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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Fall of Lemberg Now Expected at Any Moment

Generals Sakharoff and Letchitzky Complete a Further Series of Surprising Successes the Most Important of Which Are Capture of Stanislaw and Occupation of Monasterzyska

### VON BETHMER'S ARMY IN CRITICAL POSITION

Austrians Rush Troops From Galicia to Isonzo Front in Desperate Effort to Save Their Lines There—Nothing Sensational on Western Front Where Allies Maintain Steady Pressure

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A further series of surprising successes by the armies of Generals Sakharoff and Letchitzky is announced today by the Russians. The most important of these successes are the capture of the important railway junction town of Stanislaw, the definite occupation of Monasterzyska and the seizure of important positions on the Zlota Lipa line. Coupled with those victories was the capture of many thousands of prisoners especially on right bank of the Sereth, where prisoners taken number 5,000.

The Germans appeared to regard Kovel-Lemberg sector as the most critical on the eastern front. The appointment of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg as chief in command, undoubtedly had the effect of temporarily stemming the Russian advance in northern section of the line, but Field Marshal Von Hindenburg does not hold a controlling command over the troops guarding the southern approaches to Lemberg where General Letchitzky has taken Stanislaw, being within striking distance of Halicz and who is rapidly completing his encirclement of the army of General Count Von Bethmer. The latter's forces have held obstinately their positions since last winter and have kept them virtually intact. However, it cannot be long now before the fate of Lemberg is sealed.

Military observers believe the possession of Stanislaw and Kovel makes this secure. The Russian possession of Bukovina gives them a base for the invasion of Hungary. The fall of Halicz which is also regarded as imminent would interfere seriously with General Von Bethmer's communications, and would compel him to retire his army along the left bank of the Dniester toward Lemberg, between the Russian forces ad-

vancing from the direction of Tarnopol and Brody.

A German official statement today admitted that a regrouping of the Teutonic forces was taking place in order to meet the new positions of the Russian armies.

It is reported that their perplexity over the situation of the Italian and Galician fronts, the Austrians again have brought troops from Galicia to the Isonzo front in a desperate effort to save the situation there. Turkish troops have been sent to the Galician front to replace the Austrians.

Nothing sensational is happening on the western front where the Entente Allies maintain steady pressure.

Although the British forces have shown little activity the French report the capture of additional German trenches near Maurepas and a fortified quarry north of Hem Wood.

Despite the small gains on the western front the Entente Allies have had another week of striking successes with the great Italian-Russian victories and repulse of Turkish forces in Egypt.

### Swedes Are Hard Hit By Shipping Losses

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 11.—A report from the War Insurance Commission as given by the Berlingske Tidende shows that during the war 91 Swedish ships have been destroyed or lost. Six of these were torpedoed, and twenty eight sunk by mines. The number of persons who lost their lives is 212 and 6 injured. Material losses adjudicated before British prize courts amounted to 45,000,000 kroner. Those before the German prize courts 1,000,000.

### Danish Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Danish steamer Manevang, bound from Haparanda, Sweden, for Hull, was sunk by a submarine in the North Sea, according to a Reuter despatch from Copenhagen. The crew was saved.

### Canada's Naval Patrol

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—The four hundred men required to complete Canada's quota for the Royal naval auxiliary patrol have all enlisted, and the Imperial Office opened for the purpose is now closed.

### Duke of Westminster Suffering From Fever

LONDON, Aug. 12.—It has been learned that the Duke of Westminster has been invalided home from Egypt and that he is now in a Paris hospital suffering from fever.

### East of Suez Canal

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Fighting between British and Turkish forces in Egypt east of the Suez Canal was continued on August 9th and 10th, with no important success for either side, according to an official statement issued this evening. Turkish counter attacks caused the British cavalry to fall back, but the Turks later retired to their entrenchments, the statement adds.

### Poor Treatment Given British Prisoners

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Central News says it learns on "undeniable authority" that the British prisoners from Kut-el-Amara have been subjected to considerable hardship by the Turks. The British soldiers have been distributed in small groups in the Angora region and are badly housed. They are also in need of warm clothing, and their food consists solely of bread and water.

