

SUMMER WEAR!

If You Want to Economize on Articles of Summer Wear, We can **HELP** You.

Children's & Misses Dresses

- CHILDS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS**, trimmed with Embroidery, Lace Insertion and nicely Tucked, to suit ages from 6 to 14 years old. **80c.**
- CHILDS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS**, Tucked Sleeve and Flouncing, Body, Neck and Sleeves prettily Trimmed with Embroidery and Lace Insertion, to suit age 2 to 6 years old. **\$1.45**
- MISSSES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS**, Neck and Sleeve trimmed with Lace, Body trimmed with Lace and Embroidery. Age 6 to 14 years. **75c.**
- MISSSES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS**, Tucked Sleeves, pretty Embroidered Front, and deep Lace Flouncing. Age 6 to 14 years. **\$1.80**
- MISSSES' COTTON DRESSES**, color Fawn with White Pique Collar and Wrist Band; according to size. **75c. up**
- CHILDS' WHITE PIQUE DRESS**, with Colored Polka Dot Collar and Cuff trimmed in Blue, one front pocket. Wash and wear well. Length 22 to 26 inches. **90c.** Also in sizes 28 to 32 inch. **\$1.20.**
- CHILDS' LINENE DRESSES**, colors Saxe and Sky Blue. Sizes 21 to 27 inches. **90c.** Larger sizes, 30 to 36 inches. **\$1.20.**
- STRIPE GALATEA DRESSES**, in the newest style made from durable materials. Sizes 21 to 27. **90c.** Sizes 30 to 36. **\$1.20.**

THE MONEY-SAVING STORE.



- ### LOW PRICED CHILDREN'S DRESSES
- BLUE COTTON DRESSES**. **40c.** 20 to 24 inches long.
 - BLUE COTTON DRESSES**. **60c.** 30 to 36 inches long.
- Misses' White Princess Slips**
Made from soft finish Cotton, Embroidery Flounce. Each. **80c.**

SPECIAL LINES PRICES

Of SUPERIOR QUALITY GOODS Unsurpassed in Wear, Style and Design.

Ladies' Underskirts

- MERCERIZED COTTON UNDERSKIRTS** in an assortment of nice stripe effects. **Special Price 60c.**
- SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS** in colors of Brown, Brick Helio, Royal, Saxe, Cerise and Rose. **75c.**
- BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS**. **80c.**
- WHITE UNDERSKIRTS** with Embroidered Flounce. **55c.**

No. 1 BLOUSE SPECIAL
FAWN MUSLIN BLOUSES
with heavy Lace Trimmed Collar.
90c. each.

No. 2 BLOUSE SPECIAL
Not the very latest in style but yet very serviceable and suitable for every day wear. Regularly sold at \$1.50.
Sale Price 60c.

Dress Muslins, Delaines, Piques, Etc.

- White Check Dress Muslin, 8c. yd.
- Cream with Colored Stripe Delaine, 11c. yd.
- White Fancy Stripe Muslins, 12c. yd.
- Colored Fancy Figured Crepes, 14c. yd.
- White Stripe Delaine, in various color stripes, 17c. yd.
- Fancy Figured Seersuckers, 24c. yd.

DUCHESS CLOTH

In Tan, Fawn, Tan and Pink Colors.
18c. yard.

PLAID GINGHAMS

12c. yard.

STRIPE ZEPHERS

12c. yard.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Kaiser and Crown Prince Simply Play Soldiers--Have No Military Genius and Simply Pose as Leaders of the Army.

A German-born American, whose father was a Prussian major and who served for some years in a German military school has been diverting readers of the New York Tribune by a series of articles upon the German military caste; and a new article was suggested the other day when it was announced that the Kaiser was hastening to the Western front to encourage his men opposing the Allied offensive. This writer says it is simply ridiculous to suppose that either the Kaiser or the Crown Prince is permitted to have anything to say about military operations. It may be true that certain operations are undertaken to satisfy the vanity of one or the other; and it has been assumed that the attack on Verdun was partly inspired by the determination of the Crown Prince to win some military glory. He is nominally in charge of the German army facing Verdun, but he does not direct that army. That is being done by the generals under him, who if the attacks succeed will be given some distinction, and if they fail will be disgraced. If there is a German victory at Verdun the credit will go to the Crown Prince; if there is a failure it will be explained that the stupid general failed to carry out the orders of the Prince.

