

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Mountain Fighting Goes in Favor of Italian Forces

London, July 23.—The Daily Telegraph's Milan special says that further progress by the Italians in the battle of Carzo hills, is indicated by the capture of 1,900 more prisoners, making the total number taken within the last three days, 3,476 including 78 officers. A quantity of rifles and ammunition, with several machine guns, also fell into the hands of the Italians. On the 40 miles front of this fighting the Austrians in their wonderfully fortified position are estimated to have 400,000.

United States Probe Into German Attack On Str. "Orduna"

Washington, July 23.—The United States will make diplomatic enquiries from Germany regarding the submarine attack on the Cunard liner Orduna at a time when she was bringing a cargo of Americans home. The FBI investigation, conducted by Customs collector Malone of New York, presented to-day to the State Dept., embodying the affidavits of officers, crew and passengers of the liner, contains the sworn statement of at least one American passenger, that the ship was attacked without warning. All the officials refused to discuss the report or its contents, but it is known that the United States probably will ask the Berlin Foreign Office for its version of the affair. Developments will depend on the reply.

Germans Land An Army Corps Near Libau

London, July 24.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Telegraph says: "Private messages from Riga report that the Germans have landed an entire army corps near Libau. The Germans seemed at first to be aiming at Riga, but a sudden swing toward the south on this flank confirms the belief that their real object is to cut the communications of the Warsaw army, which are protected by cavalry and other light troops."

Turks Regard Position Hopeless

Rome, July 24.—Information from diplomatic sources was received to-day that the Turks as well as the Allies' forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula expect the Dardanelles to be forced within a fortnight. Because of the expectation, accordingly to information, the Turks are purposely wasting their ammunition in order to exhaust the supply rapidly, their object being to compel the Germans to permit the discontinuance of a resistance which the Turks regard as hopeless.

WEDNESDAY'S ONE MILE RACE

The one-mile pony race to be held at Mount Cashel in connection with the Garden Party there on Wednesday next is attracting considerable interest. Entries close at Mount Cashel to-night and in this connection we have been asked to say that riders may use saddles or not as they desire. A fine course has been arranged on the grounds so that all present at the festival may have a full view of this particular contest, and care has been taken to have competent judges in charge of the event.

American Note Not Been Published In German Papers

Von Raventhow Writes An Article to "Lages Zeitung" "UNGROUND ANXIETIES" In Which he Says Germany's Attitude Cannot be Altered, and Must be Maintained

Berlin, July 24.—The American Note is not published in this morning's Berlin papers, but probably it will appear in the afternoon editions. Count von Raventhow, in an article in the Tages Zeitung, headed "Ungrounded Anxieties," declares that no matter what the Note contains the submarine campaign will not be restricted so far the German Empire is concerned. He says there can be no further question of its attitude. "Germany's stand has been taken," Count von Raventhow asserts, "and it will be maintained." The Lokal Anzeiger says the contents of the American Note do not preclude the possibility of further negotiations between Washington and Berlin.

Shelter for Germans Under the Aegis The Stars & Stripes

Washington, July 23.—The State Department officials said to-day that the Germans in the States, who might be prosecuted, as was announced from Berlin last night, for working in ammunition factories for supplying war material to Germany's enemies, were in no danger of extradition, and would not come under the effect of German law while they remain in the States. Should such Germans become naturalized Americans in the meantime, and return to Germany on the close of the war, they are protected by the Naturalization Treaty under which the United States could intervene on their behalf.

Will Goritz Hold Till Warsaw Falls

London, July 24.—A correspondent of the Morning Post in Budapest says that interesting developments are awaited on the Lower line of the Isonzo in the near future, and that one may gather from this statement and the opinions coming in that Goritz is doomed.

For six weeks there have been violent engagements on this section of the front, which can bear comparison with the most stubborn battles of the war. To-day the situation is this: The Italians are resolved to see things through after all their sacrifices and it is understood that the next general attack will not even be awaited, but that positions will be evacuated without sacrifice of more lives.

I understand that all inhabitants were warned to leave the town, but few complied with the wish of the authorities. The city itself has suffered no damage and the people do not fear Italian domination, their guns having spared the town. All official departments have been transferred to Innsbruck. The papers express the hope that Goritz will hold out until Warsaw is taken.

Burning Steamer Arrives at Durban

Durban, South Africa, July 23.—The Peninsular and Oriental line steamship Benalla, on which fire broke out on the way through the Indian Ocean, from London for Australia, with 500 emigrants on board, arrived here to-day with smoke still issuing from her hold.

UNITED STATES WILL CONTEND FOR FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

"From Whatever Quarter Violated, Without Compromise and at Any Cost," Are the Terms of Her New Note to Germany on Submarine Warfare

Germany's Former Note Very Unsatisfactory and Irrelevant—She Must Now Face the Question Squarely, and Without Regard to Actions of Other Belligerents.

Washington, July 23.—The text of the American Note on submarine warfare was presented to Berlin to-day by Ambassador Gerard, and made public here to-night. It reveals that the Imperial German Government has been informed that it is the intention of the United States to regard as deliberately unfriendly and repetition by Commanders of German naval vessels, of acts in contravention of American rights. The States announces it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated without compromise and at any cost."

In official diplomatic quarters the communication is regarded as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington Government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe. President Wilson returned to Corvallis, N.H., to-night, to await developments. On the assumption that Germany has already admitted the illegality of her practices by attempting to justify them as against Britain, the United States in the new Note expresses the belief that Germany will no longer "refrain from disavowing the wanton human acts," says the Note, "however justifiable they may be thought against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of the law

of humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the rights of life itself." Pointing out that a belligerent should give up its measures of retaliation, if unable to conduct them "without injuring the lives of neutrals," the Note declares that persistence in such measures under the circumstances would constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The States further asserted, it is "not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by the present war," and is "ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea," but cannot consent "to abate any essential on the fundamental right of its people because of the mere alteration of circumstances."

The Note says that the events of the past two months clearly indicate that it is "possible and practicable" to conduct submarine operations, "in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare." Comments are added that the "whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of this fact by German naval commanders," that it is "manifestly possible to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism it has aroused, and remove their direct causes of offence."

Referring to the German Government's expression of hope in its last Note, that freedom of the seas may be established in some measure, before the end of the present war, the States declares this object can be accomplished, and invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government. The American Government adds, moreover, that it "holds itself ready at any time to act as a common friend, who may be privileged to suggest a way" to assist in the establishing of the freedom of the seas.

At the outset, the German Note of July 8th is declared "very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in a grave matter of controversy, but proposes on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside." Contenting that "defense of the act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal," the American Government then argues that it cannot discuss the actions of Great Britain with Germany, and must regard as "irrelevant" in the future negotiations, the conduct of other belligerents. "Illegal and inhuman acts," says the Note, "however justifiable they may be thought against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of the law

AUSTRO-GERMANS THROW HEAVY FORCES AGAINST WARSAW

Three Great Attacks Being Pushed at Once—Russians Destroy Roads Behind Them—Germans Are Unable to Move Their Heavy Artillery

Terrible Conflict Now Raging for Possession of Lublin-Cholm Railway—Germans May Force Decisive Fight—No Change on Western Front But Germans Are Massing Troops at St. Mihiel

London, July 24th.—The Austro-Germans are pushing three great attacks against the Russian armies defending Warsaw, with undiminished energy, at some points they report progress being made. They are operating, however, through a country which the retreating troops have laid waste, and in which what roads there are, are little suited for the movement of heavy artillery, which is necessary for the bombardment of the great fortresses that bar their way. It is not expected therefore the decisive actions on any fronts will be fought for a few days yet, although the battle between the Vistula and Bug rivers, where Von Mackensen's army is advancing toward Lublin-Cholm railroad, about reached the climax. Here, according to a German official communication, issued this afternoon, the Germans have succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the Russians at several points and forced them to retreat. The Russians, however, have had lots of time to prepare a series of positions, and it is believed they will make every effort to hold them until, if it becomes necessary, their army is able to retire from Warsaw.

South of Warsaw and in front of the fortress of Ivangorod the Russians have retired to the Vistula River, which, with its forth and lack of bridges it is believed must form a barrier which the Austro-Germans will find it difficult to overcome. The Northern German army under Von Hindenburg is also reported to have made progress, but it is stated, it has not yet been able to cross the Narva River, another natural defense in the Russian triangle, behind the Polish capital. In fact all along this front the Russians have resumed counter attacks from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, but these, according to German accounts, failed in their purpose.

