

NEW POTATOES AND NEW TURNIPS.

100 Barrels New Potatoes
50 Barrels New Turnips
Just landed.

George Neal
Phone 264.

Anderson's New Modern Store In the West

Is now open to the general public—all our dry-goods, with the exception of a few odd lines, has been removed from Grace Building and is carefully arranged and placed in the various departments.

We are ready to cater to the wants of our patrons, to whom we extend a hearty invitation to call and see us.

Quite a different appearance here from Grace Building—it is bigger, brighter, and better and the stock is well displayed which should tend to make this New Building a busier store.

You know our new address—opposite the Eastern End of the General Post Office.

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

Received To-Day, July 16th, At W. E. BEARNES Haymarket Provision Store

20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
20 Crates BANANAS.
20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
2 Crates TOMATOES.
10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE.
20 TWIN CHEESE.
20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
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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.

BRITISH COMPLETE FLYING FORCE TO CONQUER ZEPPELINS

London, July 17.—While Germany has been building a Zeppelin a week, the English have assembled the greatest fleet of aeroplanes in the world. It is predicted that the British will more than hold their own in the aerial campaign ever attained the predicted proportions. England is determined, if possible, to rule the "central blue" as effectively as she does the sea.

Under Secretary of State for War Tennant in the British House of Commons recently let in a little light on the situation when he said that Great Britain as she had ten times as many aviators as she had at the outbreak of war. At last August there were in the country about 750 airmen it must follow that their number has since been increased to somewhere around 7,000.

German Campaign A Failure
As for new aeroplanes, it has been officially stated that most of the latest machines in the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps can fly anywhere between one hundred and one hundred and fifty miles an hour.

Up to the present stage of the war Germany's air fleet of both aeroplanes and airships has proved a comparative failure. They have not fulfilled the threat of blowing the British Isles off the map. British airmen in co-operation with the French have shown their superiority time and again. This has been conceded by many independent observers.

The Germans have not so far attempted an air raid on Great Britain on an extensive scale. They have yet to send out their air fleet, and they, too, have been making colossal efforts to perfect their plans. Both the people and the army and navy in England have been buoyed up with expectations as to what will happen when the great aerial conflict opens in grim earnest.

It is now believed in England that Germany plans a simultaneous attack by land and sea. The proposal, it is said, is to send three aerial fleets, each consisting of one Zeppelin and four aeroplanes, on a raiding expedition over England by way of the south coast, the Thames estuary and the Wash and concentrating on London.

The Zeppelins are intended to attack British camps and other important points with explosives and incendiary bombs. If they are at all successful, they will proceed toward London, especially aiming at the fortifications and docks of the lower Thames.

The German Plan.
The plan is for the Zeppelins to proceed with the work of destruction while the aeroplanes act as defending flotillas. It is not explained, however, what the British airmen will be doing while all this is going on.

When war broke out Germany had something like 800 Taube monoplanes and 100 biplanes. In this respect she was the best equipped of all the combatants, and her success in the early days of the war was in great measure due to the manner in which her airmen, who were practically unhampered, co-operated with their artillery.

During the struggle around Mons the French aircraft were on the Alsace-Lorraine border, or at the Paris base, owing to miscalculated plans, and the few British airmen were hopelessly outnumbered. But all that has been changed, and even as regards numbers Germany no longer has a superiority in smaller air craft. Britain is not building up with feverish haste a mighty fleet of aeroplanes for the purpose of defence only. She is planning to carry the campaign into the enemy's country—or perhaps it would be more correct to say, enemy's skies.

One manufacturer has received a War Office contract to build 100 aeroplane wings a week until further orders, and other firms have received similar orders. As these firms are in normal times engaged in erecting small suburban homes, it may be seen that unusual efforts are being made in Great Britain to get together an air fleet of overwhelming proportions.

For the purpose of warding off attacks of hostile aircraft Britain has now air stations dotted all around her coasts, more particularly, of course, along the shores of the North Sea, some of these are situated at Eastchurch, Calshot, Isle of Grain, Felixstowe, Yarmouth, Port George (Inverness), Rosyth, Newcastle, Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, Portsmouth, Portland, Devonport, off which islands the squadrons of battle cruisers and dreadnoughts await the pleasure of Admiral von Tirpitz.

