

# 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.

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

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## SAVING IN WAR A NATIONAL DUTY

Some Thoughtful Considerations Presented by British Parliamentary Committee.

The following article (from a series of three) is issued by the British Parliamentary War Savings Committee. It is based on a booklet to be issued shortly by the British War Savings Committee which has been compiled with the assistance of experts in the various branches of the subject. While it is obviously impossible to cover the whole field, the examples given are meant to illustrate in general terms the possibilities of economy by all classes—rich and poor alike. During the past year many of our countrymen have come forward to risk their lives in their country's cause. Many more, who are debarré by age or sex from making this great sacrifice, have asked how they can help. All of us, young and old, rich and poor, can help the country now by saving. Saving means spending less than we get. Whatever we save is something kept back from being used on our present needs and held up to be used some other time, or to be added to our store of capital.

At first sight this act of saving looks rather selfish and mean and some thoughtless people despise those who are thrifty and prefer free handed folk who throw their money about. Those who are well-off, especially, are generally convinced that to spend all their money is good for trade and gives employment, and by this belief they justify all kinds of self-indulgence. But this is generally wrong at any time, and most of all at present time. Those who save wisely now benefit themselves, but they also benefit everybody else. Because if no one saved and laid out their savings carefully, there could be no more industry.

It is true that spending on luxury gives employment, but it does not give as much or as good employment as money that is put into industries which turn out things that are really necessary. If a man who already has a house builds himself another he gives employment, but if he puts the money into building a cloth factory, he would give just as much employment in building the factory, he would give more and continuous employment in working the factory, and he would help to make clothes cheaper. If he lent the money to someone to build a factory, the effect would be the same.

**A National Duty.**  
Now, saving is not only a good thing but a national duty on the part of all who have any surplus to spare over what is necessary to their health of mind and body. Saving is a national duty now, because if we spend our money we cannot lend it to the Government, which wants it for the costliest war that ever was waged; and because if we spend our money we make people work for us, and if they work for us they cannot work for the war, and for making goods to send to and sell in foreign countries.

The more goods we can sell in foreign countries the more money we get to buy in those countries food and goods for ourselves and for our armies. The Government needs during the war over 1,000 millions a year, and gets a revenue, with the taxes now running, of less than 270 millions; thus it has to get over 730 millions by borrowing. If we do not save this amount we cannot lend it; for we cannot make money out of nothing. If we cannot lend it, the Government, which must have the money, will have to take it from us by taxing, or a forced loan, and then we shall be forced to save. Is it not better to do it voluntarily? It is true that the Government can get part of what it wants by borrowing abroad. But it cannot do much in that way, for America is the only country that has any large amount to lend; and every pound that we borrow abroad means that we are henceforward poorer, because we have interest to pay on a foreign debt.

In this matter of spending and borrowing a nation is just like a man. Our nation (not the Government) has a total income of about 2,300 million pounds a year. That is what we make year by year and get from our investments in other countries. Usually it saves about 300 millions and spends 2,000 millions extra. Let us see what would happen to it if we leave out the millions, and suppose that it is not a nation but a man. Mr. John Bull, who usually gets an income of £2,300 a year and saves about £300; and suddenly finds himself obliged to spend £1,000 a year on a lawsuit with his aggressive neighbor, Herr Schmidt, of Berlin. How can he find the money? He can do it in four ways: (1) He can sell his investments; (2) he can borrow from other people; (3) he can draw on money he may have lying idle; (4) he can save out of the £2,000 a year

that he usually spends. **The Economic Doctrine.**  
If he uses any of the first three ways of raising the money he will come out of his lawsuit much poorer than he went in. If he sells his investments he is so much the poorer for the future, for he will no longer get interest on them. If he borrows from other people he will again be poorer, because he will have to pay interest and pay back his debt. If he draws on idle money his cash is gone and he cannot meet his debts. The only way for him to find the money without leaving himself poorer is to spend less on things that he used to enjoy, to eat and drink less expensively, make less, to keep fewer servants, buy fewer new clothes, travel less, and go to fewer theatres and race meetings; and to grow and make at home more of the things that he has formerly bought by turning his gamekeeper and groom and his gardener, who used to grow pretty flowers for him, on to the task of growing vegetables, and by using his maid-servants for work in the dairy, and for making and washing clothes for the household. If he does all this he pays for the lawsuit out of his own pocket, and can go on with it for years, if necessary, and then, when it is over, he can, if he lives, go back to his old way of life.

