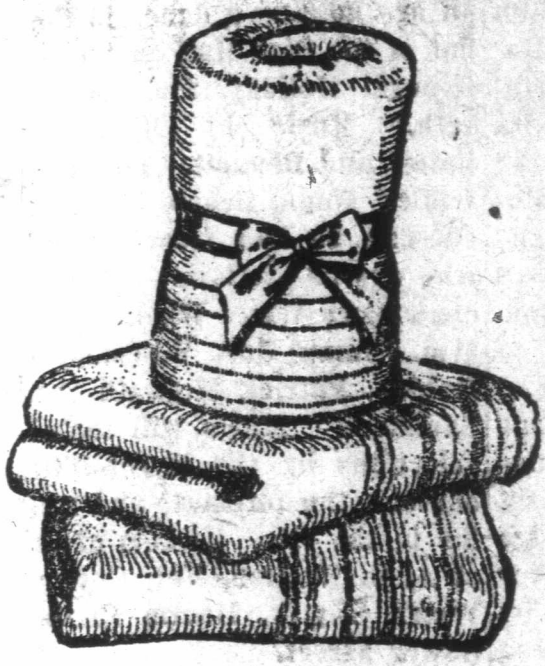


Blankets



Something You Should Know:

RIVERSIDE BLANKETS

Are made in the same factory as the famous Riverside Yarns used so extensively in knitting socks for Soldiers.

The Riverside Woolen Mills, Limited,
Riverside, near Mackinson's Crossing.

OUR FISHERIES AND ITS MARKETS

(Continued from page 2)
plots. The herring market, however, is dull. We understand that some 16,000 barrels are still held in cold storage in New York.

Industrial.
The plan of the Newfoundland-American Packing Company at Bay Bulls is fast getting into shape, and already the Company are preparing for work. The prospects for this year, however, are not particularly encouraging as far as codfish program is concerned. But the other phases of the business will likely get a good start. This organization is financed by American capitalists of New York and Boston. It will afford employment to fully a hundred people.

The biggest enterprise ever projected in the Colony has been launched by the President of the Fishermen's Protective Union—Mr. Coaker at Catalina—some fifty miles north of St. John's. Mr. Coaker is President of several subsidiaries to the F. P. U., viz.—the Union Trading Company (capital \$250,000), the Union Export Company (capital \$500,000), and the Union Publishing Company which publishes the Mail and Advocate (daily) and the Fishermen's Advocate (weekly) which have the largest circulation of any papers in the colony. He is also President of the Union Electric Power Company and the Union Shipbuilding company both of which enjoy extensive franchises from the Newfoundland Legislature.

Work has already begun at Catalina by the Construction Company, and a breastwork constructed along the waterfront of the Union property (some eighty acres in extent). Along this breastwork is being constructed a salt store with a capacity of 8,000 tons of salt. South of this store is being erected a large three-story building 125 x 100 feet, of which the lowest flat will be in the provision department; the second will be the fish store and fish-drying section—the top flat will be the boneless fish factory, while the roof which congregates large quantities of salt in nets with a flat hill in the rear will have a large area which will be used for fish drying.

Electric Elevators will be installed for handling fish (the power being supplied by the Union's own plant mostly small, but it will cure. The which will also light the town). A large pier will be constructed on which will be located sheds for the housing of salt bulk fish to be used in the manufacture of boneless

shredded products. Nearby will be the Export Department, store 60 x 100 feet, containing five distinct departments. Adjoining it will be a Bakery which will provide biscuit used by our fishermen; it will also cater to the trade in other lines. The marine features of the enterprise will be a large railway dry dock (capable of taking up the largest sailing ships in the trade) and an extensive Shipbuilding Plant in connection with which will be a Saw Mill and Factory where the timbers, plank, and other essentials of the industry will be prepared.

The Export Company will handle all sorts of fish products, codfish, herring, salmon, lobsters, turbot, plaice, caplin, fish oils (common and medicinal). There will be an absolute elimination of waste. A Fertilizer installation will take care of the offal; while from the fish skins and heads, commercial glues will be manufactured. This is the largest and most comprehensive fishery project ever launched in this country; and we doubt that any such an assemblage of utilities exists in any other British Colony.

If energy, industry, grit and ability are a guarantee of success, the Catalina project must succeed. Mr. Coaker is a graduate of the University of Hard Work; and the manifold positions he now occupies is the best proof of his industry and energy. He began his career as a fish handler on the city wharves when he was but eleven years old; and he has ever since been identified with the cause of the toiler. The development of the enterprise launched at Catalina will be watched with great interest.

The Markets
Very little new fish is coming in, except from nearby outports. The weather up to last week was favorable for fish making; but output dealers are not sending much fish city wards. In fact there is not a very large quantity to come in. American buyers are gathering up large quantities of salt bulk along the South coast; and in Conception Bay, Placentia Bay, Bonavista Bay, and along the western shore, shipments are being made direct to market. The fish coming in is mostly small, but it will cure. The best price offered, as far as we can learn, is \$6.50.

The Mail and Advocate says to-day: "It now appears certain that the catch of 1916 will be far below that of last

625 Cases

New Crop Tomatoes

Due to arrive 1st half September.

Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.

Onlooker Shows Up Mail and Telegraph System at Belleoram

(To the Editor)
Dear Sir—We have, we hope, passed what is considered the most critical period in summer in the matter of earnings for the year, namely—the foggy spell, or what is known as "dog days." The bankers have done fairly well with the fisheries and it has been exceptionally good in some parts on the shore, but as everyone knows, when wet weather prevails the bad cure more than offsets the increase in catch. Fortunately it is not as bad as it might be, owing to the coolness of the weather.

The people in general are beginning to understand our position with regards to the great struggle going on far over the seas. They realize that their liberty is in danger and are making efforts in nearly every settlement to help the situation as far as their earnings will allow. It has been very difficult to convince the majority of our danger, or of the part we were expected to take in this war. This is not to be wondered at when we consider the very meagre knowledge that obtained and the fact that we were always taught that our own flag and nation was invincible no matter what happened the world besides. They could not be expected to know that were our own existence not at stake we were in honor bound to take up arms in defence of weaker nations who were being butchered and bullied into submission by an unscrupulous and powerful neighbour whose sole ambition is to become a world power through terrorism and scientific barbarism.

Recruiting has not been very active, particularly here, not from any desire to shirk, but due mainly to the fact of our young men being busily engaged in the fisheries nearly all the year around and not having the time nor the information to enable them to

see the matter in its right light. We are sometimes two and three days without the satisfaction of getting the bit of public news that should be our due. We are being treated with contempt and as negligible quantity in affairs in general. Whose fault this is I am unable to say, but I believe the Superintendent knows something about this unfortunate condition.

We are an easy, patient and peace-loving people, but even we have our limits, and if the present state of affairs continue the authorities must not be offended if we speak strongly for our rights and say some very unpleasant truths concerning the two most important branches of the public service, the telegraph and mail. Why, it is painful to talk to the people in this District who are depending on the Bay service for their mail and freight. Their loss through the mails and freight being hung up cannot be estimated, and if the powers that had a grain of sympathy or unselfishness in their nature they would not allow such a thing to happen. The injury to the District in secretly removing the Hump without placing a substitute was had enough, but to ignore us so completely (if reports be true) as to order her on a business foreign to our interest or the country in general, was certainly the climax and has created a more bitter feeling than existed before against the present rule. This must not be taken as a complaint. We are too independent and too proud to complain. It is only intended to show the people elsewhere how we are being treated, and in what contempt we hold those responsible; also that we are not quite as ignorant as they imagine and if we never get another "Hump" we will live just as well.

ONLOOKER.
Belleoram, Aug. 29, 1916.

Urges People of Greece To Talk Plainly to Constantine

Ex-Premier Venizelos Makes Stirring Speech—Addressed Fifty Thousand Persons—Great Unrest Over Bulgar Occupation of Doxato, Scene of Balkan War Atrocities

ATHENS, August 27—Via London, August 28—Fifty thousand Greeks joined in a demonstration before the residence of Venizelos, the former premier, to-day, and cheered him with boundless enthusiasm when he urged them to send a committee to King Constantine to urge him to support the present Government and prepare the army for "a possible rupture of existing conditions"

Addressing the multitude Venizelos said:—
"Last week I summoned you to a demonstration to show you what to do. Now I expect you to send a committee before the King and to say to him,—

"Your Majesty, you were the victim of persons who persuaded you there would be a German victory and you thought you could violate the constitution. The people do not approve of these facts. The reservists telegraph you that they are ready to follow you because they think you always will remain neutral."

Must Favor Entente
"Elections are necessary" but you must not use your influence politically because the results would be destructive. The present Government, is absolutely necessary. The Premier

(Alexander Zaimis) is an excellent man. You should give the Government full political authority. You must now show the Entente powers most benevolent neutrality and exercise the army in preparing for a possible rupture of existing conditions. The Liberal party is confident as regards your position."

In concluding Venizelos declared:—"I think our desire will be favorably accepted; otherwise I will do my best."

Love may be blind, but it can usually locate the coin.



OUR QUESTION IS,

What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?

IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but... HAVE US INSURE YOU in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

Private Hann is Badly Wounded In the Big Drive

Wandsworth Hospital, July 12, 1916.

Dear Aunt Emma:
I know you are anxious to hear the latest news concerning me. I'm progressing fine. The bullets didn't break any bones, simply went through me like I was a piece of paper. Those machine guns fire from six to seven hundred shots a minute. We were charging on their trenches in broad daylight, it was fun for them to pepper us off. Our artillery was firing on the German lines six days before the battle came off, so we thought we had their trenches and machine guns blown to pieces. The British used to send over 10 shells to their one, because the British was preparing for this charge the last twelve months. A machine gun is very light, one can carry it on their back, yet its a deadly weapon. I was almost up to the German barbe wire before I got shot. Some of the boys had to retire back to our own lines through all those bullets. Besides the machine guns each German was using his own rifle, some of them firing explosive bullets.