### Powder Magazine Explodes at Dudesti

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Twenty persons were killed, and 150 injured by the accidental explosion of a military powder magazine at Dudesti, near Bucharest says a Reuter despatch from the Roumanian capital. The material damage is small, and the work of the powder plant continues.

## BIG HUN FLEET SEEN IN THE BALTIC SEA

Dreadnoughts, Cruisers, Destroyers and Submarines Came Out Kiel Canal on Thursday—Fleet Was Sighted off Tranderup Steaming Full Speed Through Narrow Waters of Little Belt

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12.—A large German fleet of dreadnoughts, cruisers, destroyers and submarines came out of the Kiel Canal on Thursday, according to local newspapers. The fleet was sighted off Tranderup steaming with great speed through the narrow waters of Little Belt, which is between the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat.

### "Discovery" to Rescue Marooned Party

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Antarctic relief ship Discovery which has been placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty for use in an effort to rescue the marooned men of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition at Elephant Island, sailed from Plymouth "Sound last night for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. Sir Ernest will embark on the Discovery at that port and another effort to reach Elephant Island will be made.

### More Shipping Losses

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announces that the French sailing vessel Annette Marie, 117 tons, the French steamer Henri Elisa, 820 tons, and the steamer Robert, nationality not given, have been sunk.

### Won't Be Happy Till They Get It

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Socialist-National Committee to-day issued an address renewing its appeal to Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor to lift embargo on the discussion of peace terms.

### Financier Dead

PARIS, Aug. 11.—David Kahn, head of the International Banking firm of Lazard Freres, is dead.

## IS A GATEWAY FOR RUSSIANS TO LEMBERG

Stanislaw Important Railway Centre South East of Lemberg is Officially Announced Captured by Russians—Austrians Retreat Towards Halicz—Further Russian Successes in the Sereth Region

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.—Stanislaw, the important railway centre, south-east of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, has been occupied by Russian troops. The capture of Stanislaw is announced in an official statement given out this evening. The troops of General Letchitzky captured Stanislaw on Thursday evening, and pursued the Austrians, who retreated in the direction of Halicz. The Russians have also made important success in the Sereth region. They compelled the Austro-Germans to retire from the fortified positions of Gladka and Vorobievsk and have occupied the town of Monasterzyska. The capture of Stanislaw has given the Russians another gateway through which they can march toward Lemberg. Like Brody, Stanislaw is an important railway centre. Railroads radiate from it in five directions. It is 87 miles, south-east of Lemberg and is situated between two forks of the Pysytriza river, 10 miles south of the Dniester. Stanislaw was a manufacturing city and an agricultural centre before the war and had a population of 32,000.

## OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An official issued by the British War Office shortly before midnight reads as follows:—Between the Ancre and the Somme the situation is unchanged. On the rest of the British front there is normal trench warfare. Besides numerous daily raids some successful long distance raids have recently been carried out by our flying corps against the following objectives: Zeppelin sheds at Brussels, railway sidings at Mons, railway sidings and airship sheds at Namur; Basigny railway station (twice). Of sixty-eight machines which participated, only two failed to return.

FRENCH

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The French to the North of the Somme River, with brilliant fighting, captured additional German trenches near Maurepas, and the fortified quarry south of Hem Wood, according to a French official communication issued this evening.

AUSTRIAN.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—"We have evacuated Stanislaw without fighting," says an official statement issued from the General Headquarters to-day. The statement also admits the withdrawal of Austrian troops to new positions in Stanislaw and Monasterzyska regions owing to the Russian pressure.

ITALIAN.

ROME, Aug. 11.—Italians have occupied the entire Dobersd plateau, the War Office announces to-day. The Italians also have captured Rubbia and San Martino Det Carso. They have reached the line of the Vallon river, and the Austrians have retreated east of the town of Vallon.

TERRA NOVAS DEFEATS SAINTS

In last night's football match between the Terra Novas and the Saints the former won out by a score of four to one.

In the first half they scored two goals whilst the Saints failed to find the net. On changing ends a fairly good exhibition was given, the Terra Novas adding two more whilst the Saints through Elton found the net once.

