

Anderson's Great Removal Notice.

THIS week we are busy removing our complete stock of dry goods from the Old Stand at Grace Building to our New Modern Store—one of the best lighted stores in the city—just opposite the Eastern End of the General Post Office.

By Saturday, July 10th, we hope to be ready to meet our Customers in the New Store, but of course it will take a few days before our stock will be thoroughly arranged, therefore we will ask you to overlook any inattention on our part during our removal days? Come and see us in the New Store.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

REALLY GOOD NEW GRASS -BUTTER-

Wholesale in 56lb. and 14lb. Boxes and 30lb. Tubs, also retailing at 45 cents pound.

—also—

- 5 cases SPANISH APRICOT PULP, 10lb. tins.
- 5 cases STRAWBERRY PULP.
- 5 cases APPLE PULP.
- 5 cases GOOSEBERRY.
- 25 cases PEELED and CORED APPLES, 1 gallon tins, at 35c. tin.
- 2 cases CRYSTALIZED GINGER, 1lb. & 1/2lb tins.
- 1 case PARROT FOOD.

W. E. BEARNS HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.
Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

NEW SEA LORD NAVY'S EXPERT ON TORPEDOES

Capable of Holding up the
British End of the
Undersea Warfare

London, July 5.—The appointment of Sir Henry Jackson as First Sea Lord to succeed Lord Fisher recognizes the part which the torpedo and the submarine are taking in the warfare of today. Sir Henry has not had much active service in the ordinary sense, but he is unquestionably the leading torpedo expert of the British navy.

When he entered the navy in 1865 the world was still chiefly thinking about the crude "spar" torpedoes which Cushing and other Americans had used in the Civil War, with the result that they were apt to blow up the torpedoer as well as the torpedoed.

In 1881 he was appointed to the Vernon, the old torpedo schoolship at Portsmouth, as a young lieutenant for a course of instruction.

When that was completed he was able to start his career as Torpedo-Lieutenant on a battleship, and that soon brought him to the command of the Vesuvius.

This craft was attached to the Vernon as an experimental vessel and the captain of the Vesuvius showed so much zeal and knowledge that he was sent off to Fiume for torpedo service.

Went to Fiume.

This was at the time when the Whitehead torpedo, invented by the Englishman, Robert Whitehead, and manufactured at his Austrian works, was beginning to force itself on the naval world, and Commander Jackson went off to Fiume to learn all about it.

"Torps" is the nickname of the torpedo lieutenant on a battleship. Sir Henry Jackson is the "torps" of the navy.

There is a fine fitness in this selection, because there is little doubt that the tendency of the British navy from the lower deck to the quarterdeck has been to undervalue the submarine and the torpedo. They have seen their limitations, but have not been always open to realize how those limitations might be removed.

This is a very natural attitude, for the torpedo is the weapon of the inferior navy, and the professional esprit de corps of a dominant navy like the British must always tend to crystallize against such intentions and to admit their value with reluctance.

Inspired Horror.

Originally it was not reluctance but horror that the torpedo inspired in British naval circles. It is quaint to think that a century ago the "Annual Register" for 1813 was describing the attacks made on the British blockading squadrons by the Americans in these terms:

"Attempts were also publicly encouraged for the destruction of the British men-of-war upon those stations by torpedoes and other explosive machinery which, if considered as unfair modes of hostility, were unfortunately first encouraged by the British ministry. One of the concealed methods of doing mischief practiced by the Americans appears to merit unqualified reprobation from its truly insidious character."

This "insidious" device was the sending of a laden sloop with provisions which was deserted by her crew when a British man-of-war came in sight. She was captured, and several casks of gunpowder soon afterwards exploded in her hold, having been set off by clockwork.

The great problem that still awaits the British navy is the evolution of the counter-stroke to the submarine. It may be one answer; there may be several. But Sir Henry Jackson is the man to find it.

Solid Cement and Steel Plates Save Germans

London, July 5.—According to the Morning Post's correspondent in France the allies in the Festubert district have come against the most formidable entrenchments yet encountered in the whole war and composed of solid cement and steel plates, with dugouts twenty feet deep. The British soldiers unite in declaring they never have been anything like them. In these entrenchments, aided by the enormous number of machine guns they are using, the Germans are enabled to hold their line with comparatively few men actually in the trenches.

Respecting Trade In Munitions of War

The question is not why the United States shouldn't prevent the exportation of arms to the European belligerents, but why it should; in other words, the burden of proof is on those who ask that our citizens be shut from a perfectly legitimate branch of commerce and not on those who deny this.

In the case of Mexico, for example, there is an excellent reason why the sale of arms or munitions of war ought to be prohibited to any of the chieftains or factions in that unfortunate country; since we know by experience that the weapons in question will be used, not solely or mainly for purposes of civilized warfare, but, in the main, for the brutal oppression and maltreatment of the help less population, an oppression taking the forms of cold-blooded murder, rape, torture, arson and wholesale and pitiless plunder; and no civilized power can, with a clear conscience, permit its citizens to aid leaders and hordes of bandits to systematically perpetrate such outrages.

In the case of the European combatants, however, there is no such condition of things. Arms and munitions of war are bought by them in war time to be used for precisely the same purposes for which they are to be used if bought in peace time, the only difference is that they are likely to be used for those purposes sooner and with great certainty.

We have just as much right to sell any European nation weapons and explosives that we have to sell such a nation cotton or copper or flour or gasoline or anything else, and we have just the same right to sell them either class of goods when they are at war as we have to sell them the same goods when they are at peace.

Of course the other belligerent may seize such articles as are generally held contraband of war, if he can, while they are on the way to the purchaser, and, in this manner, prevent the purchaser from getting them; but if the belligerent can't do this, by reason of inferior sea power, there is no reason why our government should do it for him.

