

### BREAD NOTICE!

Beginning to-day, August 10th, and until further notice, we will place in one of our loaves every day a Metal Check, which we will redeem at our office by giving the lucky party buying the loaf containing the check an order on their grocer.

### For One Dollar,

for which the grocer will give the lucky party one dollar's worth of groceries free. Our driver will redeem the order from the grocer by giving him one dollar in cash the next morning.

### Lynch's Bread Factory.

The first lucky customer to find a Metal Check was Mrs. Edward Hollahan, 38 Signal Hill Road. Mrs. P. Summers filled the order.

The second lucky customer to find a Metal Check was Mrs. Fred Coady, 39 Job Street. Jas. J. O'Brien, Job Street, is her grocer.

### Gorizia Fighting Recalls Port Arthur Struggle.

Many Features of Japanese Method of Investment are being Adopted by the Italians, Whose Successes Against Great Odds Win Praises of Military Experts.

Rome, Aug. 4.—One phase of the Italian campaign has come to an end. A relative pause has ensued, and in order that it be not misunderstood, the Italian authorities have issued a semi-official statement in explanation.

This phase has been marked with success and has exalted Italian arms to a new position in the estimation of military experts in all countries.

The moment war was declared the Italian army swept forward to snatch the offensive from the Austrians, to whom it belonged by right of position. There were three principal fronts from anyone of which the Austrians might start their expected invasion of Italy.

The Italians promptly struck at all three—northward, at the funnel of the Adige valley, leading through the Trentino region into the Austrian Tyrol; to the northeast, at the passes of the Carnic Alps, and to the east, at the Isonzo river line. Obviously an invasion of Austria would not be attempted on all three fronts. Military critics, therefore, exercised all their ingenuity in the attempt to work out, by the light of pure reason, a forecast of the Italian plan of campaign.

First, they satisfied themselves that the attack was to be through the Tyrol, and the bustling activity of the operations against Roveret and Trent lent color to their argument. Then they found that important developments had been going on in the Carnic Alps, and they surmised that the Italians would try to break through the roads of Tarvis, the Napoleonic route, for the invasion of Austria. They quite overlooked the third front, for they had early dismissed the idea of the Italians attempting to break through the supposedly impregnable barrier of mountains along the Isonzo valley.

Then the critics and the world in general woke up to find that the Italians, after establishing a strong protective barrier on the Trentino and Cadore fronts, actually had attempted the seemingly impossible, the carrying of the Isonzo front by storm, and what is more, had succeeded in breaking the Austrian line of defence, had captured four of the important strongholds on that line, and had settled down to the siege of the pivotal point of the entire Austrian line of defence, the fortress of Gorizia. Spasmodic activity probably will be reported on the other fronts from time to time, but a vital objective has been reached.

Gorizia is another Port Arthur and many features of the Japanese method of investment are being adopted for its capture. It will involve a great sacrifice of men and material, but from a military point of view, the end, if achieved, will justify the sacrifice. The fall of Port Arthur was the deciding factor in the war of a decade ago in favor of the Japanese, and so will it be with Gorizia in this war, in the opinion of the Italian military experts.

The semi-official statement, intended to forestall and obviate popular impatience and alarm over the new phase on which the campaign is about to enter, follows:

"As there are probably many who, being at a distance, are not accurately informed regarding the development of our operations, it may be well to make certain fundamental points clear:

"Above all it must be pointed out that the Austrian frontier is provided with an uninterrupted series of permanent fortifications, all of modern character, and that at various points they spread out into veritable entrenched camps. These camps, in the months preceding the start of the war, were united by field fortifications consisting of armored concrete trenches, wire entanglements, ditches, etc., and while these are effective everywhere, as seen in France and Poland, they are far more so here, where they are supported by formidable natural positions.

"The first phase of our operations has been to break this continuous bulwark in front of us. For this purpose has served first of all our own line of fortifications, which, being constructed later than the Austrian line, is superior to the latter and dominates it.

"In the second place there has been the action of our mountain troops combined with that of our mobile artillery of medium and large calibre. When the history of this war is written it will be seen what miraeles have been performed and what difficulties overcome in transporting this artillery to within the range of the enemy's line of defence.