Before Rozan and other river fortresses the Germans declare they have stormed and taken two fortified villages and captured a number of prisoners. The opinion here is still divided, as to whether the Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander-in-Chief, will accept a decisive battle or is simply trying to inflict as heavy losses on the enemy as possible, before withdrawing from Warsaw, and the whole salient along the Brest Litovsk and Bug River line. Severe fighting is still going on in the Argonne and Vosges Western hat-front, but without bringing any very material changes in the positions of the opposing armies. It is reported unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive. Official communications do not indicate anything in the nature of a serious engagement having taken place there as yet. The Germans will attempt an offensive here, is considered by military observers quite likely, as they assert that the recent activity of the German Crown Prince's army shows they are hoping to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, July 23.—Gen. Hamilton reports successful minor operations in Gallipoli, and gains on the 12th and 13th consolidated and extended. An anti-aircraft gun has been destroyed. The Turkish attack on the French section was easily repulsed. The French Government reports success in Alsace and occupation of the summit of Ligne. The Russian Government report further severe fighting, especially on the Lublin-Cholm front. — BONAR LAW.

Donovan's well known hostelry on the Topsail Road will be ready by Wednesday next for the reception of the German and Austrian prisoners of war in St. John's and parts of the country. In this number are included two females, and sixteen will be interned there Wednesday, eight others to be sent along later. There will be a guard of eight men to be armed with rifle and bayonet and four attendants will look after these people and see to their wants.

American Papers Unanimous Support Of President Wilson

Note is Praised in all Quarters as a Model of DIPLOMATIC PHRASEOLOGY Germany's Reply Awaited With Keen Interest, Kaiser Must Now Understand America's Sentiment

New York, July 24.—Practically unanimously in supporting President Wilson's representations to Berlin, is the editorial comment throughout the country, without regard to locality or political prejudice. It is praised as a model of diplomatic phraseology, and this third note to Germany is termed substantially an ultimatum. Germany's reply is awaited with interest and in the belief that last the Kaiser must realize the true sentiment of the United States.

Austro-Germans Heavy Losses on Eastern Front

Situation Improved In Twenty-Four Hours For Russian Forces

CHIEF BLOW DIRECTED Against Lublin Cholm Railway but a Tough Job Awaits the Invaders

London, July 24.—Frederick Bennett telegraphs to the Daily News from Petrograd: "All three of the Austro-German advances toward Warsaw are suffering heavy losses. In the south, Field Marshal von Mackensen again has been compelled to change his front. He is now directing his main move near Travnik, within twenty miles of Cholm. Every step costs his dearly. He has found it necessary to exercise extreme caution, and literally is feeling his way in the hope of finding a weak spot, where he may be able to find the Russians unprepared. North of the Narva severe casualties have been inflicted on the Germans and in Central Poland, the Russian line, from Blonin, about twelve to sixteen miles in front of Warsaw, to Ivangorod is very strong." A message to the Daily Telegraph from Petrograd says:—"During the last twenty-four hours the situation on the whole has improved somewhat. The chief blow is still directed against the Lublin-Cholm railway and by its approach to Travnik. The Austro-Germans have come very close to this line, almost exactly midway between the towns named. However, even should they succeed in breaking through here apparently they still have a tough job on the line at Ivangorod past Brest Litovsk, before they can hope to compel the Russians to surrender Warsaw."

TWENTY-FOUR GERMAN PRISONERS

Donovan's well known hostelry on the Topsail Road will be ready by Wednesday next for the reception of the German and Austrian prisoners of war in St. John's and parts of the country. In this number are included two females, and sixteen will be interned there Wednesday, eight others to be sent along later. There will be a guard of eight men to be armed with rifle and bayonet and four attendants will look after these people and see to their wants.

German-American Situation Open for Friendly Adjustment

Washington, July 23.—Count von Bernstorff went to the State Department to-day for an official copy of the new American Note to Germany, although he had previously received an unofficial outline of its contents. The Ambassador had no communication with his Foreign Office on the view of the Note which was delivered there to-day by United States Ambassador Gerard, but his purely personal view is that the communication will bring a reply, although one may not be made for more than a month. His personal view is that the situation is still left open for amicable adjustment.

Many Drowned Captizing of Steamer

Chicago, July 24.—From 75 to 300 persons are drowned by capsizing of the steamer Eastland at her dock in Chicago River this morning. The Daily News says it is estimated that one thousand people are either drown or missing.

SCHR. "PASSPORT" FROM THE STRAITS

The schr Passport, Capt. Carroll, arrived here yesterday from the Straits. She left here July 1st and ran into a heavy jam of held ice 25 miles off the Banks, where the vessel narrowly escaped being cut through, but skillful work on the part of Skipper Carroll, an old time sealing master, was safely manoeuvred out of the ice, only sustaining some rubbing of the sides. Reaching Cape Bauld she had to run into Ha Ha Bay out of a storm, just as the ice struck in there. She reports fair fishery in the Straits and brought a load of limestone from Cob's Arm. She had dense fog and high seas on the way south, with numerous bergs. The crew praise the seamanlike qualities of Capt. Carroll, who took the vessel out of one or two tight places when surrounded for days by heavy ice.

AN INJUSTICE

We learn from men who have good reason to know the truth of what they allege, that there is some discrimination as to public work being done for the Civic Commission in the matter of employing teamsters. There are men who own horses and carts, who live in the city, and besides paying their taxes and cart tax also pay the regular assessments on property which they own in the city; yet some of these cannot get a day's work, while men from suburban places who pay nothing but the horse tax are regularly employed. This is manifestly unfair, and we believe that Mayor Gosling will rectify the matter once it is brought to his notice.

S.S. "POLEMHALL" SURVEYED

This forenoon, Mr. D. MacFarlane, Lloyd's Surveyor, pro. tem., Mr. M. McGettigan, representing Bowring Bros; Mr. Laddie, Reid's; with Capt. Warrar, of the ship, surveyed the Polemhall on the dry dock. She is considerably damaged in the bottom, and according to the surveyors, some 25 plates should come off the hull. If permanent repairs are to be given it would take about 30 days to accomplish. The damage runs back to No. 2 hold.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto—Light to moderate winds, fair and a little warmer. Roper's Bar, 29.55; ther. 59.

"Victory" Flour

MADE IN A NEW MILL

TWICE as much "Victory" Flour has been sold this year. Why? Because as the flour becomes known the demand increases. "Victory" Flour is the highest grade imported to this Colony and nothing better milled.

Get out of the rut of always asking for the same brand that you bought ten years ago, as we represent a new and up-to-date mill, and the old known brands of flour cannot be made from a new mill, unless they have a fire, as it would cost too much to pull down a fairly good mill to build a new mill, with all the latest machinery, such as the mill we represent.

Remember the name and ask for "Victory" Flour, sold by all the leading merchants, and well and favorably known by the F.P.U.

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ONLY 11 DAYS BEFORE AUG. 4TH.

Amount acknowledged \$17,169.16

Mrs. J. H. Edgar, per Daily News	2 00
"Roaring Gulch," Greenspond	10 00
W. A. Mews	5 00
Hon. Michael Power	10 00
F. Burley	2 50
Mrs. F. Burley	2 50
P. Sazon, French Consul	10 00
Tessier & Co.	10 00
Employees Ayre & Sons, Ltd. (Details on Monday)	300 00
W. B. Satch	10 00
Rev. Dr. Fenwick	10 00
C. R. Thomson	12 50
Mrs. C. R. Thomson	12 50
A. Stafford	5 00
B. Stafford	5 00
C. H. Hutchings	10 00
A. Hiscock	10 00
People of Humbermouth	42 50
S. W. Corrick	5 00
Mrs. S. W. Corrick	5 00
Miss Cole	2 00
W. P. D.	2 00
Miss D'Alton Shea	5 00
P. C. Mars	10 00
Job. Bros & Co. Ltd.	500 00
Colin Campbell	50 00
Walter W. Willis	15 00
Mrs. Walter Willis	10 00
Munden A. Norman	1 00
W. G. Parsons	2 00
Miss E. George	1 00
James P. Cash	15 00
B. S. G.	5 00
A. Friend	1 00
S. J. Goudie	1 00
J. J. Tobin	50 00
His Grace Archbishop Roche	25 00
P. G. Butler	5 00
John T. Lamb	25 00
J. E. Dempster	10 00
Jas Dempster, Stobbs' Camp	5 00
E. T. Butt	2 00
Employees Marshall Bros. (Details on Monday)	47 50
J. J. Mullaly	20 00
M. & E. Kennedy	25 00
Mrs. L. J. Gearin	5 00
Rev. Canon Smith	5 00

Estimated cost of 2 Aeroplanes \$22,500.00

Amount collected 18,392.16

Balance required 4,106.84

\$22,500.00

J. A. CLIFT, Treasurer.

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We carry nothing but **ABSOLUTELY PRIME MEATS** and you will never have cause to complain of our service or quality. The day you place your order with us, you take a sturdy step towards pure food and true economy.

M. CONNOLLY,
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CAPT. VATCHER WRITES FROM THE FRONT

The following is a copy of an interesting letter received from Captain Stephen Vatcher by his young son who resides at 15 St. Michael Street.