In this instance the German government or German sympathizers try to use American citizens, some of whom are mere busy-bodies while others are well-meaning people whose reasoning faculties are located in their laghrymal glands, to induce the American government to supply the want of a sufficient fleet by doing what such a fleet would do, if it existed, and what the British fleet does against Germany.

This is all right for the Germans; they are serving their country loyally; and, so far as they are concerned the agitation is praiseworthy.

But Americans who take part in it deserve neither commendation nor respect; they are either meddling with matters about which they are grossly ignorant, or they are themselves guilty of glaring partiality, as between the belligerents, by trying to make their own country help one party and harm the other by supplying the former's deficiency in naval strength.—Exchange.

J. J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen
ROYAL PALACE
Baking Powder at
50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen
TOILET SOAP
1 dozen in a Box,
35c dozen.

500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.

150 Dozen
ELECTRIC PASTE,
the best Blacklead
on the market,
48c dozen.

J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Ed

CITY OF 18000 IN VIRGINIA RESULT OF WAR DEMANDS

New du Pont Powder Plant is
Rushed Day and Night on
Old City Point Battlefield.

Washington, July 5.—A mushroom city of 18,000 people, grown up in a few weeks around the new plant of the du Pont powder syndicate on the old City Point battlefield, ten miles from Petersburg, Va., is one of the curious phenomena due to the rush of orders from Europe for munitions of war.

Guncotton is its sole commercial product. The du Pont company is the owner of the townsite. So long as the war in Europe shall continue, and perhaps longer, this strange city will grow and toll, night and day, at its deadly fabricating.

Two months ago the development of the new plant to a size which warranted the employment of 6,000 men was considered one of the marvels of the industrial life of Virginia.

Receive Rush Orders.
Then the Lusitania was sunk and new orders were cabled from London to the powder makers in America. Almost at once the plant was doubled in capacity. Seven thousand additional employees were gathered from towns throughout the east, and hurried to City Point. These, with the carpenters, masons and other building tradesmen, and the merchants, hotel and restaurant staffs, and various trades serving an industrial population, have raised the total census of the place to 18,000.

Petersburg finds itself almost overwhelmed with the rush of new business brought to it by the proximity of this overgrown factory. There are 125 automobiles running daily to and from the plant, and collecting twenty-five cents fare for each passenger carried. Theatres, restaurants, hotels—all of the entertainment resorts of Petersburg have had to be quickly expanded to serve the incoming throng. Moving picture houses are making money in true western gold-rush style.

Eight miles of barbed-wire fence, twelve feet in height, shut off the new plant and its town site from the outside world. The company employs 350 armed guards directed by Major Sylvester, former head of the District of Columbia Police force, to maintain order and to protect its plant from prying eyes.

Is Yet Unnamed.
As the great majority of the men employed in the plant are housed in temporary barracks, the company is hastening its construction work on great numbers of cottages and houses for the families of workmen. Streets are being graded, plumbing installed, a lighting system arranged. A sanitary force of 600 men is temporarily at work, hauling away the garbage and sewage from the settlement.

There is as yet no official name for the community. Hopewell was the name of the first group of buildings, but another, and much larger, is called du Pont City. This latter will probably be the official title when one is chosen.

An open-air church, several moving picture houses, and a bank are now nearing completion. A school house will be ready for use in the fall. Every indication is given that the company anticipates a continuance of its rush orders for a long time to come.

Germans In The United States

The United States have a population of about 100,000,000. Of this number there are 2 1-2 million native born Germans, 3 2-4 millions whose fathers and mothers were native born Germans and about 2 1-4 millions who have one parent a native born German and the other a native born American, who in many cases would be the child of native born German parents.

There are also in the United States 1 1-4 million native born Austrians, 3-4 of a million whose parents were both native born Austrians, and about 1-4 of a million who have one parent a native born Austrian and the other a native born American.

We have then to the south of us about 8 1-2 million Germans and 2 1-4 million Austrians, making a total of, roughly, 11 million Austrians and Germans.

Here is a population of Germans and Austrians of 11,000,000, against 100,000,000, so there would not be much trouble from the little gang of Hun sympathizers, if the United States got into a war with the Austro-Germans.

LADIES AMERICAN COTTON One Piece Dresses

Extra Value
Only \$1.20 and \$1.40 each.

ROBERT TEMPLETON

333 Water Street.



Just Received
a shipment of

'Acme' Canned Meats

- 1's COOKED CORNED BEEF.
- 2's COOKED CORNED BEEF.
- 1's ROAST BEEF.
- 2's ROAST BEEF.
- 1/2's VIENNA SAUSAGE.
- 1/4's POTTED MEATS.

GET OUR PRICES.



JOB'S STORES
LIMITED.



IMPORTANT!

It is important to know where you can buy the following Goods:

---Cheapest and Best---

- CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE WHITE JEAN SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$1.80 to \$2.90.
- CHILDS' and MISSES' BLUE SERGE SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$2.00 to \$3.70.
- CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE LAWN and FANCY BLOUSE ROBES, prices from 70c. to \$3.60.
- CHILDS' OVERALLS, assorted colors and prices.
- CHILDS' TUNICS, assorted colors and prices.

—Also—

Job Line of SKIRT EMBROIDERY & INSERTION

---Samples---

A Sample Line of Ladies' LACE & SILK BLOUSES, American, no two alike.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,
Halifax, N.S.

Write For Our Low Prices

- Ham Butt Pork
- Fat Back Pork
- Boneless Beef
- Special Family Beef
- Granulated Sugar
- Raisins & Currants

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.

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Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
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