Protecting the Metropolis.
For the protection of London the Royal Naval Air Service has in commission 150 aeroplanes that are stationed at points within a radius of

100 miles of the metropolis. A sharp lookout for enemy Zeppelins and Taubes is kept by patrols of seaplanes and torpedo boat destroyers in the North Sea, which on the approach of German air raiders wireless the news to shore.

Acting Commander John Cyril Porte R.N., who at this time last year was experimenting at Hammondport, N. Y., with the hydroaeroplane America, in which he hoped to cross the Atlantic, was in charge of the Royal Naval Air station at Felixstowe, near Harwich. He was in command of a squadron of a dozen aerial battle cruisers, the most formidable aeroplanes of any of the air navies of the belligerents.

These were built by Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, at Hammondport, and are bigger than anything the Germans have so far produced. They are designed after the model of the Rodman Wanamaker 150 horsepower flying boat America. Felixstowe is on the direct air line between Heligoland and London, and it is Commander Porte's duty to guard the capital of the empire from attacks by Zeppelins and aeroplanes. He has one of the most important posts in the British air service.

Arrived by S. S. Stephano, another fresh stock of California and South American Fruits and Vegetables, comprising: Fifty bunches large, ripe Bananas; thirty-five crates Plums, Blue and Red; ten cases Oranges; five cases Lemons, fifteen crates Tomatoes, fifty large size Water Melons, five crates Cucumbers, five hampers in each; New Green Peas and String Beans, ten barrels New Potatoes, Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail. Outport orders will receive personal and prompt attention. Price list sent for the asking, at GLEESON'S, 108 Water Street, East. July 22, 15

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

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
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Thoughtful People

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

C. M. HALL, Gentle Tailor and Renovator. 948 THEATRE HILL

THE AMERICAN POSITION RE THE GERMAN REPLY

The question naturally arises now as to the position to be assumed by the United States in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the German reply to President Wilson's note. In discussing this development it is well to keep in mind the relative position of the American government in the dispute and to differentiate between the attitude one is prone to assume as an active belligerent and that of a neutral, as is the Washington administration.

Much as the active intervention of the United States in the European quarrel would please all friends of the Allies for its moral effect, there remains the question of the real value of such intervention. This is a matter which concerns us and we may be permitted a free discussion of its material aspects. What these are have been often noted and weighed with, however, in most cases the same verdict—that the United States is more useful as a neutral friend than as an open enemy of our enemy.

The other and strictly American aspect of the matter is whether by going to war the United States could gain her end as outlined in President Wilson's note? This we take it to be the maintenance of the rules of naval warfare as applied to unarmed neutral shipping, and the prevention of the repetition of crimes such as characterized the sinking of the Lusitania. When the United States had joined the Allies and had helped in securing Germany's defeat what future international law of the sea should she exact, and how should she make certain that it would be observed in the future? The United States today is simply the victim of a violation of international law which resulted in the loss of hundreds of American lives but it is to be noted that all the belligerent nations have insisted upon the practice of methods which might, under other circumstances, cause a similar disaster, as, for example, the sowing of the sea with floating mines, which often break loose and imperil the safety of neutral as well as unneutral vessels. Then there is the trade dispute, the question being debated between the United States and the Allies regarding the right of ship seizure and cargo detention. Obviously these are questions that greatly concern the United States, and in the event of going to war with Germany over the Lusitania incident she would be forced to accept the European interpretation of naval warfare that now exists, and accept it for all time. If this should be the case every future European war would see American shipping endangered and another Lusitania incident privileged to occur at any time. It is clear, then, that the United States should first make terms with the Allies, for so only could she justify her entry into the war for a principle. Will the Allies concede any of the rights they now exercise in naval warfare in common with the enemy? What voice would the United States have if the definition of future international relations should she declare war against Germany for the Lusitania incident?

