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ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

To-day on the Threshold of His Eightieth Year Count Zeppelin Finds Himself to Be the Most Popular Man in Germany.

Story of His Zeppelin Scheme and How He Managed to Win in Spite of the Many Obstacles That Faced Him--Was in the American Civil War He Made His First Air Flight.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin will enter upon his eightieth year to-morrow and the occasion is to be observed with celebrations in all parts of Germany, according to despatches from Berlin. Count von Zeppelin himself will have little or no part in the celebration of his birthday anniversary. Since the beginning of the war he has seldom left the Zeppelin works at Lake Constance, where he has worked almost day and night planning and superintending the building of the huge dirigible balloons which the Germans have employed in their raids on England. How many of these airships have been constructed since the beginning of the war will probably never be known to the public until after the great conflict is ended. It is known, however, that the fleet has steadily increased in numbers, despite the fact that many have met with destruction in the raids on the British Isles. There is also evidence to show that the Zeppelins have increased in size and efficiency during the past six months. According to recent reports from Berlin the aircraft now building will be fifty per cent larger than the Zeppelins now in commission. They will possess a proportionate increase in lifting power and consequently will be capable of carrying a much larger quantity of explosive than the existing craft of the same type. And what is of even more importance, the new Zeppelins will be able to drop their bombs from a much greater height than heretofore, which is expected to render them practically immune from land or water gunfire.

To few of the world's great inventors has fame come so tardily and reluctantly as it has to the man who brought to perfection the dirigible airship, and who is now characterized by his Emperor as the greatest German of the century. Few inventors have encountered such relentless obstacles, and overcome them by so indomitable a spirit. At the age of 75 years he and his invention were the subjects of public ridicule. To-day, on the threshold of his eightieth year, he is in England was on the other side. At the beginning of the present war the English were inclined to laugh at the idea of a Zeppelin raid.

While the German scientific organs proclaimed each new Zeppelin a triumph, the weight of expert opinion in England was on the other side. At the beginning of the present war the English were inclined to laugh at the idea of a Zeppelin raid.

Vivid Story of British Victorious Campaign in German East Africa

The Richest and Most Desirable District is Already Captured by General Smuts' Army.

LONDON, July 8.—(Correspondence)—"Probably the richest and most desirable district of German East Africa," is the description given by General Smuts to the region which he and his gallant men are rapidly adding to Great Britain's Colonial Empire. In a long despatch as Commander-in-Chief of the East African force, General Smuts reviews in a graphic manner the progress of his victorious campaign. It has been a campaign of exceptional difficulties, splendidly organized and completed "shortage of transport" (says the despatch) "necessitated the force moving on light scale, and the majority of the troops had no more than a waterproof sheet and a blanket for three weeks on end. Rations at times unavoidably ran short. Long marches in the hot sun and occasional drenching rains were calculated to try the most hardened campaigner. Yet all these hardships were endured with unflinching cheerfulness, and a chance of dealing a blow at the enemy seemed to be the only recompense required." In January arrangements were made for the concentration of a large force at and near Mbuyuni. The greatest difficulty was lack of water. A 2 1/2-inch pipe laid from Bura yielded only 40,000 gallons a day, and over 100,000 gallons were needed. The balance had to be made good by railway and storage tanks. The whole watering arrangements were so carefully worked out that not a single hitch occurred in spite of the fact that an enemy raiding party damaged the Bura head works. After a successful engagement near Taveta the next few days were spent in improving the road from Taveta to Moschi, reorganizing transport, bringing up supplies, etc., and in reconnoitering towards Kabe and the Ruwu River. The whole country bordering that river on the north is dense tropical forest, and the enemy took advantage of this to display some boldness in firing into our camps by night.

"The forces of General Van Deventer and General Sheppard continued to advance on Kabe, and by 12.30 p.m. on March 21 the enemy had been driven back on to his main position on the south edge of a clearing in the dense bush with his east and west flanks protected respectively by the Soko Nassai and the Defu rivers, both of which were considerable obstacles to the movement of infantry. General Sheppard's intention was to attack the enemy frontally and, with or without the aid of the 3rd South African Brigade, to envelop his right (eastern) flank. Unfortunately, the advance of the 3rd Brigade from uphobrien Hill was so impeded by the dense bush that it was unable to exercise any influence on the fight, and without its aid the task proved to be beyond the powers of the force at General Sheppard's disposal. His infantry tried to cross the clearing, which varied in width from 500 to 1,200 yards, but the enemy's dispositions were so skilfully made that these attempts were met and repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire, both from front and flank. Two double companies of the 129th Baluchis crossed the Soko Nassai, and fought, but here, too, they were held up. Our guns were well handled, the

27th Mountain Battery being in action in the actual firing line, but definite targets were difficult to obtain owing to the density of the bush. The whole force, in fact, was ably handled by General Sheppard, and the men fought like heroes; but they were unable to turn the enemy from his strong position. General Sheppard did not know that Van Deventer was already at Kabe Station, some miles in advance of his right flank and no contact could be established through the intervening thick bush. He accordingly gave orders to dig in on the ground won, with a view to renewing the attack on the 22nd. At dawn on the 22nd

Patrols Found the Enemy Gone
He had waited only for the cover of night to retire across the Ruwu River and proceed down the main road towards Lembeni, abandoning his stationary 4.1-inch gun, which had been blown up. The result of these operations from March 18 to 21 was to drive the enemy out of the country north of and along the Ruwu River. Arusha had meanwhile been occupied by our mounted scouts who drove off an enemy company in a southerly direction, and thus the conquest of the Kilima-Njaro-Meru area, probably the richest and most desirable district of German East Africa, was satisfactorily completed. I accordingly established my headquarters at Moschi, placed a chain of outposts along the line of the Ruwu, and set to work to reorganize my force for the next move, meanwhile concentrating the troops as far as possible in healthy localities to give the men a rest after the hardships they had endured."

