

# WOMEN'S BLOUSES--

Including Lawn, Delaine, Linen, Crepe Fancy Prints, Cotton and Silk Repp and Silk Taffeta Materials. High and low neck Collars, trimmed with Embroidery; some with Lace and Insertion, and hemstitched, asstd. style, colors, etc.

**Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.**

## Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

## Women's White Underskirts

Made of Fine, Soft Finish Longcloth, Embroidered Flouncing, chosen for their attractiveness and newness of design. Popularly Priced.

### Children's Wash Dresses

NO. 1 QUALITY

Check and Figured Percale in two colors; Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.

NO. 2 QUALITY

Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.

### Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

No. 1 A

Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.

No. 1 B

Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.

An assortment of **CHILD'S WHITE PINAFORES** In a variety of up-to-date styles. Prices according to size and quality.

Children's and Misses' **UNDERWEAR** For Summer wear.

**WOMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR** Although low priced they are not seconds. Absolutely standard first quality.

**WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS'** With Rubber Grips

**WOMEN'S COTTON and CASHMERE STOCKINGS** In White, Tan and Black Colors

**WOMEN'S SUEDE and SILK GLOVES** In all the leading shades

**SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS and BARETTES**

**JAPANESE SILK** In all colors.

**WOMEN'S BELTS** In Tinsel, Leather, Sateen and Silk. Assorted Colors. Ordinary and out-sizes.

Dainty designs in washable **FANCY SILK MOHAIR** 27 inches wide. A variety of colors. Suitable for Blouses and Dresses.

**DRESS MUSLINS** Fancy White, or White with colored floral figure.

**Brand New Line of Lawn Embroideries and Insertions, all with the**

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## BUCHAREST A GAY CAPITAL

The Pocket Paris Now Boasts of Being the Gayest City in Europe

Bucharest, July 8 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Bucharest, long known as the "pocket Paris," now boasts of being the gayest city in Europe. The war has brought a great deal of money into Roumania, and those who have benefited are staying at home to spend their new-found fortunes, for there is little to attract a traveller these days to Paris, or Vienna, or London. Much of the money is the result of Roumania's excellent bargaining with Austria and Germany for her last wheat crop, and for other articles of wartime need.

It is sufficiently easy to spend money in Bucharest, and it is part of the cult of the city that pleasure can only be commensurate with outlay. Most articles of clothing cost five times as much here as in Paris or London. The hotels ask \$6 a day for a very ordinary room, and meals are correspondingly costly.

### Paris Examples.

The women of Bucharest model their style and carriage closely after the example of Paris, but not the chastened Paris of wartime. Feminine heels are higher in Bucharest than anywhere else in the world and the Eastern temperament of Roumania allows more exaggeration in the use of rouge and powder than Paris would sanction. The men—that is the men of the fashionable set—would be called too well dressed in London or New York.

Society appears at its best in the afternoon, when everyone that aspires to be anyone goes for a drive on the Chaussee. The horse-drawn vehicle is still quite the thing, with coachman and driver in velvet livery and silken sash of gaudiest color. After the drive comes five o'clock tea, taken either at home or in one of the fashionable cafes. Tea is followed by a leisurely promenade down the Callea Victoria, which is the Riverside Drive of Bucharest and like it the starting point of many a romance.

### The Evening Entertainment.

The evening is taken up with dinner and the theatre. Then at midnight, when the concerts and theatres are finished, the night cafes open. There are cabarets and dance halls by the score, and everywhere plenty of music. Prices are on a scale which it would be hard to beat in New York. The best supper places offer customers a varied entertainment—the latest Tango dances, the newest, wildest Hungarian music from zimbals and pan-pipes, and vaudeville numbers of many types. Flower women and child beggars in great numbers haunt the neighborhood of the cafes until almost dawn. They are allowed to enter even the best restaurants and circulate around among the tables where they gather a few coins and many bits of food.

The afternoon promenade on the Callea Victoria strikes the foreign visitor as a little freer and more unconventional than anything of the same kind to be found in European or American cities. The men who smile at a lady he does not know is not considered a person to be frowned upon, but is rather regarded by the majority as a commendably dashing and gallant fellow.

## Locomotives For French Railways

(Christian Science Monitor) Glasgow, Scotland—The North British Locomotive Company, Sighthill, Glasgow, have been entrusted with an important contract for 100 heavy main line passenger and goods locomotives for the French state railways. The company was asked to help the French government in this time of emergency when some of the important locomotive works in France are in the hands of the Germans, while others, owing to the war, are inadequately staffed, and at the same time the demands on the French railways are increasing. The company have obtained the consent of the war office to include this work in the category of war supplies and a contract has been entered into between the two parties for early delivery. The North British Locomotive Company are now completing a contract for 15 small bogey tank engines of the Pechot type for the French military narrow gauge railways, and these engines should shortly be at the front transporting big guns.

A noble nature can alone attract the noble and alone knows how to retain them.—Goethe.

## KING VICTOR AT THE FRONT WITH ARMIES

Risking His Life Every Day Like Ordinary Officer Under Heavy Artillery Fire

Rome, July 9.—(Via Paris).—King Victor Emmanuel, who is on the firing line with his troops, is risking his life every day like an ordinary officer, according to reports received from the front. The Tribune prints a story, vouching for by an "eye-witness" describing one of the narrow escapes the monarch has had.

