which British authority is encountering in its efforts to enforce absolute imperative thrift in the face of a crisis which makes the least waste of food an almost unpardonable social crime. The profligate habits of a lifetime are hard to change in the twinkling of an eye.

**A Concrete Illustration**

Vancouver World: If a savage had broken into your neighbor's house and had killed your neighbor; and if the brute crazed with blood he had shed, attacked your neighbor's wife and daughters and committed unnumberable outrages upon them; and if your neighbor unarmed and unprepared was unable to overcome the savage though he made a most gallant fight; and if your brother came to the rescue and unarmed and unprepared fought the murderer for a whole day; and if you had come to his help and together you managed to get the upper hand for a moment; and the savage then got a renewed access of strength and your brother needed all the help you could possibly give him in order finally to bind the beast that was threatening his life and yours and the lives of everyone else in the world; and then you proposed to quit because you had done enough and really ought to be at home looking after the vegetables in the garden; what would you think of yourself? Yet this is what our anti-conscriptionists now propose for Canada.

Just received a cargo  
Best Screened North  
Sydney  
**COAL.**  
Also, Anthracite Coal,  
Nut size.  
**M. MOREY & CO.**  
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Some Fresh, New Arrivals in Women's Blouses, Dresses and Hats.



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WHT. LAWN BODICES, NIGHTDRESSES, FROCKS, PINAPORES and ROBES.

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BY CARL ED



BULL DON'T YOU DARE TO FORGET THAT DUCK I TOLD YOU TO BUY AT CASEY'S—THEY'RE HAVING A SNE TODAY—WE MUST ECONOMIZE!

M-M-M-M FOWL!

I TOLD DAVE THAT ONE TODAY AND I THOT HED CROAK!

THASA PEACH-HAWK HARR!

AW SES GUNNA CUT OFF THE PART WITH THIS RAZOR!

YOU'RE SURE A BEAR AT TELING STORIES BULL!

ESSEN-SEE-NOY NEVER HEARD THASSEN!

WUT TH?