It is the same with a nation. We can sell investments and borrow abroad to a certain extent, but not much, for there are not many other people who can buy our stocks and shares, or lend us money; and if we do so we are poorer for the future, for we shall receive less interest and have to pay interest on what we have borrowed. We also can draw on our stock of money in hand, but that means sending our gold abroad, and if we do that our great world-wide banking business will be in danger, because a certain store of gold is necessary as its foundation. The right thing for us to do is to spend less ourselves, because if we do that we either use less goods that come from abroad, and so we have more goods to send abroad to pay for the goods that we have to buy from other countries.

**Buy Less Abroad.**  
For instance, if we as individuals buy less food and drink and tobacco and fewer motor cars and clothes from abroad, then the shells and rifles and harness and horses and motor lorries that the Government has to buy from other countries for our army and those for the Allies take the place of the purchases that we have done without, and so do not make the country poorer. If we use less of the things that we make at home, then there is more left to be sent abroad to pay for the things that we have to buy abroad.

During the first six months of this year we have bought £429,000,000 of goods from other countries and only sold them £235,000,000 worth; that means to say that each day we have been buying from them just over £1,000,000 worth of goods more than they have bought from us. We have to set against this difference the earnings of our merchant ships, the interest on our money that has been invested abroad, and banking and other services that we render to foreigners. In time of peace the difference between the large amount of goods that we buy abroad and those that we sell is fully met by these earnings and services have probably been reduced since the war began, and if we do not buy less from abroad a big hole will be made in the great wealth with which we began the war.

The only way to stop this ruinous process is to buy less abroad and to sell more. This we can do only by using less ourselves, that is, by saving, and by making for ourselves more of the things that we are obliged to have. For instance, if we all travel by train and omnibus and tramcar as little as possible, we set free the labor of those who have run the trains, etc., enabling them either to go into the army or to go as munition workers or to help in the fields to grow the food that we need to live on. Thus less food has to come from abroad. We also save the coals and petrol that we needed for the trains and omnibuses, and so coal is cheaper for industry and more can be sent abroad, and less petrol has to be brought from abroad. There are also run by electric power which is chiefly produced by coal, and so we save coal by using them less, as we do also by burning as little electric light and gas as possible.

If we have any ground, every foot that we can use for growing or raising food in the form of vegetables, wheat, chickens, rabbits, beef, mutton, etc., is a gain to ourselves



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and the country.

We must also do all that we can to check unnecessary spending whenever we can. Local bodies are still indulging in unnecessary building, street improvement or lighting, and other forms of municipal activity which at this crisis, amount to extravagance. With the object of stopping this form of waste, the Local Government Board are refusing to sanction borrowing by local authorities, but where the works are undertaken without recourse to a loan, the Government has no effective control. The ratepayers are the real controlling force, and where the local authority shows signs of extravagance the rate payers should organize to resist it.

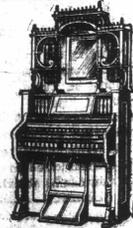
### Call Rockefeller's Menace to America

New York, Aug. 30.—A despatch to The Tribune from Chicago says: A bitter attack on the Rockefeller Foundation is the chief feature in the third and final section of the main report of the Industrial Relations Commission, or Walsh Board, made public here to-day.

The Rockefeller are charged with acting in their own hands and for their own purposes the vast power of the foundation, which, it is charged is constructed to evade Governmental control, and with planning to use literature they knew to be untrue in their "union educational campaign." "The domination by the men in whose hands the final control of a large part of American industry rests," the report says, "is not limited to their employes, but is being rapidly extended to control the education and social service of the nation. The Rockefeller Foundation's entrance into the field of industrial relations constitutes a menace to the national welfare to which the attention not only of Congress, but of the entire country should be directed. Backed by the \$100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

Congress is urged by the report to enact a statute providing that all incorporated non-profit making bodies, whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single specific function and whose funds exceed \$1,000,000 shall be compelled to take out a Federal charter. This should provide, it is proposed, for strict Federal control of the work of the Foundations.

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