The result of last night's game gives the Terra Novas the championship for 1916 and we heartily congratulate them on the success of their year's entry to the League. They have played good football all through and well deserve the high honors their efforts have brought forth.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

### Greek Steamer Afire Beached on Island

ATHENS, Aug. 11.—The Greek steamer Eletheria bound from Salonika to Volo with a cargo of oil owned by an American company, and with 1,200 passengers, principally disbanded troops, caught on fire today off the island of Skiatho. Forty persons were killed and many were injured. The Captain of the Eletheria succeeded finally in beaching the vessel. The island of Skiatho is one of the Northern Sporades group in the Aegean Sea.

### Total German Losses Over Three Million

LONDON, Aug. 11.—German casualties during July, according to a table compiled here from German casualty lists, totalled 122,340, bringing the grand total since the commencement of the war, as taken from the same source, up to 3,145,177 men killed or who died from wounds.

### The Balkan Front

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Reuter's correspondent at Saloniki telegraphs that the artillery duel on the Balkan front has been renewed. A height has been captured by Anglo-French forces, Hill 227, south of Doiran.

### Norge Steamer Sunk Result of Explosion

CHRISTIANSAND, Norway, Aug. 11.—The Norwegian steamship Ragnarok, 1,107 tons, from Gothenburg for Rouen, was sunk in the North Sea as the result of an explosion. The crew were saved. The captain has expressed the belief that the ship had been destroyed by an infernal machine which had been placed in the hold.

## POOR HOPES OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Leaders of the 400,000 Employees Demand an Eight Hour Day and Time and a Half For Overtime—Some 235 Railway Systems Are Effected by Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Whether the leaders of the 400,000 employees of railroads throughout the country will make good their threat of a general strike unless their demand for an 8 hour day and time and a half for overtime is granted by the managers of the 235 railroad systems will probably be known to-morrow. The only hope of a peaceful settlement apparently rested to-night upon the possibility that the men might be induced to accept a new form of arbitration.

### PARISH PRIEST POUCH COVE

Rev. Father O'Callaghan so long attached to the Cathedral has been made Parish Priest of Pouch Cove and Rev. Father Conway comes back to the Cathedral. The many friends of Fr. O'Callaghan who was so long ill but is now much better will be glad to hear of his appointment to Pouch Cove.

### Artist Dead

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Lance Thackeray, painter and illustrator, died to-day.

### POLICE ATTENTION!

We have been asked to draw the attention of the police to LeMarchant Road. Nightly, we learn, there is nothing to be heard but blasphemy and low talk and cyclists go along without any lights and laugh at people who are almost run over complain. We have seen some of this conduct ourselves and hope the police will attend to the matter.

### A SUGGESTION.

The trolley car was crowded. She couldn't find a seat. A man in front of her snapped, Miss You're standing on my feet!" Then sweetly she looked down at him. The darling little elf. And said: "Beg pardon, but why don't You stand on them yourself?"

## 'Deutschland' Now On Her Way Back To Home Port

Has Not Poked Periscope Above Surface—Freighter Submerged at Edge of Territorial Waters—Disappointment When Chase Did Not Materialize—Single Warship Lay off Cape

### CREW OF SUBMARINE CHEER AMERICA

Captain Koenig Last to Descend From Upper Structure as Sub Submerged—Tug "Timmins" Escorted Submarine to Edge of American Territorial Waters—Saw Deutschland Start on Voyage

(By Carl D. Groat, United Press Staff Correspondent)

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3.—Somewhere in the direction of Germany, safely past the allied warship patrol, the submarine Deutschland is boring her way through the Atlantic toward her home port of Bremen.

Reports coming into Hampton Roads indicate the pioneer submarine blockade-runner has not poked her periscope above the water since she submerged near the cape late last night. At that time the nearest British warship was five miles distant, according to the tug Thomas F. Timmins which accompanied the Deutschland as far as the cape.

Expectation of a thrilling chase and perhaps some sort of a fight in connection with the Deutschland's departure was disappointed. Folks on shore saw nothing and sightseers who filled big and little harbor craft saw little more in the dark of the night the Deutschland slipped out to the boundary edge of the United States territorial waters, ducked under and disappeared. That was all.