Capt. Vatcher was attached to the 3rd Battalion of the Second Contingent but is now with the 4th Battalion 1st Brigade of the C.E.F. in France. The letter reads as follows:

May 21st, 1915.

My dear Son,—

Just to let you know that I am in good health and trust that this will find you the same. I have been very busy lately as our men have been on the march all the time. The most rest we get is two days but we are constantly in hearing of the cannon's roar while shells are bursting around us at times. But it is all like a moving picture show. The big guns of the Allies are giving them something to do right now and the very ground is quaking under me as I write. It is almost impossible to hear anything above the din. It will keep up until late in the evening and then begin all over again the next day. We have been under shell fire several times but have only lost one man of my section. Strange to say this man said before he went out that he felt he would not last long and his premonition proved correct for he was the first to go. Stanley White was killed on the 23rd April in the fight which brought glory to Canada's name.

George is here yet and all the boys are fine. Will Tupper is well and still with me. Raulin Amy, from 39 D'Arigny street is my Lance-Corporal. Watters, W. Whiting, Williams, Percy Woods, Geo. Greenwood, Jackson, McNaughton are all here and in the best of shape.

Surrey has been sent back to the base as his eyes are very bad. I think you will see him home soon. We had one night in the trenches and I think we are going back to-morrow night. It is a terrible thing to be a section Commander on active service but I am going to do my very best. I lost my pack and it is pretty hard times without a smoke. When we get some money be willful stock up. We cannot buy Players cigarettes over here. Would also appreciate some cake and chocolate. The boys often get some and always pass it around to me.

This is a very nice country but it has been fearfully distorted by the Huns but now they are getting it back.

It is very dark now so I will have to close, my boy.

Give my respects to all our friends, grandma, grandpa, uncles and aunts and everyone who asks for me.

Good night from your ever loving father,

STEVEN VATCHER.

Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

Diningroom Sets.	Arm Chairs.
Library Sets.	Morris Chairs.
Lounges.	Rockers.
Hall Settees.	Fireside Stools.
Hall Mirrors.	Screens.

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" HALIFAX (both ways)	Every TUESDAY
" ST. JOHN'S	Every SATURDAY

Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax, and Boston.

FARES, including Meals and Berths, on RED CROSS Steamers:

	First Class	Return	Second Class
To New York	\$40 to \$60	\$60 to \$110	\$15
To Halifax	20 to 30	35 to 55	9
To Boston (Plant Line)	29 to 39	51 to 71	18
To Boston (D.A.R. way)	30 to 41	51 to 72	18

CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON:

PLANT LINE — Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. CO. Line, every day except Sunday. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

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We are well known to the trade, and we make it a point to give SATISFACTION in our dealings with them. We only ask for a chance to quote prices, and are therefore sure of your order in almost every case. We are SPECIALISTS in DRY GOODS, having TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the business. All we ask is to 'phone or write us for quotations before placing your orders. By so doing, our benefits will be mutual.

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Best Cadiz Salt

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Choice Canada Butter.

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For Sale

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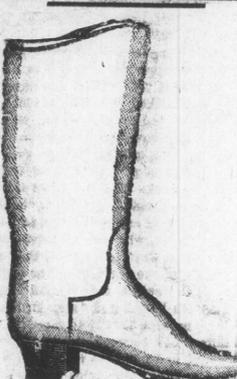
MOTOR BOAT

ALMOST NEW.

Decked, good accommodation and fitted with Sails—18 h.p. Engine—Will be sold a Bargain. Can be inspected at the F.P.U. Wharf. For further particulars apply to Storekeeper

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Get Smallwood's Hand-made Tongue Boots, Wellington's High and Low Three Quarter Boots. These Boots have been tested and proved to be waterproof. By who? By the Fishermen who have worn them.

P.S.—All our Hand-made Boots have the name Fred Smallwood on the Heel plate Beware of Imitations!

F. Smallwood,

The Home of Good Shoes

PATRIOTIC FUND

List of subscribers to the Patriotic Fund, from Shamblers Cove and Loo Cove, B.B., per Mr. Arthur Vivian:—

William Burton	1 00
Daniel Bragg	50
Arthur Vivian	50
Samuel Bragg	50
Peter Bragg	50
Henry Vivian	20
Fred Osbourne	50
Edward Blackwood	25
Garland Carter	40
Agusta Carter	50
Baxter, White	30
Gilbert Orahama	25
George Burton	25
Fred Carter	30
John White	20
Samuel Parsons	20
Joseph Parsons	30
George Stagg, Jr.	25
Walter Carter	25
Elias Burry	30
Benjamin White	20
Hugh White	20
George Bragg	50
John Bragg	50
Sydney White	30
Henry White	50
James Bragg	20
George Vivian	10
Noah Vivian	10
Robert Burton	50

\$10.25

SHIPPING

The tern schr. Seth Jr., 5 days from Sydney, coal laden to A.S. Rendell, arrived to-day.

S.S. Sagona, which sails at 6 p.m. for Labrador, takes a large freight and several passengers.

The schr. Novelty cleared today for Pernambuco with 5,040 drums fish, shipped by the Munroe Export Co.

S.S. Coban arrived at Placentia Thursday, coal laden for the Red Sea, Co. for Sydney.

PERSONAL

Messrs. Rioux, Cobb and others, who had been out on railway inspection work the past few days, returned to the city last night.

Mr. Peter Morrissey, tailor, with a friend arrived from Rantem by last night's train each with 35 dozen large trout captured in 3 days.

Mr. Michael Walsh, foreman for Moore & Co., Duckworth St., leaves by the Sagona this evening to instal a plumbing and heating plant at the Grenfell Hospital, Indian Hr., Labrador.

Mr. M. J. James leaves for Northern Labrador by the S.S. Sagona this afternoon to survey a mineral claim in that region. The claim is said to abound in copper ores of very rich quality.

ANOTHER SALT CARGO

The S.S. Raylton Dixon arrived here this forenoon from Cadiz to Morey & Co. with 2600 tons of salt. She left there on Monday week and had variable weather on the run out, but as far as could be learned experienced no event out of the ordinary in passing through the danger zone in European waters.

S.S. Raylton Dixon, 12 days from Cadiz, salt laden, arrived in port this morning.

The Earl of Devon sails north at 10 a.m. Wednesday next.

Besides the "Summerstall" the "Santford" loaded ore at Bell Island for North Sydney, and business is now becoming bright at the island.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunder

Tailor and Clothier

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LLOYD GEORGE LAYS DOWN FACTS IN MUNITION SPEECH IN THE BRITISH COMMONS

What Britain Knows the Germans Know, and Superiority of Munitions of War Will Settle the Question—Tremendous Output of Germany—What France has Done in the Output of Munitions—Working For an Organized Victory—Problem of Increase of Production—The Duties of the New Department

The following is a summary of the text of the great speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George, in moving the adoption of the munitions of war supply bill in the House of Commons, Westminster, on July 21st:

"I rise to ask leave to introduce a bill to make provision for furthering the efficient supply of munitions for the present war and for purposes incidental thereto. First I should like to make a statement about the Ministry that I preside over. I shall deal as little as possible with the past. I am only concerned with the cause of the shortage in equipment and material of war, insofar as it is necessary to understand them with a view to making them up. That the shortage is serious from the point of view of the standard which has been created by this war is undoubtedly well known. It is certainly known to the enemy and perhaps best of all to the enemy. You cannot confront a hostile army for months without knowing something about the state of its material, and therefore the House may depend upon it that whatever the state of our munitions it is just as well known to the Germans as ourselves. (Hear, hear!)"

But what I want to impress not merely upon this House but on the country is that the duration of the war, the toll of life and limb levied by the war, the amount of exhaustion caused by the war, the economic and financial effect—and in order to understand the whole depth and meaning of the problem with which we are confronted I would state the ultimate defeat or victory in this war—depend upon the supply of munitions which the rival countries can produce to equip their armies in the field. That is the cardinal fact of the military situation in this war.

(Cheers.) When the Germans establish a superiority on any front it is due to a preponderance in the materials of war. When they are driving the forces of the Allies before them in any quarter of the field it is due to the same cause. When the Allies are making progress in any part of the line it is due to the fact that in that sector of the battlefield the Allies have a preponderance in munitions of war.

Tremendous German Output.

"We have an undoubted superiority in men (Cheers) in numbers—and I am assured by all those who have been at the front that it is not merely a superiority in numbers but in the quality of men—(Cheers)—and therefore it is purely a question of equipping them with the necessary amount of material to support their valour in the attacks which they make on the lines of the enemy. I heard the other day on very good authority—and this will give the House an idea of the tremendous preparations made by the enemy for this war, and of the expansion which has taken place ever since the war—that the Central European powers are turning out 250,000 shells per day.