We had a lot of casualties, there must have been five hundred killed and wounded. Each battalion in our division lost pretty near alike. I don't know how many were killed, no doubt you know by this time. I got wounded about nine in the morning in 'No Man's Land,' that is between our firing line and the Germans. I couldn't dare to move for a long time. At last I ventured it and crawled back with a bullet in my left arm and right shoulder. When I was nearly up to my own trench I came across a big shell hole. Six of the fellows were there badly wounded so I got down among them, with the intention of staying a few minutes—one was a sergeant, he wasn't very badly wounded. He told me if I got out again it would draw shell-fire. I said it was dangerous to stay there because a shell was likely to come and kill the lot of us, but he wouldn't listen. He dressed my wounds for me; he was just finished when a shell burst very near us and a shrapnel bullet struck me just under my right eye and came out below my ear; it didn't effect my sight any. Ten minutes after another piece struck me on my right shoulder blade. I got weak then and had to lie down. Shells were bursting over us the whole day and night; shrapnel shells would burst about ten yards up in the air and high explosive shells around us everywhere, but didn't burst in the hole where we were too. We could hear them coming, so I expected one to come into the hole each minute during the day. All the rest crawled back to our own trench except me and another fellow, he had his leg broken and I was too weak to stand, just after I fell to sleep. Sunday morning just as daylight was in the

Lewisporte Road Board

(To the Editor)

Dear Mr. Editor,—Just a word to say that the time has fully come for this place to awake to its public interest or be farther behind than we really are now, and God knows we are far enough now, and one has only to walk around to see it. I will just mention one thing out of many. The way public money is spent on the roads. Just let some man of ordinary common sense walk along the road when they are working, what will you see? You will see men with a shovel that is not fit to use anywhere but in a garden and an old pick that would measure an inch in diameter, that has never seen a force since they were made. Can men do work with such tools? Does the present Road Board think that all the people are fools or blind. They certainly must be asleep or gone on a cruise like their master. Wake up Mr. Chairman and take your tools to some forge and let the blacksmith sharpen them and ask him to give you a dip in the fire and a few blows on the anvil and bring you to life, or the public will have to do it. Anyone will say if they think that you are not spending the people's money in the best possible way and its time we get a change.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space, Yours, etc.,
OBSERVER.
Lewisporte, Sept. 5, 1916.

sky I awoke and I had strength enough to get back to our own trench. One of our fellows saw me coming and told me where to find the opening in our wire. I went to the dressing dugout and got my wounds dressed, then I was taken out on a stretcher. Thursday I was in this Hospital. I was well looked after in France. Sometimes I would be in a hospital for a few hours and off again. The Saturday I was wounded was the longest day I ever spent in my life. We didn't take any trenches from the Germans in that section that day but after the British took the trenches from them, three or four lines of trenches. That's about an advance of six miles. We were fighting in some part of the Somme.

Sir Edward and Lady Morris have been in all the Hospital wards visiting us. Give my best love to all. Your loving nephew,

BERT.
The above writer is a son of Mr. Charles Hann, of Wesleyville, and was wounded in the big drive.

Employer—Have you any references?
Maid—Yes, mum; lots of them.

Employer—Then why did you not bring some of them with you?
Maid—Well, mum, to tell the truth they're just like photographs; none of them does me justice.

Brother's Part.

Miss Ross was a settlement worker, and one day she called to the home of the Thompsons. She found no one at home but a girl of about 12 and a smaller brother. After talking with the little mother a few minutes she said:

"And does your little brother help you at all? What does he do all day? The little girl gave her younger brother a proud glance and said 'Sty kid, smoke a cigarette for the lady an' swallow de stubb!'"

SLATTERY'S

Wholesale Dry Goods House.

TO THE WHOLESALE BUYER---

In stock and ready for your inspection, at the Lowest Possible Prices:

POUND GOODS		YARD GOODS	
Percalé	Cheviots	Dress Goods	Art Muslin
Lawn	Sateen	Curtain Strim	Bed Tick
Cotton Tweed	Linolette	Curtain Net	Percalé
Fleece Calico	Quilt Pieces	Curtain Muslin	Mottled Flannel
Misprints	Mottled Flannel	Shirting	Towelling
Denim	Cretannes	Blay Calico	Gatta
Shirting	Art Tick	Dress Gingham	Cotton Tweed
Striped Flannelette	Muslin	Apron Gingham	Lawn
White Flannelette	Towelling		
	Blay Calico		

Also the following, many of which are Jobs:--

Men's Underwear	Boys' Hose	Girls' Coats	Ladies' Coats
" Braes	" Overcoats	" Sleeping Suits	" Neckwear
" Sweaters	" Suits	" Ganthers	" Blouses
" Hndkrchfs.	" Pants	" Wool Mittens	" Nightdresses
" Ties	" Rompers	Ladies' Underwear	" Underskirts
Boys' Underwear	" Rain Coats	" Corsets	" Sweater Coats
" Braes	Girls' Underwear	" Corset Covers	" Aprons
" Sweaters	" Dresses	" House Dresses	
Hair Pins	Crochet Cotton	Toys	Dress Fastners
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Fine Tooth Combs	Hat Pins	Playing Cards	Neck Beads, assorted
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