"The action necessarily cannot be rapid, but it will go on from day to day with increasing volume, and the enemy's line of fortification, whether permanent or improvised, is destined surely to be broken down."

The Giornale d'Italia, of Rome, with the same purpose, publishes some interesting details of the character of the operations in the period now opening.

The difficulties of warfare along the armored line of the Isonzo are enormous, it says; for it substantially is siege work against a mountain wall which nature and man have rendered formidable beyond any artificial fortress. In no other theatre of the European conflict have such obstacles been met. Neither Antwerp nor the French fortresses, neither the Vosges Mountains nor the Carpathians offer such strategic situations for resistance or so favor the defence against the assault as does the buttressed line of the Isonzo.

"Two battles," the Giornale says, "have been developed on the Isonzo; one on the lower river, between Gorizia and the sea, and the other in the mountainous region between Gorizia and Caporetto. In the former, where the ground is not so difficult, the Italians advanced a mile or two a week, while in Flanders it has taken months to advance a few hundred yards. But the Italians have shown that theirs is a war of human energy more than of mechanical force, and this accounts for their surprising victories.

"The Austrians early retired behind their imposing line, convinced that it was unconquerable. Along the lower course of the river they were established on the left bank, while on its upper course they were entrenched on the right. We attacked the Austrian wall at several points. We smashed the links of a chain that seemed unbreakable. To-day, of the enemy's bases on the right bank there remain but two, Pedgora and Sabotino, part of the defences of Gorizia, and these are under siege, pounded by our artillery and gradually diminishing under our infantry attacks."

**LEAVE IT TO THE BUTCHER—**He knows the best cuts and you can rely on the tenderness, freshness and fine quality of

**ALL THE MEATS** you get from our Market.

How about having us send you a good leg of Spring lamb? Order here to-day.

**M. CONNOLLY,**  
176 Duckworth Street.

### Japan Leads as Fishing Nation.

Japan is said to be the leading fishing nation, not in the actual value of its fish products, for in that respect several other nations excel it, but in the number of persons who make their living by fishing, in the proportion of fishers to the rest of the population, in the relative importance of fisheries in the domestic economy, in the ingenuity and skill of the people in devising fishing apparatus, in preparing fish and in the zeal shown by the Government in promoting the interests of the fishing population.

The islands comprising Japan stretch diagonally from northeast to southwest, between two and three thousand miles, giving a great range of climate, and consequently of waters, from almost tropical to almost arctic. The islands are for the most part long and narrow, and at no part is the interior too far from the sea to allow of the easy transportation of fresh fish. Within a few miles of the coast in many places are deep parts of the sea in which breed inexhaustible supplies of deep sea fish, while the bank and top feeding sorts swarm about the shores in countless schools.

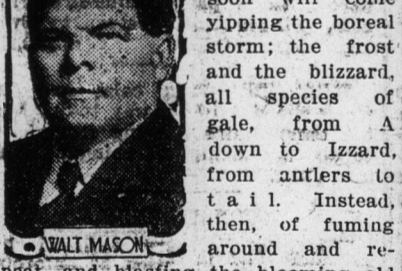
It is estimated that one person in 20 in the entire Empire is more or less of a fisherman and fish appear in some form on the table of every Japanese family daily, if not at every meal. The annual value of water products is in excess of \$30,000,000. Half a million boats are engaged in fishing, of which 18,000 are more than 20 feet. Almost a million men are professional fishermen, and 1,400,000 more give part of their time to fishing and the rest to farming or other pursuits. Only about 200,000 men are, it appears, so employed in the United States.

A thousand species of fish have already been identified in Japanese waters, and almost every one of them is edible. One of the commonest, most wholesome and most sought after is the shark, which the western people have never learned to eat, but which a fishery expert of this Government who has visited Japan pronounced excellent. Dogfish, the common member of the shark family along the North Atlantic Coast, would never be permitted to go uncaught in Japan. Even the octopus is a table delicacy there.

Much fish is eaten raw by the Japanese, a fact that is said to be much more easily understood by Americans after they have tried raw macaroni or fish dipped in the delicious sauce the Japanese employ in this relation.