"The problem of speedy victory is the accomplishment of that aim with the least possible waste of time, (Cheers). Any obstacle, any mismanagement, any slackness, any indiscipline, and prejudice, which prevents or delays mobilization of all our resources at the earliest possible moment, postpone victory. The question which in the ministry of munitions we have set ourselves to answer is—Can we achieve that purpose? I say that we can accomplish that object not merely equalling that German and Austrian output of munitions, but if we are in earnest we

AT THE NICKEL

Presentation of Colours to The Newfoundland Regiment

This picture will be shown extra with the usual week-end change of programme.

"The Hazards of Helen"

See Helen Leap from the Water Tower.

Big Bumper Matinee for the Little Ones Saturday

can surpass it. (Cheers.)

What France Has Done.

"Let us see the position France is in. Her most important industrial provinces were in the hands of the enemy. Seventy per cent. of her steel production was in the hands of the enemy. She had mobilized an enormous army and therefore had withdrawn a very considerable proportion of her population from industry. She is not at best as great an industrial country as we are. She is much of an agricultural and pastoral country. It is true that we have certain disadvantages compared with France, and they are important. She has not the same gigantic navy to draw upon the engineering establishments of the country. That makes a very great difference. She has a more complete command over her labor and the readiness with which she can transfer that labor from one centre to another, but in the discipline which obtains in the workshops. She has another advantage with her arsenals which at the outbreak of the war corresponded to the magnitude of her army—a huge army. We had a small army to provide for. She, in addition to that, had undoubtedly a very great trade with other countries in the production of munitions of war. These are the advantages and disadvantages. Still, knowing these things and taking them all into account, the surplus of our engineering resources available for the materials of war is undoubtedly greater than that of France, and if we produce these things within the next few months as much as they are likely to produce, the Allies would not merely equal the production of the Central Powers, but they would have an overwhelming superiority over the enemy in the material essential to victory. That is the first

great fact I would like to get into the minds of all those who can render assistance to the country.

Germany's Preponderance.

"Germany has achieved a temporary preponderance of material. She has done it in two ways. She accumulated great stores before the war. She has mobilized the whole of her industries after the war, having no doubt taken steps before the war to be ready for the mobilization of the workshops immediately after the war was declared. Her preponderance in two or three directions is very notable. I mention this because it is essential they should be understood in inviting the assistance of the community to enable us to compete with this formidable enemy. The superiority of the Germans in material was most marked in their heavy guns, their high explosive shells, their rifles, and perhaps most of all, their machine-guns. These have turned out to be about the most formidable weapons in the war. They have almost superseded the rifle and rendered it unnecessary.

Mr. J. Wedgwood (L. Newcastle-under-Lyme—"Hear, hear!")

Mr. Lloyd George: "I am glad to see my hon. friend, who can tell us something of his experiences. (Cheers.) I felicitate him on his return. It is a great joy to us all to see him. (Cheers.) Now this is undoubtedly the most notable fact of all. The difficulty with regard to all these things is that they could not be improvised in a short time. The machinery for rifles and machine-guns takes eight and nine months to construct before you can begin to turn a single rifle or machine-gun. The Germans have undoubtedly anticipated the character of the war in the way no other power has done. They realized it was going to be a great trench war. They had procured an adequate supply of machinery applicable to those conditions. The professional man was undoubtedly a very conservative one (hear, hear)—and there are competent soldiers who even today assume that this phase is only a temporary one, that it will not last long, and we shall be back on the old lines.

Organized Victory.

"I have no doubt much time was lost owing to that supposition. The Germans never harbored that delusion, and were fully prepared to batter down the deepest trenches of the enemy with the heavy guns and high explosives, and to defend their own trenches with machine guns. That is the story of the war for ten months. We assumed that victory was rather due as a tribute from fate, and our problem now is to organize victory, and not take it for granted. (Cheers.)

"To do that the whole engineering and chemical resources of this country—of the whole Empire—must be mobilized. When that is done France and ourselves alone, without Italy or Russia, can overtop the whole Teutonic output. This is a question first of material, materials for the shell body, for the fuse, for the cartridge case, and for the explosive. It is very largely a question of machinery, and it is, finally—but not less important—a question of labor. In the first instance all these questions will solve themselves into a question of organization. Or some material we have an abundant supply; some we have to husband very carefully; some we have to take steps to increase the supply of for otherwise we should be short at the critical hour. The same thing applies to machinery. We have in this country a vast amount of machinery which is essential to the production of material for war. But we are short of other machinery which is equally important.

Increase in Production.

"To be quite candid, the organizing firms—the armament firms—were also inadequate to the gigantic task cast upon them of not merely organizing their own work but of developing the resources of the country outside. They could not command the stock, and sub-contracting has undoubtedly been a failure. Sub-contracting has produced something like 10,000 shells a month. We have only been at it a few days and we have already placed with responsible firms orders for 150,000 a month. In a very short time I am confident it will be a quarter of a million or 300,000 (Cheers.) It is a process of inviting business men to organize themselves

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 24, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

A Public Menace

THE present condition of the Oil Store on Forest Road is one which calls for immediate attention on the part of the authorities.

In the yard surrounding this oil store there are now some 1200 barrels of kero oil and gasoline. The road side and the main thoroughfare are saturated with oil. One cannot pass that way without being struck with the thought that the present condition of this oil yard reflects great carelessness on the part of those responsible for its upkeep and management.

The residents of the locality are loud in their complaints—and justly so,—against this nuisance, for as it stands to-day it is a menace to the whole eastern section of the city.

Forest Road is no place for an oil depot. Places of this kind should be removed outside the city limits. Immediately adjoining the field in which this oil yard is situated are the Fever and General Hospitals, and certain it is, should some thoughtless person accidentally throw a match or cigarette butt into this enclosure as it stands to-day the city will witness another 1892 blaze.

Will the authorities follow the usual custom and "look the stable door when the horse is stolen?"

The residents of this section of the city should get together and make a strong demand for the removal of this oil yard. How they can stand the stench of oil day after day is almost beyond belief. They are entitled to better treatment than this; and they would be well within their rights if they were to petition the authorities for its immediate removal.

The side of the road facing this oil yard is fast getting built up. This year several new dwellings have been erected there which reflect credit on their owners; but this oil yard—an eye sore and a nuisance—detracts considerably from the value of these dwellings.

We remember a few years ago a certain grocer of Holytown who for convenience sake, when getting a load of oil for his store, temporarily left three barrels of oil in the yard in front of his residence. He was summoned to court and fined, if we remember rightly \$20.00 per barrel. If three barrels of kero oil was sufficient to warrant a fine of \$60.00 presumably to safeguard the interest of the city from fire, how much more serious is it for 1200 or 1500 barrels of oil and gasoline to be stored not fifty feet from where this man had three barrels?

Whilst the people are content to let this kind of thing go on we fear the authorities will not lose much sleep over the matter. How long, we wonder, would the residents of Rennie's Mill, Circular or LeMerchant Roads stand this kind of treatment?

We venture to say that they would soon make a howl that would shake the building to its very foundation.

Why should the residents of Holytown have to suffer this nuisance?

Get busy, gentlemen, and remove this eyesore to some place where it will not be a menace to the safety of the city.

The Bathing House At Long Pond

BECAUSE we have objected to the erection of a Bathing House, over the only spot on the south side of Long Pond, by the M.I.A., the President of the Club flies off at a tangent, and thinks himself called upon to defend an institution that, as far as we are aware has not been attacked.

We have nothing but admiration for a body of citizens who get together for mutual improvement, and we are not drawing the line at the M.I.A. Swimming Club. It has a very commendable object in view, as its exercises are healthful and tend towards conservation of human life, by encouraging young people to learn the art of swimming.

Our only ground for complaint against the M.I.A. is that contained in our strictures upon the Swimming Club for having erected that bathing house to the ignoring of a public right, and especially as the erection has been placed over the only spot on the south side of the lake available to the public for bathing purposes.

To say that anybody can get into the water by going out around the house is the expression of a cad, especially as he himself admits the structure covers "the only spot where one may get into the water in comfort."

The house might have been put up either to right or left of its present position, three or four feet, without the least inconvenience to members of the Club, and thereby left open the narrow passage that was made by citizens who years ago sought a secluded and pleasant place for bathing.

The covert object of the Club is not so great a secret as they suppose. It was plainly their intention to have an exclusive possession to that side of the lake. They built their house over the only suitable spot in order to freeze out the un-privileged. They aimed to make it so uncomfortable for outsiders that they would refrain from coming there, and so leave the waters to the pleasant enjoyment of a monopolistic and privileged few.

The north side of the lake referred to by the President of the Club, he must know is left to the enjoyment of the younger people, its gradually deepening water and smooth beach being particularly attractive to boys. Very few grown-ups go there now-a-days—if any.

