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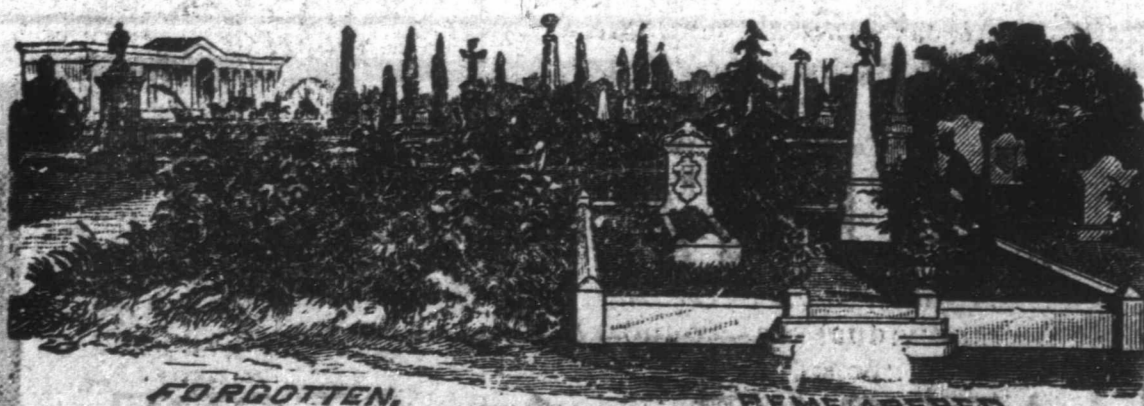
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Long Pond Folks Hold Big Patriotic Bazaar

An affair of considerable importance occurred at Long Pond on June 3rd. His Majesty's birthday, when the children of Long Pond school held a Patriotic Bazaar. The event was unique, original, attractive and proved an undeniable success. It was unique and original in the fact of its having had represented all the allied nations by stalls or booths. This increased when one reflects that the stalls were made of various kinds of trees, and lent colour and attractiveness to the scene.

Such was the impression produced that many patrons expressed a desire to see the bazaar extended for another night. Accordingly the promoters, who, needless to say, were only too anxious to follow up their success, announced the bazaar open for Monday night, when the spacious building was literally packed. Not anticipating such a generous response, a very limited amount of cakes, etc., were provided, which were quickly disposed of. The young ladies, who so ably conducted the whole bazaar, were dressed as Red Cross Nurses, and very pretty they looked in their white dresses with their red cross badges.

The stall representing England and Japan was constructed in form of a rectangle with an arch at one side. This was the tea room. The little girls who worked there performed no mean task, for they kept the big tea table supplied every fifteen or twenty minutes. They worked diligently and much of the success of the tea tables accrued from the ability of this section of the organization.

An interesting feature of the bazaar was Private Jensen's lecture. We were all very much surprised but none the less glad, when we heard of his arrival. He came unexpectedly but we were extremely overjoyed to have the pleasure of meeting and entertaining that illustrious soldier.

After introducing him to the audience the Chairman, Mr. R. Plovman spoke on the object of the bazaar and Private Jensen's connection with it. At the conclusion of his remarks he proposed the toast of "The King" which was ably responded to by Private Jensen. He emphasized the need of help for the Red Cross Fund, and need of more soldiers for the defence of the Empire. He paid a fitting tribute to the loyal efforts of the organizers of the bazaar, and expressed himself as being very much interested in the movement. At the conclusion of his interesting speech he

cut the King's birthday cake. The stalls proved an attractive addition to the bazaar as will be seen by glancing at the proceeds of each stall. The tea booth, representing England and Japan was managed by the following girls:—Misses Elsie Dawe, Emma L. Saungiers, Violet Rideout, Molly Greenslade, Eliza Stanley, Irene Dawe, Florence Porter, Blanche Greenslade, Rebecca Baird, Clara Dawe, Mary Dawe, Florence Greenslade. This booth netted the sum of \$34.56.

The candy stall, representing Serbia, was managed by Miss Lily Rendell which stall brought in the amount of \$1.19.

The temperance drink stall managed by Miss Annie Porter, and representing Russia, netted \$9.63.

France was represented by a needlework stall, which was conducted by Miss Emmeline Baird and realized \$3.50.

Italy, the flower stall, the proceeds from the sale of which amounted to \$1.35. Miss Susy Kennedy was the manager of this stall.

Portugal was represented by a fortune-telling booth, which proved very attractive, as will be seen by the handsome amount realized, viz: \$6.60. The "Gipsy" referred to above proved to be Miss J.M.A. Greenslade.

Newfoundland was represented by a guessing competition, which under the direction of Miss Doris Rendell brought in \$1.95.