The prominence of Japanese fisheries is due to the encouragement of the Government. Officials have been sent to the United States as well as to Europe to study the methods in vogue and there is at Tokyo an imperial fisheries institute, a school with which no other in the world can compare.—Washington Star.

### SOLENN THOUGHTS.



The summer is slipping, the season so warm, and soon will come Yipping the boreal storm; the frost and the blizzard, all species of gale, from a down to Izzard, from antlers to a i l. Instead, then, of fuming around and re-peat, and blasting the blooming old summertime heat, instead of denouncing the sun and its glare, and ranting and bouncing ten feet in the air, you ought to be grateful that August's on deck, for soon the storms hateful will land on your neck. I'd rather be frying than wading in sleet, with chilblains a-trying to ruin my feet. I'd rather be cooking than facing the snows, with icicles hooking their roots in my nose. I'd rather be baking right here in my den, than freezing and aching and thawing again. The summer is fading, alas, that it's so! And soon we'll be wading neck-deep in the snow, and then we'll be sighing, and saying, "How sweet it were to be frying in midsummer heat!"

### Fads and Fashions.

The high collar is very much here. Summer hats even are trimmed with fur.

Waifs makes the most satisfactory of summer dresses.

Girls' middy blouses have colored smocking on them.

White and net chiffon are good for the evening dress.

Cotton Jersey garments are increasing in numbers.

Fashions will favor furs, whether it be summer or not.

The charming mode of the transparent, thin fabric continues.

Stockings and shoes are exceedingly gay in coloring.

Smocks are strong rivals of the old-time middie blouse.

### At the NICKEL.

The Million Dollar Mystery will be shown twice at the matinee and three times at night.

### Home Defense Corps.

A meeting of the officers and ex-officers of the City Brigades was held at the C. L. B. Armory last night to discuss matters in connection with the formation and training of a corps for Home Defense. The meeting was largely attended and was presided over by Lt.-Col. R. G. Rendell, of the C. L. B., who stated that the principal object of the meeting was to ascertain how many men were available for assistance in the organization of such a force. He explained to the meeting that at the last meeting of the Patriotic Association a sub-committee was appointed to deal with the question of home defense, and that there recommendations which have been approved by the Reserve Force Committee are now in the hands of the Executive to be confirmed. It has been suggested that a force of about 250 be established and the men trained in manual, platoon, and marching exercises, particular attention to be paid to the training of marksmen. The members of the Rifle Club have already offered to attend to the musketry instruction. While the formation of this corps is principally for the protection of St. John's, members might enlist for service in the outports or on Labrador, but this would be optional. The drill would be held at night and would occupy only very little of the time of those who might join. There would be no pay but the men would be ready at any moment if an emergency arose. The age limit suggested is from 20 to 60 and the medical examination would not be as strict as for foreign service. Some kit would be necessary but that matter will be decided upon later. The time of service would likely be for the continuation of the war, the men of course being given leave by the commanding officer on sufficient reason. The body would meet at stated times for manoeuvres but would be entirely distinct from the Regiment, the only oath imposed being that a member will conform to the ordinary rules and be ready in case of an emergency. All the officers present at last night's meeting offered to act as instructors for the new corps, and their duties as to the rules governing enlistment, etc., will be published within a few days.

### Here and There.

**COAL CARGO.**—The S. S. Easington is now discharging coal for the Reid Mfd. Co.

**LEAVES LIVERPOOL.**—The Farness liner Tobasco is scheduled to leave Liverpool for here on Tuesday next.

**YESTERDAY'S EXCURSION.**—Yesterday afternoon an excursion train to points as far as Kelligrews took out 625 passengers, the record number for the season. At night the return train was made up of fourteen cars.

### T. J. EDENS,

By S.S. "Florizel,"

August 12th, 1915.

N. Y. Turkeys.  
N. Y. Chickens.  
N. Y. Corned Beef.  
50 lbs. New Potatoes.  
10 lbs. New Cabbage.  
5 crates Fresh Tomatoes.  
Cucumbers.  
Cauliflowers.  
20 bunches Bananas.  
25 cases California Oranges.  
California Lemons.  
Cantaloupes.  
Table Plums.  
Table Apples.  
Grape Fruit.  
Pears.