The Club sought from the Department of Crown Lands a right to put a house on the margin of the lake, but the right was not given them.

This we learn from enquiry addressed to Mr. Turner and to the Minister of Agriculture and Mines. Mr. Blandford told us that "whatever has been done, has been done without authority."

These words are plain enough. In any case the Crown Lands Office has no authority to give permission to any club or individual a privilege that interferes so grossly with a public right, and in violation of the Crown Lands Act.

We call upon the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to do his duty in this respect, and order the removal of the obstruction at once.

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

No one would think of accusing him (COAKER) of being a spell-bound demagogue. In his manner, he is, if anything inclined to be somewhat quiet and retiring, BUT BEHIND EVERYTHING HE SAYS THERE IS A CHARACTER THAT IMPRESSES THE LISTENER WITH THE FACT THAT COAKER HAS A WHOLE-HEARTED INTEREST IN HIS GREAT WORK AND THAT HE HAS ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN ITS ULTIMATE SUCCESS.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, December 20th, 1913.

He has the knack of infecting all who come in contact with him with his own enthusiasm for and faith in the great cause. And because his people have FOUND COAKER FAITHFUL ABOVE ALL THINGS TO THE TRUST THEY REPOSED IN HIM HE IS BOUND TO RISE IN THE ESTEEM OF THE FISHERMEN AND TO BIND THEM TO HIM WITH THE BONDS OF AFFECTION. For in this respect it always happens that to him that hath much more is given.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

ST. ANDREWS AND SCIENTIFIC FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS

Professor Ernest E. Prince, Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, Ottawa

(Continued)

THE investigation of fish life in the most recent developments of modern Biological Science. The University of St. Andrews led the way in this work as in so many fields of intellectual activity and research.

It was appropriate that in Scotland, where sea-fishing industries rank among the first and most important in the world, her most ancient seat of learning should give the impulse to exact fisheries research in the waters of the sea.

A lamentable lack of scientific information on fishery matters prevailed until a comparatively late date, and as the Professor of Zoology at Cambridge (the late Professor Alfred Newton) said in closing his Michaelmas Term Lectures in 1885, "no attempt save that of Professor McIntosh at St. Andrews has been made in this country to remove this want of knowledge." These pioneer efforts have had fruitful and widespread results, and have greatly influenced marine investigation everywhere.

Science at St. Andrews has always had a peculiar prominence. James Gregory, who invented the reflecting telescope; Napier, who gave logarithms to the world; John Goodsir, the early master of modern comparative anatomy; John Reid, the first of great Scottish physiologists; Brewster, the immortal physicist; and Lyon Playfair, the distinguished chemist, are amongst those of eminence who studied or taught at St. Andrews. As was said some years ago in a leading English serial (Macmillan's English Illustrated Magazine, 1889). "In the annals of science St. Andrews has no mean fame, and the names, either as students or teachers, of Edward Forbes, John Goodsir, David Brewster, John Reid, David Page, George Day, and James David Forbes, are associated with this venerable seat of Scottish culture. In the laboratories of the University, or on the beach of the far-reaching bay, these eminent men pursued their famed researches."

Important Educational and Scientific Movements Originated at St. Andrews

It will surprise many persons to learn that in this retired academic centre, the British Association for the Advancement of Science had its birth, for Sir David Brewster, afterwards Principal of the United College, proposed its formation in 1831. The medical training of women began when Mrs. Garrett Anderson received instruction in Anatomy from Professor Day at St. Andrews in 1862, while the higher academic education of women at Girton, followed by Newnham at Cambridge, and by Somerville Hall at Oxford, received its first impetus at St. Andrews. Indeed, St. Andrews may be said to

have originated female University education in Britain, and as long ago as 1877 the special University title of L.L.A. was granted to women by St. Andrews.

Further, University Extension in Scotland was commenced by St. Andrews in 1876, when Principals and Professors from the ancient Scottish University gave courses of Academic Lectures in Dundee. University College in Dundee may be said to have really originated with these first efforts on the part of the St. Andrews Professoriate.

When Mr. Alexander Robertson, now University Lecturer on Botany, opened a course of botanical lectures in the United College in 1892, the occasion was notable as being the first recorded admission of women to courses of regular study, on the same conditions as men, in a Scottish University. The present writer also gave, at the same time, a course on Zoology, and in the opening address said, "The delivery of Mr. Robertson's address in the department of Botany and my own Zoological lectures to-day, mark an event in some respects unique in the academic annals of this country. It remains to be seen how profoundly the great step now taken may affect the education of women in the future. The part St. Andrews had in the early days of Girton College, Cambridge, are well known; but all the facilities given by St. Andrews and other collegiate foundations, fall short of the step, one might almost say the revolution which this quiet College witnesses now when the ancient University throws its class-rooms open to women."

Fishery Problems First Attacked At St. Andrews

What was the task which St. Andrews was the first to undertake in regard to fisheries, thanks to its veteran professor of Zoology Professor McIntosh? It was, among other things, the elucidation of the many complex problems connected with fisheries and with the life of marine fishes, the discovery of the facts as to the dependence of the inshore waters upon the offshore waters, and the demonstration of the small importance of legislation, applied by the authorities to the littoral areas of the sea, from the point of view of the permanence of the fish supply in the great oceans of the world.

To give an example, the cod, halibut, plaice, and turbot shed their eggs for the most part in offshore waters, and as these are pelagic and buoyant, and float freely near the sea's surface, they are largely beyond injurious interference of any ordinary kind; but, when very young, these fishes, except the haddock, seek the shores, and are too small to be seriously affected by man's operations. Nets, such as shrimpers use, destroy vast numbers of certain of these minute fishes, yet without any evident effect on their general abundance and prevalence. In the estuary of the River Thames, shrimping nets of a small mesh have been used extensively for seven hundred or eight hundred years, but the daily destruction of young soles has not led to the utter extermination of

the supply of this valuable fish in the adjacent deeper waters.

Fluctuations in the abundance of fishes generally are universal, but in spite of pessimistic views, complaints, and warnings, extending over two centuries, that in British waters the supply of food fishes was nearing total exhaustion, the fishing industries of the British Islands have been more extensively carried on from our principal ports than at any previous period in history. (The exploitation of new fishing grounds, Icelandic and others, is not ignored; such exploitation being inevitable with the growth in the population of the British Isles from over 25,000,000 in 1841 to nearly 40,000,000 at the present time, seventy years later).

Features of Marine Research At St. Andrews

Certain special features have characterised the fishery work at St. Andrews, during the last thirty years, which have been of supreme value to the nation, and of the highest importance to Zoological Science. Many of the great Biological Stations, such as the famous and costly station at Naples founded in 1871, have been devoted to researches of a purely technical and scientific nature, and the direct economic bearing of these researches, and their practical results in regard to the prosperity of the fisheries, have been a secondary consideration.

At St. Andrews three principal features have been characteristic of the work done, namely (1) the prominence given in zoological teaching in the University to practical work; to the study of animals on the rocky shores, in the tidal pools, and in the open waters of the adjacent bay, that is to say, the study of the marine life under natural conditions, and the continuance of that study in the laboratories of the University. The marine station on the east shore at St. Andrews has been of incalculable value to the University students in these laboratory studies.

No other zoological school in the world could afford, so perfectly as that of this ancient University, such admirable facilities for practical study, for rock pools teeming with life and the prolific waters of St. Andrews Bay, almost surround the marine station, and are within a stone's throw of the University laboratories.

(2) The efforts which resulted twenty-eight years since in the securing of a temporary wooden station were, twelve years ago, crowned with complete success by the completion of the handsome Gatty Laboratory, which was opened by the Right Hon. Lord Reay on October 30, 1896. The project of a marine station at St. Andrews had been kept in mind, almost since student days, by the occupant of the Chair of Natural History in the University; but it was the scientific work necessitated by the Trawling Commission which brought the matter to a practical issue.

The Practical Zoological Laboratory in the University was, indeed, at first used as a marine laboratory as early as 1882. The report embodying observations made during the Trawling Commission investigations, was referred to at length by the late Lord Playfair (then Sir Lyon Playfair), himself a distinguished St. Andrews student, who said in the House of Commons that the report of Professor McIntosh was 'one of the most valuable fishery publications ever issued.'

The late Earl of Dalhousie, Chairman of the Commission, spoke of the labours involved in the preparation of this report, when moving the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, on May 21, 1885, in the House of Lords (and no man was better qualified to express an opinion), 'an eminent naturalist, Professor McIntosh, was appointed,' said the lamented earl, 'to conduct experiments on board a steam trawler. He carried on experiments for nine months,

showing much heroism and enduring a great deal of hardship in the execution of his task.'