### Weather Favors Patrol

From Cape Henry came the word long after sunrise that no sign had been seen of the Deutschland. A single disappointed dog-of-war lay off Cape Henry light and not another vessel was in sight.

Weather conditions favors the allied patrol, however, not the Deutschland. The cape observer reports a clear sky and only a slight breeze.

The submarine's actual submergence was witnessed only by her pilot tug, the Timmins, and those aboard the Timmins were no close enough to be sure they had seen the dive made until wave after wave of the heavy sea had come up and gone down without the submarine's light again showing.

The submergence was made about a mile outside the cape, the Timmins crew reported when they put into Norfolk early to-day.

Capt. Hirsch, of the interned German liner Neckar, who was aboard the Timmins, said the last act of Capt. Koenig and his crew before they went below was to give three cheers for America and the American people. This was as they neared the cape. Then all disappeared from the upper structure of the submarine. Captain Koenig being the last to descend, shouting a farewell to Capt. Hirsch as he disappeared.

"That's the last that will be seen of her until she bobs up in Bremen," declared Capt. Hirsch.

### Glad She's Gone

Capt. Zach Cullison, of the Timmins, would only say: "I'm glad she's gone." It is the most worrisome bit of piloting Capt. Zach has had to handle in many a day.

It has been understood that Capt. Koenig planned to work his way along the coast, north or south, after submerging, putting into some port if forced to do so by the enemy patrol. He desired to drive out into the Atlantic, however, the moment he was sure the patrol had been avoided.

### Moved Toward Capes

The Deutschland appeared in the bay after spending the day in Tangier Sound, 35 miles up, just about sunset, and was cutting

across toward the capes as darkness began to fall. She was displaying red and green lights close to the water, but soon put these out. The tug Timmins moved in between the only boat that approached, the newspaper and moving picture men's craft, and continued to fend the submarine in this manner until both were out of sight.

Approaching the Cape Henry lightship, the submarine moved in close to shore and held back while the Timmins proceeded some distance out, presumably to determine if hostile vessels were in sight. Presently she signaled and the Deutschland moved on past the cape. This was about 9 o'clock.

The Deutschland drew near enough to her pilot tug to permit the shouting of farewells and the cheering for America and then the rolling water began to pile up between them. She signaled briefly with her periscope light. Then that blinked out and the tug turned back to Norfolk.

## How Ships Speak

It would be an almost safe assertion to say that nine out of ten would answer "Nelson's signal at the Battle of Trafalgar," were they asked to name the most historic sea-signal they could remember. Certainly few signals are better known, and none more inspiring.

Signalling by flags has been employed in the British navy since the thirteenth century, but it was not until 1665, during the Dutch War, that the various codes and systems then in use were collated and placed upon a definite basis, and uniformly secured. This was called, "Sir William Penn's revision," and his system survived, with various modifications, until after the war with America in the eighteenth century.

About that time Lord Howe turned his attention to the subject, and in collaboration with McArthur, secretary to Lord Hood, a new system was evolved for which twelve flags were used.

The international code, as amended in 1905, is the system at present in use and consists of twenty-four flags and pennants.

Every letter of the alphabet has its flag, and it is possible to spell out any word, but as a general rule, combinations of certain letters are used and messages are hoisted in code. Needless to mention, the navies of the world each employ a code, supposed to be known only to themselves, and this is constantly changing.

Apart from this, certain flags convey a definite meaning. The letter L (black and yellow quarters), for instance, announces to all and sundry that the vessel has contagious disease on board. Similarly, the letters N. C. are read by every seaman as a signal of distress, and N. M. means "dying for want of water."

At night, of course, flag signalling is impossible, but a vessel in distress may summon aid by various means. A flaming tarrel or tar or oil on deck will bring assistance, and so would the firing of a gun or of rockets at intervals of one minute, if any vessel was within hearing. Another method is by waving Morse signals across the sky, by means of a searchlight, and these can be read without difficulty by a vessel out of sight and far below the horizon, while the latest development is the S.O.S. sent out by wireless.