No Military Capacity.
As a matter of fact, says the writer in the Tribune, the military capacities of the Hohenzollerns petered out with Frederick the Great. The Kaiser himself is said to be a laughing-stock with his officers for his ignorance of military affairs and for his absurd pretensions. He says that on one occasion he saw the Kaiser give an order to charge at a sham battle, which had occurred in a real combat would have resulted in the wiping out of the charging battalions. Nevertheless, the judges awarded the decision to the Kaiser, and he was overwhelmed with praise by the more sycophantic of the military experts who explained the operations in the press. It was after some such exhibition that Graf Haeseler addressed the troops and said: "My officers, you have obeyed His Majesty's commands splendidly; only in real war-time do the opposite. Then you may win."

Political Moves.
The movement of the Kaiser from one battle front to the other are designed to make an impression upon the German civilian population, which is just now causing the Kaiser as much anxiety as is the fate of his armies. He appears at a battle front after he has been informed that a great German move is to be made; is photographed with the generals in command and then disappears. The next day Berlin hears of a German advance, and the inference is that it was arranged by the Kaiser, instead of for him. It may be, although the ex-Prussian does not seem to credit it, that the Kaiser's presence does have some inspiring effect upon his troops. With them as with the civilian population there is likely to be a notion that he is a great general; and what troops would not fight better, knowing that their King was watching them?

"Kidding" the Kaiser.
Moreover, the generals do not dare to let the Kaiser into the military secret that he is an ignoramus. They must pretend to have a high opinion of his sagacity as a military adviser, and when his advice is to be disregarded tact is necessary. Either they hurry to do what they believe is right and what they have reason to believe would oppose; or if they disobey his instructions they pretend that

there was a misunderstanding. Since the chances of them succeeding are better than when they follow his, they are usually able to "get away with it." Nevertheless, it has happened in this war that some competent German generals have been retired, because they were not diplomatic enough in their dealings with Emperor William.

General Staff Rules.
On the other hand, many generals have been retired by the general staff since the beginning of the war because it was known that they had won their high command through favoritism and their capacity for flattering the Kaiser. As long as Germany was at peace these titled nonentities could do no harm, but when war was declared the general staff acted promptly, and as a rule the Kaiser did not oppose their decisions. The Crown Prince is much like his father as a military genius. He craves flattery; and he has less ability than his sire. He seems also to be more cold-blooded, with less regard for the lives of his men. Before the war he threatened to become more popular in Germany than the Kaiser because of his swashbuckling manner and craving for military renown. But the war has cured Germany of admiration for these qualities, and his heritage will be hatred and contempt.

Why the Germans Risked Sea Fight

First Aim Was To Cut Off Russia From The Northern Ports--Had Another Object--Wished to Permit of the Escape of Commerce Destroyers.

The attempt made by the German navy to force its way into the open sea was due to a double object: First, the isolation of Russia by cutting off communications with her ports on the north; and, secondly, the release of certain speedy ships which should emulate the example of the Emden, learned from an eminent naval authority in France, Admiral Hautefeuille, who sets forth his views in the Paris *Homme Enchaîné*. He says:

"I am astonished that journalists allow themselves to be hypnotized by the heaviness of British losses, and have failed to understand the fullness of the British naval victory. It is one of the greatest victories, owing to the results arising from it.

"The Germans had two objects, both of the same nature—a fleet of the line as strong as possible which could advantageously present its flank to the large British patrols, and an exit from German ports in order to

permit the escape at a distance. The first consisted of two very powerful cruisers, escorted by some ten ships of less size and a strong body of destroyers. The second force consisted only of two ships, the Wiesbaden and the Ebling.

"The first force was to go north, and evidently was to destroy certain ships which supply Russia with food by way of Archangel and Kola and bring back grain for England and France and also was to destroy Kola and the establishment of the port of Archangel, which are of wood.

"The second group is only composed of two vessels, but two vessels launched since the beginning of the war, constructed for the destruction of commerce in distant seas, vessels with high speed enabling them to fly certain speedy ships which should in action at economical speed that paralyze allied commerce. This we suppose these two vessels appearing in the South Atlantic and the Pacific. For many months they would be masters of the ocean, and their success would be greater than that of the Alabama and the Emden.