When the handsome permanent stone buildings erected by the generosity of Dr. Charles H. Gatty were opened in 1896 by Lord Reay, in the presence of a distinguished company, including leading scientific men, his lordship said, 'the first laboratory at St. Andrews was entirely due to his (Professor McIntosh's) initiation. It is to his persistent efforts that the University of St. Andrews owes the existence of an institution which has made its name known and respected in the world of science. We have only to glance at the list of papers published since January 1884,' added his lordship, 'to convince ourselves of the splendid results of Professor McIntosh's unceasing activity.'

The main object of such a laboratory was to make easy the solution of fishery problems, both marine and fresh water, and the placing of the whole subject of fisheries on a proper scientific footing, thus providing a basis for that wise and beneficial legislation which alone can preserve and improve the condition of the fishing industries. Hatching and development, and the study of the entire life and growth of most of the British food-fishes, were the first objects aimed at, and a success not surpassed, if indeed equalled, by any other institution of the kind, has resulted. That the great library of the University lies close at hand, has been of invaluable assistance to the station, and has been an advantage which probably no other laboratory in the world possesses.

(3) The proof that nature in the sea is able to cope even with the reckless destruction of the adult and young fishes by man and other destroyers. The chain of dependence, from the microscopic Diatom up through the ascending invertebrate scale to the fish, cannot be broken, it must be remembered, for the minute buoyant or pelagic nature of the eggs of the most valuable fishes in the sea, and their vast numbers, together with the protection afforded by the extent of the boundless oceanic waters, suffice for their safety.

Man may remove the larger forms from a given and limited area by his far-reaching machinery; but the oceanic waters can never be so utterly ransacked as to lead to the possibility of the total extermination of the supply of valuable food fishes. This view may, indeed, be disputed, and has been resisted by some, though not by the most eminent and experienced authorities in the world of fishery science.

(To be continued)

THE ROAD TO LAUGHTERTOWN

Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown For I have lost the way! I wandered out of the path one day, When my heart was broken, my hair turned gray, And I can't remember how to play! I've quite forgotten how to be gay, It's all through sighing and weeping, they say. Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown For I have lost the way! Would ye learn the road to Laughtertown, O ye who have lost the way? Would ye have a young heart though your hair be gray? Go learn from a little child each day, And catch the wit of his laughter gay, And follow his dancing feet as they stray, For he knows the road to Laughtertown. Oh, ye who have lost the way!

BRITAIN'S WARNING

(The Ottawa Citizen)

IT is altogether probable that the average Britisher, concerned as we all are with the details of the management of the war at home, will consider the outcome of the great combat with more satisfaction when he reflects upon the mobilization of industries for the manufacture of war munitions and the enlistment of large numbers of volunteers for the front. "More shells and more men" is the cry—if it be answered the result is certain, whether it take months or years.

But is it? Britain's great asset is her financial strength. That strength has been attained and maintained by her trade. Normally she imports immense quantities of goods from abroad and pays for them by exports of her own manufactures. But the war has changed the usual trend of British trade.

The volume of imports has increased on a tremendous scale owing to the bringing in of war munitions and supplies, and this increase is bound to grow when the huge American contracts begin to flow across the ocean. On the other hand, the call for recruits for the front and for the munitions factories means less and less manufacturing of export materials; the labor is not available for the ordinary demands of home manufacture.

Indeed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently said that there was not enough labor required in time of peace for home consumption and export.

It is obvious that strength of armies must be at the expense of national wealth upon which, paradoxically, the maintenance of the army necessarily depends. This in itself is a crushing argument against conscription which would send all able-bodied men to the trenches and leave the workshops idle.

What is the solution? Economy in all branches of our daily existence.

Premier Asquith in his Guildhall speech touched the right chord when he said that "all money spent these days on superfluous comforts and luxuries, whether in the shape of goods or services, means the diversion of energy which can be better employed in the national interests, either in supplying the needs of our fighting forces in the field, or in making commodities for export which will go to reduce our indebtedness abroad."

The lesson is not alone for the heart of the Empire. It is for us all. The time has come for us all to cut our extravagances in the matter of public expenditure and private luxuries. The strength of the army in the field is directly proportionate to our financial strength and our financial strength just now depends upon the Motherland. She is financing us and it behooves us all to help in the matter of production and in the elimination of waste material or waste energy.

Germany has long ago learned this lesson; it was forced upon her by British sea power. It would be a calamity if it should occur that the greatest strength of the enemy was the result of our own sea prowess.

Let us unite to practice economy in all departments where less waste means more strength to the cause we all have at heart.

QUESTION FOR 'BOWRINGS'

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I would like to ask Messrs Bowring Bros. through the columns of your paper when we expect to get our money due on the salvage in towing the s.s. Flood bound the past spring. It is about this now that this money was forthcoming and if we do not soon receive it we will be compelled to take other step in the matter. With thanks for space. ONE OF THE EAGLE'S CREW.

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 St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Conscience of a Nation

A Letter From E. Phillips Oppenheim, the World's Most Popular Novelist, on the War Which He Prophesied Many Years Ago

Sheringham, Norfolk, Eng., April 15, 1915.

Joe Mitchell Chapple, Editor National Magazine, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Chapple:
 For the last two years you have very kindly sent me a copy of The National Magazine, which I have always read with the utmost pleasure. I admire and appreciate so much the personal note which you contrive always to impart to each number, and which is an element entirely lacking in similar productions on this side. Your March number, however, has brought me a very disagreeable surprise. Frankly I have not read an article since the commencement of this gruesome war which commends itself so little to my intelligence or to my sympathy as the article by Mr. Burgess entitled "The Causes of the European Conflict."

I want you to believe, Mr. Chapple, that I am not one of those pig-headed Englishmen who see no side of any question except their own. Patriotism and nationality are great things, but there is, I believe, behind and governing them, a directing influence of thought which comes to our aid at times like this, and helps us to form an independent judgment even on matters in which our own interests and sympathies are deeply involved. I am an Englishman, but I am also, in a modest way, a thinker. To me this war comes, perhaps, with less of a shock because I have prophesied its advent by word of mouth and in print for the last six years. I lay claim to no particular insight in this matter, for Germany has all the time sharpened her sword in the sight of the world; she preached war, wanted war, and has got it. But I do claim to a mental attitude unbiased and unprejudiced.

There is, without a doubt, a reasonable German case to be presented against England. That case, however, has not been presented by your contributor. The truth about the war is so much a matter of common knowledge that it is scarcely necessary to point out the grossly distorted misstatements which all the while underlie the airy rhetoric of Mr. Burgess' article. I confine myself to one most flagrant paragraph, the one entitled "Belgium's Neutrality." Let me, if I may, rewrite that paragraph in plain and untwisted phrases. Let me offer you the truth in place of falsehood.

The independence of Belgium was guaranteed by Germany, France and England. I think you will agree that when the representative of a nation signs his name to a treaty, he commits his country and his country's honor to its observance. Germany desired to break that treaty and invade France through Belgium. She made propositions to Belgium which may or may not have been favorable. Belgium had a perfect right to refuse them, and she chose to refuse. Germany thereupon made it clearly understood that she intended, notwithstanding her written word, to persevere in her original intentions. Her pretext that France had already violated the neutrality of Belgium by invasion was false. No single French soldier had set foot upon Belgium soil. Belgium appealed to England.

"You signed the treaty guaranteeing our neutrality," she pointed out. "Germany threatens it. I call upon you to fulfill your share of the compact."
 Great Britain acknowledged her responsibility and reminded Ger-

THE WAR AND THE WEATHER

Does war affect the weather?
 It certainly affects almost everything else; and it were strange indeed if it did not affect more of this mundane sphere than the 3,000 miles of frontier along which the nations of Europe are fighting.
 If you do not believe it, look back a little to the time when the North and South fought like tigers. After the three-day battle at Gettysburg the whole of Southern Pennsylvania and of Northern Maryland had drenching rains which swelled the streams to unprecedented heights. That was the result of canonading in which not more than 300 field pieces were in use on both sides. The unexampled explosion of powder in shot and shell fire upset Jupiter Pluvius, and he wept for the greater part of a week over the entire area in which atmospheric conditions were unsettled by this memorable combat.

From the artillery standpoint the explosions in Europe are easily 25 times more extensive and disturbing in their effects on atmospheric conditions. Firing 20,000 shells in an hour, as was reported of the Austro-German assault on Przemyśl, could not but result in climatic upheavals more or less extraordinary in the areas immediately affected, to say nothing of remoter portions of the globe.
 But no one part of the atmospheric envelope that covers the earth could be so rent and sundered as that of the continent of Europe, without affecting intercontinental changes. That may account for the prolonged screen of cloudiness that has hung over the eastern portion of North America, causing this unprecedentedly cool summer, which keeps our heater area going well into the middle of June. At any rate, the sun's progress north from the celestial equator does not seem to produce the usual rise in temperatures. And it is perfectly plausible that the clouds of war, including Germany's asphyxiating stunts, have so blackened the world's atmospheric belt as a whole as to screen Old Sol's rays down to an April temperature in the heart of early summer.