In foggy weather short and long blasts upon the siren, to represent dots and dashes in Morse, may be used to summon aid, or to speak to another vessel in the vicinity. Of course, for long-distance speaking there is wireless telegraphy, which has made it possible for a vessel to be in communication with the shore all the time she is crossing the Atlantic. By no means, however, has every vessel that sails the seas wireless equipment, and signalling by flags will survive for many years yet.—Chums.

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Tailor, Water Street West.

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**SPECIAL  
SAMPLE  
SHIRTS.**

You need Shirts for the evenings—a Special Shirt for a Special occasion. Cool Shirts for hot weather and in Dainty Neat Stripes. We are now showing a large assortment of Samples, with Double, Single and Stiff Cuffs. Every dressy man will find something here to interest him. All exact-Men can be suited. They cost you **75c.** See our Window.

### HALF HOSE

That are light in weight and stylish. A Special in very thin summer weight.

Stylish Colours—Grey, Fawn, White, Champagne, Black.

for **15c.**

### MEN'S NECKWEAR

Tie on to our Flowering End Ties in Black and White Stripe, of different widths; Blue and White Spot, of different sizes. Plain, Grey, Green, White, Black, Purple, Bulgarian and other bright fancy designs.

**50c, 75c, 90c.**

### WASHABLE SUITS

Your Boy needs to be Cool and Comfortable during the warm weather.

And a suit of Coloured Linen is just what is needed.

Very economical—used instead of a Tweed Suit—cost only 1/4 price.

Very serviceable—made of Blue or Brown Linen—can be easily washed.

Sizes 3 to 8.

Price **70c.** up.

### WATERPROOF HATS

Your child wears a good hat in threatening weather. It rains—her splendid Hat is spoiled.

Save her good straw.

Send her for an absolutely Waterproof Hat.

You save perhaps \$2.00. They are in nice fine Waterproof Cloth.

The colours are: Fawn and Grey. The shapes are Cape Ann and Motor.

**25c.** for it.

### PLAIN CASHMERE HOSE

Are of vital importance for wear.

They are cool because they are thin.

They are neat because they are fine.

They are what you want cheap and in season.

**17c.**

### BOYS' ROMPERS

Twice a day you see your little romping boy with a soiled—dirty overall.

Every few days you have to buy a new one.

Then why not get him a Coloured Linen Romper. Cheaper than overalls.

Only **45c.**

### A Bargain in TABLE CLOTHS

Housekeepers are always looking for articles that are Cheap and Good.

We are now showing a special line of cloths—has a four inch fringe—the size is 1 3/4 x 1 3/8 yard.

Yours for **59c.**

SEND FOR ONE.

### LADIES!

This message is for all of you.

### NECKWEAR

Is one of the biggest interests of the year.

See our New Embroidered and Lace Collars—in different shapes and styles.

One Price: **17c.**

When sending mention the style you wish to have.

## Third Year of War Will Be Allies' Year Says Sir Douglas Haig

All the British Soldiers Asks Now is to Let Him Keep on the Offensive—Maximum of Empire's Strength on Land Will Not be Reached Until Next Summer

(By Frederick Palmer)

With the British Armies in the Field, Aug 1.—At the close of two years of war and of the first month of the British offensive, Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the group of British armies in France, speaking of the situation, laid particular emphasis on the fact that the beginning of the third year of war saw the initiative entirely with the allies on all fronts, while England for the first time was exerting something like the power worthy of her numbers and resources on land.

"The tide has turned," he said. "Time has been with the allies from the first. It is only a question of more time till we win a decisive victory, which is the one sure way to bring peace in this as in other wars. Until this victory is won, it will become a British soldier in France to think of peace."

### On the Battle Line

Those who have had freedom along the battle lines during the last four weeks have had glimpses of the youthful and scholarly features of Sir Douglas Haig in passing in his automobile on dusty roads, in the thick of the moving troops and transports, and again of his athletic figure alighting from his car at the headquarters of one of the army commanders for a conference.

But mostly his time is spent in a quiet room in the small chateau which forms his personal headquarters. In the centre of his room, where he had a talk with the correspondent, end yesterday, was raised a map of the region of the present offensive, with every detail; roads, woods, villages, trenches, ridges and valleys and all contours revealed at a glance. The only other machinery at his

command were little sheets of reports which come from the firing line through curtains of shell-fire, giving the status of the situation at intervals on every sector of the front.