The German effort to tie the hands of the United States, as evidenced in the Berlin reply to President Wilson's note, will not succeed. The value of the mechanical resources of the republic to the Allies is only now becoming manifest; as the war goes on this will prove of tremendous advantage. The American shops are only now beginning to ship their orders for war munitions and supplies, and as the time for the final test arrives Berlin is becoming desperately anxious to find a pretext for stopping the American shipments. If this cannot be effected by diplomacy she is indifferent to any war declaration by the United States; in fact, such a declaration is preferable to the present condition of affairs, as in such case the United States would require all her materials for home defence and equipment.

From our viewpoint, a strictly material one and perfectly legitimate under the circumstances, it is to be hoped that the United States does not become involved with Germany or, indeed, with Mexico or any other nation. Just at present the republic is altogether too valuable an ally to have her attention distracted from the material aid she is rendering the cause of justice and humanity abroad.—The Citizen.

Too True

(Philadelphia Public Ledger)
She—"When you married me you didn't marry a cook, I wanted you to understand."
He (sadly)—"I know it."

All that any man has to do in order to attract attention is to make a fool of himself.

Many a man who knows that there is room at the top sits down and waits for the elevator.

KRUPP'S IN WAR AN INFERNO ON EARTH

It would be difficult to imagine a more vivid and throbbing picture than that presented to the mind of a stranger at Krupp's, the greatest arms and ammunition factory in the world. A traveler portrays to a correspondent at the headquarters of the French army the feverish scenes at Essen, and conveys the impression that he has met one of the German military technicians who are some of them—consulting chemical advisers to the Kaiser as well.

Ever since last August, he says, it has been an intense, fantastic life of unceasing toil day and night. A molten mass of carbide flows in an endless stream from the puddling furnace to the crucible, and thence to the stamp hammers which are mounted on three platforms, one of bronze, one of armored steel and one of massive oak—the heart of oak still used by the Hohenzollerns for their coffins. In the midst of these streams of lava the workmen are testing the texture of the alloy which is to yield steel, faultless, close-grained and clean as the flesh of a child. Naked Cyclops they are, fit-protected by their leathern bucklers, their baked skin as brittle as glass thread.

See them at the coffee hour. They fling themselves upon the men who bring the huge jars of hot liquid and dispose of their portion at one draught. This coffee, which would scald the throat of any ordinary human being, cools the fever of these men. Reinforced by the regulation allowance of sugar, it readjusts and restores the nerves.

To construct the 16-inch gun a special plant is necessary. The formidable equipment of the works is but a thin shell for the hatching of such monsters. Fifty-ton masses of steel are surrounded by a brazer which keeps them simmering. Then elephantine cranes catch up the blocks and roll along with them on rails thru the city of fire to the hammers. One can imagine these instruments in operation. The reverberations are such that it seems as if all Essen is being bombarded by howitzers.

Essen long has been accustomed to the noise of munitions in the making. It well remembers the manufacture of the famous 14.5 guns for Wilhelmshaven and the effect of the periods of trial. But the cannon of this war have been more colossal still, and the wonder is that human nerves, even of the giants who are building them can endure the thunder.

At the rolling shops of Solingen the masses of steel are retailed by the pound. There sabers and bayonets are tempered. But it is not the mechanical in casting operations that are the most to be pitied. It is the pyrotechnic factory which is the real inferno in earth. The army of chemists, artisans, makers of shells and of incendiary powder are devoured almost by the atmosphere of the workshops, in which the acids vaporize more subtle fire, the artificial fire of men. The air of the munition factories is, as it were, a cancer that fastens on to each individual, eating him minute by minute, organ by organ and only relaxing its grip when he is dead. Truly, a place where all hope must be abandoned! There the men no longer seem made of flesh and blood and muscle. They remain nerves and intelligence—the deadly reactions fight for their possession and their spirit alone carries them thru to the end of their task.

Some of the men no longer are able to retain food. They are shadows. They work on, all the same, not realizing their condition. "After the war we will take a rest," they say, allured by the system of bonuses. To these no coffee is served hot, but milk several times a day, as an antidote to the poison they have absorbed.

Medical specialists patch up the most exhausted by means of special hypodermic injections. Chemistry kills them and chemistry keeps them alive. The machinery of the organism of these men is nothing but threads. The tissues, according to medical testimony, are being eaten slowly by poison.