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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.
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 Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.
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 Just landed.
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 Phone 264.

Anderson's New Modern Store In the West
 I 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 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.
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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.
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 Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

OUR THEATRES

CASINO

(Halifax Recorder, June 28) Geo. Kennedy, manager of the Montreal Canadians, and the well known promoter of wrestling and other sport events, is at the Halifax Hotel. He has secured the rights of the Johnson-Willard fight pictures for this country, and following a most successful tour of the pictures in other parts of Canada, is arranging to have them produced in Halifax.

A private exhibition of the pictures was given at the Empire Theatre this morning before a number of newspaper men and others. They are certainly not surpassed by any pictures of the kind ever shown here; they are remarkably clear, every blow is distinctly seen, and the men are clearly outlined, while at times they are brought close to the camera, giving particularly good views of the men.

The pictures are also of unusual interest, as they give a different impression as to what was conveyed by the press reports, which gave the idea that Willard was simply standing off his opponent until he wore him down, but instead, Willard was always aggressive, he was not dismayed by Johnson's rushes or attacks, but always came back forcing the fighting. The result is the public are given a different idea of the bout to what they had anticipated, and the pictures thus grow in interest with every round. They certainly give everybody a better opinion of Willard as a fighter than they have had before. There are also splendid views of scenes before and after the fight.

These pictures are to be shown at the Casino on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Adv't.

THE NICKEL

The second day's showing of the presentation of the colors at Stobb's Camp attracted equally as many as the opening day. At the matinee yesterday and the evening performance the theatre was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. As our soldier lads passed by the enthusiasm was unbounded, and the applause deafening.

Capt. Carty, Lieut. Fox, Capt. Rendell, Sam Elsbury, Bert Dicks, Cecil Cliff and others were quite plain. It seemed like old times to see the boys. Many attended yesterday's show who only go on special occasions, but they wanted to see their soldier boys again.

To St. John's it is the best picture ever shown here. Every one should see it. The Manager has very kindly consented to show it as an extra with the usual week end change.

The "Hazards of Helen" are good to-day. Helen leaps from the water to-day.

Don't forget to send the children to the bumper matinee to-morrow. They will have another chance to see the soldier. If you have not yet seen this picture, don't miss it to-day.

THE CRESCENT

This evening, patrons of the Crescent will be greeted with another very interesting, entirely new and most original programme. The first picture to be shown, in two reels, will be the famous detective drama "The Ticket of Leave Man" by the Biograph Co. This is a most interesting theme, and in itself should draw a full house. "The Heart of Sunny Jim" features Bobby Connolly, the clever boy actor in a powerful melodrama and "Broncho Billy's Christmas Shirt" is a catching Western drama, of a most entertaining character. "Diogenes Weekly" and other comedies will chase away the "blues" easily, and the whole show is excellent.

The music will be of the usual high order and you should send the children to-morrow to see the big matinee bill.

THE AEROPLANE CONCERT

Arrangements for this big show are nearly complete. It will be a great programme and all interested in the Aeroplane Fund should attend. The programme for this night will eclipse anything of the kind ever presented here. Mrs. Rossley has secured the best of our local artists. Mrs. Colville, the dainty artist who has appeared in so many of our best entertainments; Mrs. Chatter, Miss Flora Cliff, Miss Mary Doyle, Miss Frances Gosling and Miss Bradshaw; the string band from the Calypso, Mr. T. O'Neil, the Sunshine Girls, Bonnie Rossley, Jack and Marie Rossley in their own original act; and Mr. A. Crocker, the pianist of St. John's; Mr. Tago with his violin and others. Under the distinguished Presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson.

"OURS" IN THE WEST END

There was a crowded house last night at the popular little house. The two little singers were loudly applauded for their great song: "The Kiltie Lads" which they sang in great form. They are the best that have appeared at the little house. Don't miss this, it is a treat. A complete change of pictures to-night.

The Casino Theatre

LAST CALL FOR THE Great Willard-Johnson Contest ONE SHOW AT 8.30. Seats at The Atlantic Bookstore.

ARTISTIC CABINET WORKMANSHIP

Yesterday, in an informal way, a Mail and Advocate representative visited the cabinet factory of the firm of Callahan & Glass, and was shown some subjects of the cabinetmakers' art which it is a positive joy to look at. These consist of seven mantles, recently turned out by the firm for the new residence of Mr. James Haw, now nearing completion, on the Topsail Road. The execution of these beautiful creations of the cabinetmakers' art exhibit an excellence in design and a beauty in finish which it would be difficult to duplicate in more pretentious centres of commerce than St. John's.

Three of the mantles for as many bedrooms are finished in white enamel and another of the same is intended for the parlor. The carved work on these is of a very delicate pattern and the scroll work and other designs on them are traced with an artistic finesse and cleverness in execution which leaves nothing to be desired. Three others of the mantles which are intended for drawing and sitting rooms, are massive creations, done in quartered oak, golden finish. They are flanked on either side by beautiful columns after the Grecian style and rest on pedestals with exquisitely carved Venuses thereon, while they are surmounted with capitals carved in superlatively beautiful style, over which are entablatures of rare beauty and wrought in a most artistic manner. They will be fitted with heavy plain finish plate glass mirrors, 42 by 30 inches, and are otherwise beautifully embellished.

The work of polishing them was done by Mr. Thos. Dunne, head of the paint and polish department, and shows the execution of a master hand.

The designs were evolved by Mr. Jno. Callahan, jr., and are certainly a tribute to his artistic taste.

We congratulate the firm of Callahan & Glass on the superiority it displays in turning out work of this kind.

EXPLOITS NOTES

The S.S. Prospero called here last night going South. Two of our young men, Luff and Gillett, went by her to volunteer to do duty for King and Country. We wish them God speed and a safe return.

Northeast winds and rain to-day. Manual's salt schooner arrived here last evening from St. John's. Many of our Labrador friends were waiting her arrival to get supplied.

No fish up to date, not two quintals under sail, and none reported around the Bay anywhere.

No fish to-day, schooners taking salt for the Labrador; caplin still plentiful; fishery outlook the worst for thirty years.

Mr. J. C. Stone arrived on the S.S. Home to-day after completing his work in opening the new F.P.U. store at Lewisporte.

The S.S. Can't Lose with President Coaker arrived here this evening. She landed flour, beef, coal and other freight, and took away one hundred brils of herring. A quick despatch was given the steamer which speaks well of the Union Spirit here. Men worked all night in discharging goods and all say it was the quickest despatch the Can't Lose ever got. At 5 o'clock in the morning she steamed away with ringing cheers for the President and Capt. Barbour.

If Mosdell, the graball tool, was here it would make him feel small to see such union spirit amongst our toilers.

CORRESPONDENT

Exploits, July 19, 1915.

FISHERY REPORT

Twillingate—Wind S.S.W., light, fine and clear; traps 1 to 4 brils; hook and line not improved.

King's Cove—Traps—2 to 30 qtls; nothing otherwise.

Hr. Grace—Codfish scarce; traps and hook and lines doing nothing; plenty caplin.

Lamaline—Wind N.E., fine; a little fish jigged yesterday and small catches at Point aux Gaul in traps.

The Durango is set down to leave Liverpool for this port to-day.

SHIPPING

S.S. Dundee left Bonavista at 4.50

S.S. Argyle left Placentia early this a.m. for the Merasheen route.

S.S. Clyde left Change Islands at 5.45 p.m. yesterday, inward.

p.m. yesterday, outward.

S.S. Ethie is due Carboncar today.

S.S. Glencoe left Grand Bank at 7.50 p.m. yesterday, going west.

S.S. Home left Pilley's Island at 3.40 p.m. yesterday, outward.

S.S. Erik is on her way to North Sydney.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 10.20 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Meigle left Flower's Cove at 10.15 a.m. yesterday, going north.

Sagona leaves St. John's at 6 p.m. to-day.

S.S. Prospero left La Scie at 8.45 this a.m., coming south.

S.S. Portia sails west on Wednesday at 10 a.m.

S.S. Industry is due at Miller's Arm Wednesday next to load pit props for a London firm.

The S.S. Dromore is due at Alexander Bay on the 30th inst. to take a similar cargo for a London firm.

The Dorothy Duff sailed yesterday for North Sydney to load coal for the Northward. After discharging she will return here and likely load codfish for Brazil.

The S.S. Nascoptic sails this evening for Montreal to load supplies for Hudson Bay, and will be absent over two months.

S.S. Stephano sails this afternoon for Halifax and New York, taking a large freight and several passengers.

The Dorothy Baird, Keeping, master, sails to-day for Pernambuco, taking 1400 drums of codfish from James Baird Ltd.