### First Problem Accomplished

"The problem of the first summer's campaign and of the second for the allies was to hold the Germans from forcing a decision with their ready numbers of men and guns and shells," said Sir Douglas. "Whether it was the able generalship and the heroism of the French on the Marne, the dogged retreat of the little British expeditionary force from Mons, the stubborn resistance of the French and British to German effort for the Channel ports, the Russian retreat last summer, Belgium's or Serbia's sacrifice, Italy's stone-walling against Austria's offensive, or France's immortal defence of Verdun; the purpose was always to gain time for the preparations necessary to take the offensive away from the enemy."

He mentioned the days at Ypres in the Fall of 1914, when the British had not battalions where they have divisions now, and fought with flesh and blood against superior gunfire. Since he took command of the army his favorite word has been "patience," to his subordinates and callers.

### Built on the Bottom

"Our unpreparedness at the start of the war was due to its unexpectedness; that is no secret," he continued. "While France, which had a great national army and universal service, was giving all her strength, we had to begin building from the bottom. The majority of our best regular officers had been killed or wounded in the early fighting. With the remainder as a nucleus to drill and organize the

volunteers who were raw but had the spirit that quickeneth," we undertook to create an army of millions, which must be officered largely by men of no military experience, to fight the German army, with its 40 years of preparation.

"We had to make uniforms before the men who had enlisted could be taken out of the civilian garb. We had to build plants before we could manufacture rifles, before we could arm our recruits, and we had to build guns and ammunition plants before we had artillery.

"Meanwhile we had to keep on

troops as we had ready against that prepared foe, whose blows were the charged over a sixteen-mile front. When night came he listened to the reports of his subordinates, made plans for the morrow and gave directions with his customary brevity.

### As Fresh as at the Start

With the hardy constitution of the Scot, keeping up his exercise and insisting on a fair allowance of sleep, he seems as fresh at the end of a month's battle and of two years of war as when the war began.

"However well trained an army is, in the half hour of suspense before the first definite information arrived, such a mantle of shell, smoke and

fusion into which the British infantry by unit, for bearing heavy losses unflinchingly. Whatever sacrifice of life was necessary to the end these new army men have borne it without wavering and in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race when it has had to fight for principles associated with its history of the world over.

"When her navy held England safe from invasion it was the principle that led these men, all volunteers, to fight on soil which is not their own. They realized the preparedness and discipline and the autocratic organization of the enemy which stood for militarism, which is abhorrent to them."

Turning to the map, he put his finger first on Pozieres and then on Delville Wood, where the British incessant struggle gained precious high ground.

### Superior Man to Man.

"Here our men, after they had conquered a maze of trench fortifications which the Germans had been a year and a half in building, have fought under field conditions, digging what cover they could, withstanding counter-attacks with all the stubbornness of the regulars at Ypres, continuing to advance, pitting their skill and courage and resource against those of an army of forty years of preparation."

"Their confidence that as man to man, with equally good artillery support, they were the superior of the German has been justified by the events. Now they are victorious. If we had gained less ground; if we had not in conjunction with the French inflicted heavier losses on the enemy than our own, our offensive would have been worth while for its benefit to our morale."

"Our men ask only to keep on attacking. They feel that they have taken the measure of the Germans. In some regions our own losses have been severe in instances of some units whose steadiness in the face of a most galling fire has ensured reliance in others under a similar test."

"I may say that the total for the month of July to date, in the midst of a continuous offensive, has been less than five times the total of June, when we were in our trenches."

"But you have been able to see these things for yourself as a correspondent. Your pass will take you in to the front line of Pozieres and to that of Delville Wood, as well as to

any headquarters, from that of a battalion to that of an enemy, or wherever you please."

Then Sir Douglas referred to the character of the German army and to that of the British army as revealed by the fighting of the last four weeks.

"The British soldier," said he, "is used to thinking for himself, and recognizes the stubborn task before him, but the German is docile in his obedience and takes his ideas from his superiors without question. He was led to believe that the offensive of our new army, which was not taught their kind of discipline, and therefore was inefficient, could not be formidable."