The effigy of the Kaiser netted \$1.35.

The whole amounts, plus \$7.00, which was collected for the bazaar, bring the grand total up to \$75.13. Deducting \$17.00 for expenses incurred we place the amount to be devoted to the Red Cross Fund at \$58.

We sincerely thank those who helped us by donations of cakes, etc., and we also wish to thank Messrs. Wm Saunders, Walter Greenslade, George Greenslade, and Wm. Stanley for the very efficient help given us. The bazaar proved that the people are alive to the exigency of the times, and are willing to undertake a full share of their responsibility in this, the greatest of wars. Long Pond has responded nobly. It has raised over \$100.00 for patriotic purposes during the last six months, besides contributing somewhat over a hundred pairs of socks to the Patriotic Fund. It is by mutual exertion and self-sacrifice that we are going to win this war, and Long Pond is determined to do its part.

Salonikans Make Quick Fortunes on Account of War

Wily Greeks Take Advantage of British Army Officers and Make Some Nice "Rake-Offs."

Saloniki.—The inhabitants of Saloniki do not share the indignation of their sovereign over the presence here of the French, British and Serbian troops. They are making their fortunes out of it. Besides huge added profits on everything bought and sold by the local tradesmen, there are numerous less usual ways of turning a penny that are evolved from the fertile brains of the Spanish and Portuguese Hebrews who constitute the greater part of the population of Greece's second city.

There have been depot, docks and barracks to build, roads to construct and improvements of every kind to make to render the old Turkish city of squalor fit for the habitation of an European army. Then, too, there have been the extraordinary works of fortification and defense of the entire Chalcidic Peninsula. With one thing and another, the allied occupation of Central Macedonia has proved a contractor's paradise, and many a wily Greek has come all the way from Egypt to get a share in the exploitation of the strangers.

The British particularly have been the victims of close dealing, as they have lacked that complete organization for the care of a large armed force that makes French army management so efficient. Many of the officers enlisted in the army service corps, also, have been used to dealing with Englishmen and not with Greeks. Their lack of experience in the latter's character costs the Government no little money.

In one instance a local Greek took a contract to furnish several thousand feet of lumber to a certain department of the British expeditionary force at 36 cents a foot, and at that he was making a round profit. When the lumber was delivered 40 per cent was found not to come up to specifications and was promptly rejected. The Greek was not very hap-

py over this outcome of his little deal, but by no means in despair. After scouting about a bit he found another department of the British army in need of lumber and offered the rejected lumber. A brief bout of haggling over the price and the Greek received 46 cents a foot for the lumber that had been respected at 10 cents less.

On another occasion a British officer in charge of certain road construction solved the problem of securing his labor by letting the contractor to employ the men to a Greek. There were to be something over 1,000 workmen, who were to receive three drachms (60 cents) a day. The Greek contractor was to receive, in addition, 10 cents a head per day for each man so furnished. As all Macedonia is full of refugees from Thrace and Asia Minor who are in most desperate want, the contractor had no difficulty in securing all the men he wanted, and of collecting himself 10 cents a head per day from each of the men whom he turned over to the British officer.

Though the Greek was making \$200 per day and over out of the arrangement, with no personal effort, he was unsatisfied with his bargain. So he engineered a strike among the men and then offered to act as mediator persuading the laborers to return to work on condition of an increase of a franc (20 cents) per day in their pay. Of this he himself levied on the men for an additional 5 cents per man per day, and only made the arrangement in consideration of receiving from the British officer in charge of the work another 5 cents per man per day in addition to the 10 cents he was already drawing from that source for his services.

The work lasted over a month. With his double rake-off of 30 cents per man per day, the Greek cleared something over \$8,000 on the job.

Utopian Warfare In Pinsk Sector

"Picture a dreary expanse of snow, ice and water, dotted with clumps of man-high yellow reeds, with little mud islands converted into powerful field fortifications and blockhouses built on piles, and trenches standing literally on stilts above the marshes, all inter-connected by an elaborate system of foot-bridges, then miles and miles of barbed wire entanglements zig-zagging across the ice or half-submerged in the waters extending in every direction, the whole swarming with German soldiers engaged in every conceivable occupation except fighting, and you have this fantastic fighting front," says a war correspondent.

"Every few minutes you hear a roar and see small volcanoes of mud, ice and snow spout skyward. You think the Russian heavy artillery is waking up at last; but it is only parties of Germans dynamiting the ice to make the going harder for prowling Russian patrols at night.

"You witness curious Arctic scenes—scores of sledging parties, with the Germans' white fur overcoats, slowly dragging provisions, ammunition, and lumber over the ice to the furthest outposts.