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 p.m. At 5 o'clock in the morning she steamed away with ringing cheers for the President and Capt. Barbour.

Brookfield School Chapel—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

METHODIST

Gower Street—11, Rev. Oliver Jackson; 5.30, Rev. Henry Scott.

George Street—11, Rev. Henry Scott; 5.30, Rev. Oliver Jackson.

Cochrane Street (College Hall)—11, Rev. M. Fenwick, D.D.; 6.30, Rev. George Paine.

Wesley—11, Rev. George Paine; 6.30, Rev. T. M. Gillingham.

Presbyterian—11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

ADVENTIST—At the Cookstown Rd. Church, Sunday evening, Elder Wm. C. Young will lecture on the following subject: "Is the magnet of God's Spirit losing its power." All seats are free.

CIVIC COMMISSION

At last night's meeting of the Board Chairman Gosling presided, and the full Board was present. A special meeting will be convened to consider matters relating to the McLaughlin property, LeMarchant Road, which Mr. J. B. Blackwood wrote about.

G. Byrne will attend to a defective water pipe at his place. Messrs. Taylor and Wiseman must send further particulars (they submitted plans) of erection on Hayward Avenue.

Though J. Harding wrote that he had permission to do so, but failed to get permission later, a building complained of, put up 3 years ago, must be removed.

Const. Mercer's complaint as to the Sanitary Staff throwing night soil in the sewage receptacle, Convent Sq., will be looked after by the Sanitary Supervisor.

The Sewage Department will consider Miss K. Wall's application for sewerage under the Small Houses Act.

In reply to the Commissioner's letter for the purchase of land for widening Monkstown Road, the Premier wrote that he would visit the place with the Engineer.

G. Williams' application for permission to erect workshop on Bond St. was referred to Engineer.

The Deputy Minister of Finance wrote acknowledging cheque for \$28,242.62, half year's interest on Municipal debt.

J. Seller's request to erect garage in Queen's Road was referred to engineer. Mr. J. Yavasseur's application to repair house, Prescott St., and E. G. Coughlin's for erection of shed on South Side were referred to Engineer.

With the transaction of routine business the meeting closed.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent."—ap12,t

How about your subscription to the Aeroplane Fund. Please don't put off what you promised yourself to do. Do it now. August four not far off.

The people who are always "chewing the rag" about the wa would be better occupied in chewing Coca-Cola Gum.

THE "POTEMHALL GOES ON DOCK"

The S.S. Potemhall, Capt. Warrar, which yesterday morning struck near Cape Broyle during a dense fog, went into the dry dock yesterday afternoon. By 6 p.m. the basin was dried out and then it could be seen that the ship was pretty severely damaged on both sides under the water line about the bows. The water poured from the holes made, in streams for several hours. When the ship docked the water was well over the tanks in No. 1 hold, about 10 or 15 feet aft of the stem. On the port side the plates are bulged in several places, and the same applies to the other side about 20 feet in from the stem, while the keel and plates below are also badly damaged about 30 or 40 feet about the stem.

It is thought the ship went over a shoal, as the stem is not injured, which must have occurred had she struck a "bold" shore. If permanent repairs are given it will take at least two weeks working night and day. She is a compartment vessel, owned by the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company or as is better known, belongs to the Hull Line.

She is 410 tons gross, 258 nett, is 246 feet long, 47.9 feet beam and 19.4 feet draft and built in 1901. She came through the submarine zone on her voyage to Cape Harry without meeting any of the Hunnish wasps of the water. Capt. Warrar, quite a young man, is a typical British sea dog and has been on the ship the past 2 years.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,t

MOUNT CARMEL ANNIVERSARY

To-morrow, weather permitting, the annual Requiem Mass will be celebrated at Mount Carmel cemetery by the Revd. J. J. McDermott, Adm., who will also be the preacher.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,t

The Fogota left Fogo, coming south at 8.30 this a.m.

VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers, owing to the rain yesterday, drilled in the Armory. About 30 recruits were examined and most passed the board of doctors in a creditable examination.

The regular Church Parade will be held to-morrow. Recruiting again boomed yesterday, when 19 fine young chaps were added to the roster. Their names were:—

Marystown—Celestine A. Farrell, Patk. J. Baker, Jas. Dover, Little Bay; Burgo—Wm. Sutton; Mud Lake, Grosswater Bay—Chas. Stone's Cove, F.B.—Manuel Pittman;

St. Vincent's, St. Mary's Bay—Patk. Hollahan; Little Bay East, F.B.—Thos. A. Pittman;

Botwood—Abram B. Antle; Clarenville—Gordon F. Palmer; Mud Lake, Grosswater Bay—Chas. Mesher;

Goose Bay, Groosewater Bay—John Shiwak, Dan Graves; Traver's Spin, Grand River—John Robt. Michelin;

St. John's—Herb. Pitcher, Wm. Boyles, Wm. Parsons, John Parrell, George Lush, Wm. Wheeler.

Buy a few packages of Coca-Cola Gum on your way home. Your wife will like it. Get the Coca-Cola Gum habit.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAME

The Red Lion won easily from the Shamrocks in the second game of the Mount Cashel series, at St. Bon's practice grounds last evening, and as a result of the victory the R. L's will be one of the competing teams on the day of the garden party, when they will face the winners of the Cubs-Wanderers game which will be played, weather permitting, on Monday evening next. The heavy drizzle made field-work of a very indifferent order. Messrs Cheesman and R. McGrath umpired the game and Mr. P. J. Grace was scorer.

The people who are always "chewing the rag" about the wa would be better occupied in chewing Coca-Cola Gum.

THE POLICE COURT

(Before Mr. Morris, K.C.) A 15-year-old laborer, of LeMarchant Road, another of these incorrigible youth who give the police and the public no end of trouble, was sent down for three months for the larceny of an overcoat.

Three ordinary drunks were discharged.

The Sebley family, taken by the police from the shack on the South Side hills, were taken to the police station for safe keeping. To-day arrangements will be made to take care of them.

LEAD THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Archbishop Roche.

The Annual Garden Party at Mount Cashel

Will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 28th. Pony Races, Football Fives, Road Race, Baseball, Billiards, Baseball Pitching Contest, Football Place Kicking, Ring Throwing and other attractions. Gun Drill Exercises and Dancing by the boys of the Institution. G.C.C. and T.A. Bands will be in attendance.

CADIZ SALT!

Now Being Delivered Ex S.S. "RAYLTON DIXON" Apply to BAIN, JOHNSTON & COMPANY

LOCAL ITEMS

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,t

A nine-year-old girl, of Job St., suffering from diphtheria, was removed to the Hospital yesterday.

The Gum that everyone praises—Coca-Cola.

To-day on the East Coast the weather was calm and dull and on West Coast calm and fine. The temperature was from 50 to 58 above.

Have you seen the latest melody: "The Coca-Cola Rag!" Look out for it. We will publish it.

For the week just ended the city's collections amounted \$1923.30 as compared with \$1385.92 for the same last year.

Try Honeyfruit flavor—Coca-Cola Chewing Gum.

The police last night sheltered an old outboard man in the lockup, who since coming here some time ago, has been getting alms from the charitable. He told the police he had sold his home, separated from his wife to live with his son in another harbor, but in getting there, the son had gone to Sydney. His case will be attended to today.

Have you tried Coca-Cola Chewing Gum?

Yesterday the schr. "Monitor" sailed from Woods' Island for Gloucester, with 370,000 lbs salt bulk fish, 162 qtls dry fish, 30 casks cod oil and 17 brils herring for the Gorton Pew Co.

MOUNT CASHEL GARDEN PARTY

We direct the attention of readers of The Mail and Advocate to the advertisement of the Mount Cashel Garden Party in another column of our paper.

This festival is one of the fixed events in our annual affairs and has come to be regarded as equal to our national sport of boat racing on Quidi Vidi.

The object for which the sports are held is the most praiseworthy, and deserves the success that has ever attended it, and we hope that this year will prove no exception to the rule.

Th public have many calls upon their purses this year for patriotic and charitable purposes, but we venture say there is not one more appealing than this, to help the poor little orphan boys that the good Brothers are laboring to make good and useful citizens of, who otherwise might be thrown upon the world unfitted for the struggle of life, and doubly handicapped because of their orphanhood.

The appeal for the boys we are sure will fall on responsive hearts, and Mount Cashel Garden Party of 1915 will be a great success.

LOST—One Box of Books

shipped on board S.S. "Prospero" at St. Anthony in January, marked Joseph Walters, possibly landed at some port in White Bay or Green Bay. Finder please communicate with this office.—jy24,t.u.th.wjy31

LOST—On Friday between

Water St. and Queen St., a Bundle of Papers, the property of the Inland Game and Fisheries Board. Finder will please return same to GOWE RRABBITTS, Sec. Inland Game and Fishery Board.—jy24,t