**PURITY BUTTER,**  
2 lb. prints,  
Fresh Every Week.  
Local Cabbage, Turnips, Beets, Lettuce.

Fresh Country Eggs,  
Irish Bacon & Hams,  
Fidelly Bacon and Hams,  
Clarke's Peanut Butter.  
Dutch Butter, 1 lb. prints, 25c.  
Best Family Flour, 60c. stone.  
Choice Hocks, 10c. lb.  
Apples, 1 gall. tin, 32c. each.

1/2 ton Brown & Pelson's Corn Flour.

Buildog and Danna-yalla Tea at the old price, 40c. and 50c. lb. NO ADVANCE.

**T. J. EDENS,**  
Duckworth St. and Military Road.

NOTE.—The First Performance on Wednesday Night Will Commence at 7 p. m., SHARP.

### "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."

Episode 12. "THE ELUSIVE TREASURE BOX."

"THE NEWS PICTORIAL."  
A very interesting number, with several views from the Russian front.

"A FLYER IN SPRING WATER."  
Fay Tincher and Bill, the office boy.

"THE NOISE OF BOMBS."  
A Keystone and a real comedy.

**Baritone Solo, "For All Eternity,"**  
Forbes Law Duguid.

# LADIES' ALL WOOL GOLF JERSEYS,

In Tan and Cardinal,

## \$2.30 each.

See Our Window.

# S. MILLEY.

## BIG REMOVAL SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS

We offer the ENTIRE STOCK of clean and up-to-date Goods at big reductions.

The following Lots will be sold at specially **Low Prices:**

**Ladies' and Children's White and Colored Washing Dresses,**

**Ladies' Colored one-piece Robes,**

**Ladies' and Children's Hats. All New Styles,**

**Corsets, Blouses and all Summer Goods.**

**SALE BEGINS MONDAY MORNING.**  
NO GOODS ON APPRO.

# BISHOP SONS & Co., Ltd.

## Reasons SHARP

**MEN'S SOCKS.**  
In plain Black Cashmere, finely woven for present wear, double heels, seamless finish. Reg. 40c. Friday, Saturday and Monday ... 35c.

**RELIABLE BOOT POLISH.**  
Daddy's Combination Polish in Black and Tan. This makes both clean and polished, and gives a lasting shine. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday ... 22c.

**HAIR BRUSHES.**  
A brand new lot in stout styles, the extra thick setting and a white enamel back and handle. Friday, Saturday and Monday ... 35c.

**CLOTHES BRUSHES.**  
A serviceable Brush for hat wear; extra thick black bristles with light oak back. Reg. 17c. Friday, Saturday and Monday ... 14c.

**MEN'S "PARIS" GARTERS.**  
Always snug-fitting, always secure. They come in Navy, Sky, Tan, Grey, Brown, Black and White Silk, Elastics; nickel fittings. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday per Reg. pair ... 25c.

**SPLASHERS.**  
A lot of Oil Cloth Splashes, size 18 x 36; plenty of patterns; finished with scalloped edge. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday ... 11c.

**ROLER TOWELS.**  
Made of unbleached Turkish Toweling, each 2 1/2 yards long, finished ready for hanging up, 15 inches wide. Reg. 35c. Friday, Saturday and Monday ... 26c.

**Just Arrive NEW DRESS PATTERNS**

Only 4 pieces of this line, Blue, Golden Brown and Black, bit too early to pick up your Best values come earliest, see about it now! Reg. value. Friday, Sat. & Monday.

**SAVING**

**Oil Hats.**  
Glazed finish, in the fashionable shape, sizes for children. Reg. 75c. Friday and Monday ...

**Ladies' Wa**

The "Goodyear" make only, and guaranteed we seem. We were particularly striking a Job Line and much underpriced. Friday and Monday ...

**Bedroom**

<b>Bed Sheets.</b>	<b>White</b>
25 pairs of fine American Sheets, pure white, size 2 x 3 1/2 yards, finished with deep hem, plain not twilled. Reg. \$2.00 pair.	28 ...
Friday, Saturday & Monday	Saturday & Monday