Blockhouses on the Marshes.
"In the open water Germans on a giant raft are engaged in driving piles into the mud for building—more blockhouses and more plank bridges—while, strangest of all, and krypt—while, strangest of all, amphibious German cavalrymen in rowboats are putting out more miles of barbed-wire entanglements and elevated benches for the purpose of turning the Pripet marshes into one vast 'field of fortification'.

"On the Pinsk shore of the Pina river the Germans are engaged in unnumbered operations. Gangs of sandstun men are dragging great ogs ashore, which armed motor boats are towing out of many channelled swamps. Millions of logs have been sunk in the defence of the swamps.

"Here the German battalions are putting up the fight of their lives, not against the Russians, but against a more implacable enemy—the rising ool Pinsk German professors of geology came out and studied the terrain, and according to their expert advice positions and field fortifications were aid out, but the professors had not foreseen the freaks of the mildest Russian winter for forty years, and the result was that trenches and blockhouses had to be raised three and four times, and threaten to assume skyscraper proportions.

"If the water rises another yard it will make both the German and Russian positions untenable," the commanding officer commented ruefully, pointing out that it would make a Russian offensive utterly impossible, and that they had been hoping for five long months that the Russians would come over and attack them.

Utopian Warfare.
"I saw no hospital trains and no ambulances, but a large hospital, complete in everything except wounded inmates, for the casualties are mostly orbitten feet and sore throats. This 'Utopian warfare in the Pinsk sector' is due to the fact that the main Russian and German positions are anywhere from one and a half miles to eight miles apart, thanks to the swamps. The real casualties fall under the heading 'missing,' for at night there is a constant uncanny guerilla warfare in the swamps between swarming parties of German and Russian patrols, who are often forced to cover four or five miles in their efforts to reach and cut the enemy's lines of communication in the swamps, or fall upon advanced outposts.

"Many never return from this most dangerous assignment. The drowned bodies of those who lose their way in the Pripet swamps are seldom recovered."



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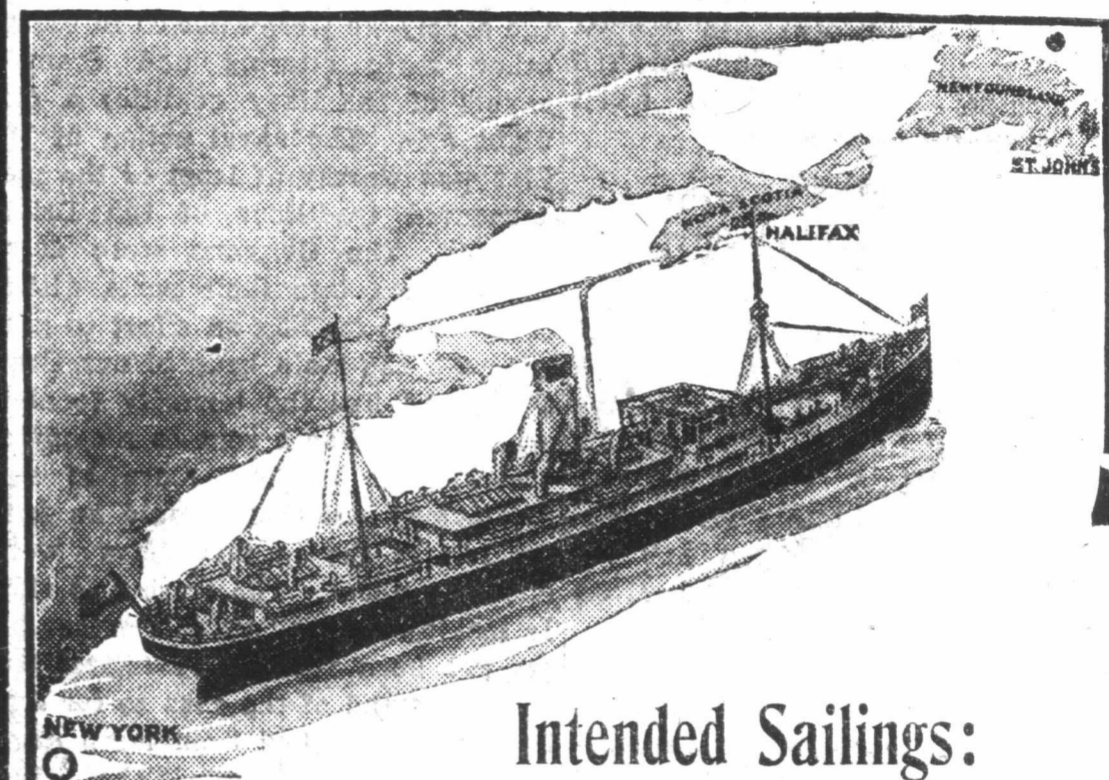
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