"Sir David Beatty sacrificed himself. Although outnumbered, he gave battle to prevent the passage of these German expeditionary forces and to give Admiral Jellicoe time to come to his assistance. The cruisers which should have destroyed the Russians were obliged to take refuge in a damaged condition in German and Danish ports. As regards the Wiesbaden and the Ebling, which were sunk, their career was short.

"Is it not, then, an immense victory to have maintained the freedom of distant oceans and to have assured the continuation of summer communications with Russia? And if the results are considered, is this not an admirable victory?"

If the blow at Russia was really one of the motives of the battle of Jutland, we can understand the comments of the Russian press upon the results of the conflict. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* exclaims:

"Thank God the hour of the English fleet has at last arrived, and the first serious encounter between Kaiser Wilhelm's battleships, hitherto bottled up in the Kiel Canal, has ended precisely as all naval specialists anticipated. All honor and glory to the English admirals. We express our tribute of admiration at the unparalleled success of the English seamen."

The organ of the Russian military class, the Petrograd *Russky Invalid*, writes:

"The British fleet, at the price of several fine ships and several thousands of gallant seamen, has won a very decisive victory, inflicted on the foe exceedingly serious losses, and most important of all, fully exemplified the old English principle that the maritime boundaries of England are situated off the enemy's coasts. Adhering to this principle the glorious English fleet has always emerged with honor from the most difficult situations and constantly achieved the fundamental task of its policy—namely, the command of the sea, to dispute which the Germans have so unsuccessfully attempted in the present war. The results of all these efforts have been merely defeat, and in this battle the Germans sustained a repulse most painful and injurious to their self-esteem. The roseate hopes reposed in their mushroom fleet have not been justified."

to go along, and no objection was made when he clambered aboard the submersible. He even made a minute inspection of her conveniences and drew rough sketches of her plan without protest from officers or crew.

The Deutschland is luxurious, Lamme concluded from his inspection, and she's a vessel of peace, pure and simple, without gun emplacements, without torpedo tubes, without even a torpedo mast. From the two six-cylinder Diesel engines astern to the electric storage batteries forward all is compact and neat—officers' quarters, kitchen, diving apparatus, disappearing masts, passageways, crew sleeping quarters, conning tower and storage places.

The tables and hammocks in the passageways are pulled up to give elbow room, and the sailing is rather low. It is judged Captain Koenig and his crew had to qualify in stature to get aboard the boat. There is headroom for a man just about Captain Koenig's height—a few inches more than five feet—and the crew members are of about the same height.

Storage places for cargo are at bow and stern, occupying perhaps a third of all the vessel's interior space. The diving apparatus is set up forward of the stern hold. The engines are just ahead of this. The passageways run from forward of the engine room to the storage batteries. Freight is carried also in the bulge of the submarine alongside the sleeping quarters of the crew.

After Lamme's inspection, Captain Koenig said he would allow no other unofficial person to board his ship except at the special request of Count von Bernstorff.

U-Boat a Palace In a Giant Shell

Visitor Finds Deutschland Trim, Compact and Luxurious

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A compact palace in a gigantic ocean shell, is the super-submersible Deutschland. It is trim, shipshape and luxurious for the amount of space on board. One can stand in the narrow passage forward and look through to the stern. Everywhere there are pushbuttons to turn on electric fans and other conveniences.

Captain Koenig and all of his men were clean shaven every day. When the disappearing masts are drawn in, folded up and put away and the wonder boat dives a few metres below the surface she rides as steadily and with the even movement of a child's rocking horse. Safety razors are superfluous if the shaver is an expert.

H. A. Lamme, a Baltimore contractor, happened to be in the office of Surveyor of the Port today when Mr. Steele started to inspect the Deutschland. Lamme was permitted

BIG GOLD SHIPMENT FROM ALASKA

SEATTLE, July 17.—Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold bullion, the largest shipment received from Alaska this year, was brought here yesterday by the steamer Humboldt, which arrived from Skagway. The gold, the first of the spring clean-up in interior Alaska, was shipped from Fairbanks by the first steamboat up the Yukon river and transported to Skagway over White Pass and White Horse, the head of river navigation.

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New Arrivals.
Due Thursday, Per 'Florizel'
100 Crates CABBAGE,
50 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.

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