"When we followed the breach in their first line with a breach in their second line, the shock of our success was accordingly the greater to their minds. For the first time German officers who were taken admitted that Germany was beaten. One of them, who was on his way to England and had glimpses of our reserve camps in France, said that he had been told that the British had only a fringe of troops on their first line, and that once our attack was repulsed the Germans could go through to the coast and end the war."

### Facts Are Chiefs That Wanna Din.

Finally, in expressing his views of the situation, Sir Douglas indulged in a Scotch phrase: "Facts are chiefs that wanna din," and continued: "The third year of the war will be the allies' year. No less than France, now that we are ready, we shall give all the strength there is in us to drive the invader from her soil and from that of Belgium. England will not achieve her full strength on land, however, until next Summer. All those who believe that our cause is the cause of civilization may rest assured that this army has no thought except to go on delivering blow after blow until we have won that victory by force of arms which will secure an enduring peace."

One swallow does not make a summer, but there is something about summer that makes a lot of swallows.

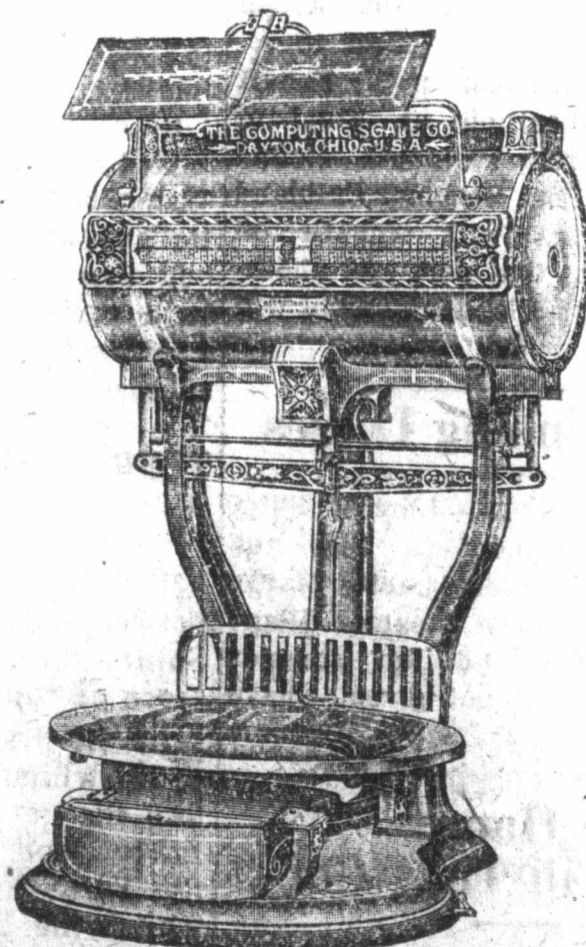
If Lot's wife had departed on a motor cycle probably she would have been too busy to look back.

That German story of a sea victory must have been all wool—how it did shrink!

## STILL THEY COME.

SOPER & MOORE, the well-known Wholesale and Retail Grocery firm, have recently ordered one of our "DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES." "More or less correct" Scales are not good enough for Soper & Moore or their customers. The number of well-known firms in Newfoundland who are installing "DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES" should convince the average merchant that the matter of accurate weights is considered of vital importance by the best merchants everywhere.

Some merchants think they save money by using inferior Scales, Soper & Moore as well as many other firms in Newfoundland know better.



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We also handle "DAYTON MEAT SLICERS" and "DAYTON CHEESE CUTTERS."

## BRITONS ALL

WE'RE Britons all where waves the Flag  
On fortress, field or flood—  
The Jack for which our fathers fought  
And freely shed their blood.  
They bore it o'er the wave and wild  
In face of storm and foe,  
They bore it through the tropic heat  
And o'er the eternal snow.

We're Britons all! we're Britons all!  
No breadth of sea shall sever  
When Duty sounds her trumpet-call—  
The Union Jack forever!

Our kindred raised the Flag in hope  
O'er land afar, afar—  
Beneath the sil'ry Southern Cross  
And twinkling Polar Star.  
It flames upon a thousand hills,  
It sweeps the surging seas,  
Proclaims Britannia's majesty,  
Her rights and victories.