While directing artillery fire against Austrian positions, the king asked an artillery officer in charge of a battery: "Do you suppose you can get at that hut over there from which comes the fire against the contingent directly below us? It seems to me impossible."

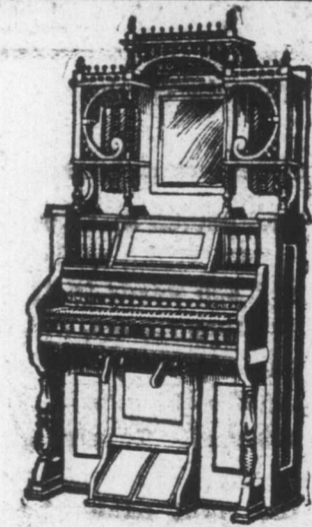
A moment later the hut was a heap of ruins. "Now I can go," exclaimed Victor Emmanuel, as he grasped the officer's hand.

Soon afterwards the king met one of his generals and described enthusiastically the work of the Italian battery, giving the name of the officer directing the fire.

"That officer was killed by a shell a half hour ago just where you left him, your majesty," gasped the general.

### Telephones at the Front.

Headquarters is a telephone exchange, and the telephone operators are as essential as the generals. They sit before rows of large switchboards with receivers fastened over their heads, taking down messages from all sections of the fighting line. There is no delay because numbers are "engaged." The operator gets through to Paris as easily as to the nearest trench. The chief of the telephone service sits in front of a minute chart of the entire telephone system of the army, showing the position of every corps and divisional headquarters, every regiment, battalion, and company, even to the individual trenches and batteries.



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June 14, 1915, w.f. eod

## IRELAND AND THE WAR

Superficial reading of some American newspapers and London cables has led many people to suppose that in his policy of rendering all possible aid to the Empire in this war, Mr. Redmond is opposed by an influential section of public opinion in Ireland. The recent election in the College Green Division of Dublin, shows how thin and gauzy is that view. For some time previous to the election a few ink-pot revolutionaries who linger on as relics of a forgotten past made much noise about putting up an opponent against the Nationalist candidate, and the name of the notorious Roger Casement was mentioned. The fact was duly reported, and much commented upon in the United States and Canada, and in the former country was made much of by the pro-German press. Finally came the election, and Mr. P. J. Nugent, the Redmondite candidate, appeared squarely to the electors on the platform that—

"This is Ireland's war as much as England's. We are now a part and parcel of the British Empire. We share in its privileges and its freedom; it is therefore the duty of each one of us to share its responsibilities."

The Sinn-Feiners, who talked so loudly and gave so much comfort to Berlin, did not even dare put up a candidate; but united forces with a Labor representative, who spite the aid, great industrial unrest and the threat against the brewers, which endangered Guinness' great Dublin and stout works, was beaten by nearly a thousand votes in a constituency which has sent thousands of Redmondite supporters to the front, and where, as a consequence, less than 4,000 votes were polled.

Of course there are yet in Ireland, as in New York, a few men whose infinite capacity for blatherskite and equally infinite incapacity to learn or forget anything, attempt to the impression to the world, and the hope to Berlin, that Ireland is seething with discontent and disloyalty. When the other week an Irish jury brought in a verdict of murder against the German submarine crew which torpedoed the Lusitania, an Irish-American, John J. Sweeney, wrote to the New York World that the verdict meant nothing as the jury was composed of paid officials of the British Government. The letter finally found its way to Ireland, and brought sharp reply from the foreman of the jury in question, an officer of the Nationalist Volunteers, who points out that not only was the jury not composed of paid British officials, but that every man was a Nationalist and Home Ruler.

So it has been from the beginning of the war. A few, irreconcilable, numbering among them men like Roger Casement and Bernard Shaw, have been unable to call the old quarrel quits like men, and have gone on talking about things that people with healthy minds and souls are only too anxious to forget; but the great heart of the Irish people has beaten in unison with the hearts of the other free peoples of the Empire, and the liberty loving peoples of the world.—Ottawa Journal.

## CONVINCED OF THE FALL OF DARDANELLES

Turkish Soldiers Are Refusing to Fight and Situation At Constantinople is Causing Alarm

Toronto, July 12.—A Mail and Empire cable from Rome says:

From information obtained through diplomatic sources the situation in Constantinople is alarming. The city is crowded with 90,000 wounded from the Gallipoli peninsula and the number is increasing daily. Turkish soldiers are refusing to fight because they are convinced that the forcing of the Dardanelles is inevitable and hence that further resistance is useless. Reinforcements from Smyrna are being hurried toward Gallipoli and weep as they set off for the zone of the fighting.

### Germans Murdered.

According to this information more than a hundred German officers have been murdered in cold blood by the Turks, including Col. von Leipziger, the German military attache. German officers are said to be volunteering for service with the Turkish forces in Libya in order that they may leave Turkey, where they consider themselves to be unsafe.

Wholesale graft prevails in the Turkish Government and is tolerated by the Germans, who feel that the end of their power in Turkey is near.