By philosophical speculation is no part of Krupp's business. It is a splendid year—the record year of the national industry of war. Each will have his share, from the humblest stokers, puddles and hammerers, to the office-engineers and staff generals up to the Kaiser himself, who will receive his dividends on the 200 odd millions (of marks) entrusted by him to the Krupp's. At Essen the question of victory is of minor moment. Munitions are being expended and the bill is growing. Even in defeat the empire will pay. And to-morrow it will refill the arsenals which were crammed by forty-four years of frantic labor and emptied in seven months.

The guns are tested on the ground for target practice. There is a perpetual tumult of artillery rolling along the sooty, fire-lad slopes of the Pichengebirge, where on holidays the Cyclops rest their scorched, listless

eyes on the Dantesque panorama of the town. In the midst of this inferno the Grand Palace, the Essegner-Hof, where the Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish officers are entertained as the guests of the firm, is a blaze of light. These representatives of their respective governments have the right to watch over the execution of their orders. All the luxuries of modern life are theirs.

A pleasant existence, plaintive Tzigane music, champagne, choice flowers and fruits, costing Bertha Krupp's consort and the firm \$100,000 a year on merry-making. What a percentage on all this suffering and crime! This year the firm can afford more, for the downpour of steel is producing millions daily.

HOLDS GREATEST DUTY OF U.S. TO KEEP OUT OF WAR

Paris, July 23.—Gabriel Hanotaux, a famous member of the French Academy, who has always been a warm admirer of the United States, commenting on the public opinion in France in regard to America says:

"Some time ago Mr. Whitney Warren in a speech in the Club Americana Paris said in part: 'We Americans do not appear to realize that at the present time we are the greatest neutral power and that for this reason it is our duty to set an example to all others. The eyes of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Holland are all fixed on us. All the small neutral nations in the world expect us to make our voice heard and take the leadership in the great concert of protests.'

World Looks to America.
"These words most admirably sum up what the world expects from America. Under a President whose fairness and high moral character is recognized the world over, the United States has the duty and the right to voice very clearly what humanity thinks and demands. If America does not do this, who has the right and authority to do so? Upon the shoulders of the great American republic Providence has laid the task of speaking for the neutrals, of setting an example and of encouraging them to do their duty during the present tragic conditions.

"We are told that President Wilson is preparing for the moment when he may offer himself to the belligerent nations as arbitrator, and with this aim in view he is conducting himself in a manner which will make him deserve the confidence of both sides. President Wilson knows the power of principles and the peace that is to come must be founded on the principles which are the foundations of all social order. A German victory would mean the triumph of a system of brigandage and robbery, the very next victim of which would be America herself.

Arbitrator Needed.
"The coming arbitrator must be the man or the government that clearly and firmly maintains and champions the cause of human conscience, of the sanctity of the pledged word and of the inviolability of international law. President Wilson realizes this, for his Note to Germany contains a solemn confirmation of these principles and it was undoubtedly in order to be able to strike more strongly that he took his time. If not, he would lose a most unique opportunity to place himself and the nation he represents on the highest pinnacle in history."

M. Hanotaux' words in the most admirable manner express the general opinion in France. Greatly though the French nation would like to see the great American people fighting at her side, everybody realizes that the greatest service America can do to humanity is to remain out of the war and when the time comes act as the great, just and unbiased arbitrator between the powers now at war.

THE CHINESE OPIUM TRADE

Washington, July 24.—A compromise in the Chinese opposition to the opium traffic under which 6,000 chests of opium, the total stock now in Hong Kong and Shanghai, may be imported into the provinces of Kiangsu, Kwang Tung and Kiangsi, "as medicine bearing special labels," is told in unofficial advices reaching the state department by mail today.

The 6,000 chests may be imported, on payment of royalty of \$20,000,000 to the Chinese government for the whole quantity, in lieu of permitting a foreign merchant to import into China 12,000 chests of opium this year and 5,000 chests next year, as provided by the British treaty.

This arrangement is understood by officials here to be probably the result of an understanding with the British authorities with a view to relieving the merchants in the treaty port of Shanghai and the treaty port of Hong Kong of the burden of keeping this immense stock of opium, whose production and sale for commercial purposes is prohibited in China.