A Well Merited Tribute.
General Smuts pays the following, among other tributes, to members of his force:—
Brigadier-General J. L. Van Deventer, commanding 1st S. A. Mounted Brigade, commanded throughout an independent column, and executed the turning movements to which the rapidity of our success was undoubtedly due. He displayed soldierly qualities of a high order in controlling the mounted troops in their long night marches and manoeuvres through unknown and extremely difficult country.

The Supply and Transport Services worked with great zeal and efficiency. Such roads as exist are merely clearings through bush and swamp, and these become well-nigh impassable for heavy lorries. The existing track constantly had to be improved, and deviations cut, causing endless delays. Transport drivers were frequently at work continuously night and day.

"The rapidity of the advance, and the distance to which it was carried, must almost inevitably have caused a breakdown in the transport but for the unremitting exertions of the railway engineers, who carried forward the railway from the Njora drift, east of Salaita, to Taveta and the Latema nek, at an average rate of a mile a day, including surveying, heavy bush-cutting, and the bridging of the Lumi River. This fine performance is largely due to the ripe experience and organizing power of Colonel Sir W. Johns."

New Submarine Campaign Proposed

German Writer Suggests U. S. be Asked Certain Questions

COPENHAGEN, July 8.—Via London.—Referring to the announced abandonment by Great Britain of the Declaration of London, Captain I. Persius, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, declares in that newspaper that the German government purposes again to begin "a new and unrestricted submarine war," in order to force Great Britain to follow the rules of international law. Captain Persius states that Germany has now such large number of submarines that they will be able to harm British trade considerably and prevent munitions reaching France. He proposes that Germany should ask the American government certain questions as to the attitude it intends to adopt.

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FATHER O'LEARY HAD CLOSE CALL

Zeppelin Bombs Wrecked Room in Hospital Just as he Left it KILLED FIVE LITTLE GIRLS

MONTREAL, July 6.—Father O'Leary who served through the South African war as chaplain to the Canadian forces, and who went to the front as chaplain with the first contingent in the present war, had a narrow escape from death in a Zeppelin raid on a hospital at Ramsgate, England, last April, according to Pte. O. Gariepy, who returned to Montreal with a party of wounded soldiers last night and who was in the hospital at the time of the raid. It was on a Sunday afternoon, and Father O'Leary, who had been administering to the wounded and convalescing soldiers, had retired to his room to write some letters. When the letters had been written, he left for another part of the building to have them posted. Barely had he left his room than a shower of bombs were dropped on it from German Zeppelins overhead. The room and those adjoining were completely demolished, and had Father O'Leary been in at the time, he must have met instant death.

Despite their dastardly attack on the hospital, no casualties resulted, but the Huns were not content with raining bombs on the hospital. They dropped missiles on the residential part of the city, and killed five little girls, who were on their way to Sunday school.

Pte. Gariepy went to the front with the 22nd Battalion, French-Canadians, at the opening of the war. For several months after their arrival at the front, there was not much activity in their sector on the part of the enemy. He has lost the use of his right arm through the explosion of a bomb dropped from a German aeroplane. He was in command of the stretcher-bearers, and when a bomb exploded beside him a piece entering his right arm. It was fifty-seven hours before the piece could be extracted, and he now carries it in his pocket as a treasured souvenir. He speaks in the highest terms of the treatment accorded him everywhere, particularly in the British hospitals, where he had to spend several months.

Lost Speech Restored

Sergt. H. Swartz of the Canadian Field Artillery, was also in the party that arrived last night. He had been wounded by shrapnel in the head and in the back, and lost the power of speech. He was taken to England and treated in various hospitals, and at the end of two months was able to speak quite well again, although it will probably be some time before his vocal organs are normal. He states that the work of the hospitals at the front and in England, in treating the wounded soldiers, is simply marvellous, and that they accomplish the seemingly impossible.

Sergt. Swartz tells of the capture of the Canadian guns by the Germans at Givenchy last fall, and of the subsequent charge that retook them. One gun from each battery in his brigade was ordered to the front line. After a terrific bombardment by the Huns, in which several of the Canadians were killed and many more wounded, the Germans charged and captured the guns. The Canadian infantry counter-charged and won back the guns, which continued their good work, and the Canadians held their position, despite all efforts to drive them out.

Last night's party included in all 140 wounded men, but only nine were Montrealers, the others being from Kingston, Hamilton, Ottawa, Calgary, and western points. They arrived at Quebec on the Grampan last Saturday and Sergt Swartz states that he was surprised to know on landing that he was supposed to be dead or drowned. He says that it had been reported in some Quebec papers that the ship had been torpedoed near the English coast, and that the party of wounded soldiers had been lost. Sgt. Swartz, said however, that he was very much alive, and mighty glad to be back among his friends in Montreal. He considered the story a good joke and said that it was his intention to preserve the clipping.

Getting Even

O'Brien—So the landlord lowered the rent for ye? He'll save money at that.
Casey—How so?
O'Brien—Sure it's less he'll be losin' when ye don't pay it.

Attractions All Gone

He—You used to say there was something about me you liked.
She—Yes, but you've spent it all now.



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