We're Britons all! we're Britons all!  
No length of sea shall sever  
When Duty sounds her trumpet-call—  
The Union Jack forever!

We love the Home our fathers loved,  
The Isles that gave them birth—  
The fountain of the crimson flood  
Which streams around the Earth.  
The Empire won will we defend  
Though all the world assail.  
O Mother-Land! O Daughter-Lands!  
And Flag of both, all hail!

We're Britons all! we're Britons all!  
No length of sea shall sever  
When Duty sounds her trumpet-call—  
The Union Jack forever!

ing only when translated into action. President Wilson has said them, and yet the Lusitania dead are unatoned for, unavenged; the alien continues to use American soil for his intrigues, plots and conspiracies. Would Charles E. Hughes have been more of a neutral or less of a neutral than Wilson? That question is unanswered by anything he has yet said on the greatest question ever faced by an American statesman. His friends and supporters can devote their skill and energy to attacking Wilson's lack of resolution, his vacillation, his intellectual instability; and when asked what would Hughes have done they will be unable to point to a single word or sentence yet spoken or written to answer the question. They cannot find that he has a stronger view than Wilson, "the theorizer rather than the doer," "the maker of phrases," "the school-master." Mexico and Preparedness are the watchwords of the Hughes campaign, and it does not appear at this moment that the Republican hope is any more anxious than the Democratic President to have the national attitude toward the European situation made a campaign issue.

### Maximum Capacity For Making Shells in British Plants

New York, Aug. 5.—An official diagram, received by a British official in this city to-day, shows the rise in production of shells in Great Britain from September of last year up to two weeks ago. The diagram indicates that two weeks ago the production of shells had almost reached the maximum capacity of the British plants, and that this probably would be reached within the next few weeks.

### ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



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Duckworth Street

## Hughes And the War

Americans who were disappointed and disappointed that Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, did not make a stronger pronouncement on the European crisis in the letter published immediately after his nomination, will find little cause for rejoicing over his more considered utterances on the subject. There is no question of where the Republican candidate stands with relation to Mexico. That is an American issue, and he evidently intends to make it the supreme issue of the campaign. The European question is not to be made a political issue if the politicians can prevent. Neither Democrats nor Republicans want to lose votes which

might be lost by assuming a too friendly attitude toward one side or the other. President Wilson, therefore, stands on his record, and will appeal for support on the broad ground that he has maintained a strictly neutral attitude and kept the country out of war. The words of his Republican opponent carefully guard his true feelings and declare "We are unreservedly, devotedly, wholeheartedly for the United States. That is the rallying point for all American rights on land and sea. We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them and support every effort for their suppression." Every fourth of July orator has said things of this kind for a hundred years but they have a mean-

## Look at This Attraction at The NICKEL To-day !

### CHARLIE CHAPLIN,

IN HIS GREAT TWO ACT COMEDY,

### " IN THE BANK "

And LOTTIE PICKFORD in the third chapter of

### " THE DIAMOND FOM THE SKY "

NOTE—The FLORIZEL's excellent STRING ORCHESTRA will render the LATEST SELECTIONS on FRIDAY EVENING. Comink big features—FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE in George Bar McCutcheon's well-known play "GRAUSTARK" and EDITH STOREY and ANTONIO MORENO in Cyrus Townsend Brady's "THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION" in 6 acts by Vitagraph.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE.

## Hughes and Wilson as Viewed From an English Standpoint

It is now quite clear that apart from some unexpected move by that Puck of politics, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, the United States will resolve itself into a straight fight between Judge Charles Evans Hughes and Mr. Wilson. Both candidates were chosen unanimously, Mr. Hughes by the Republican Convention at Chicago, Mr. Wilson by the Democrats at St. Louis, but the ultimate result will probably rest with Mr. Roosevelt; he has it in his hands to give Mr. Hughes a good fighting chance for election or to surely encompass his defeat. If he adheres to his resolve, already announced, to support Judge Hughes (less, we would imagine, with the desire of helping Mr. Hughes than of defeating Mr. Wilson), and can carry the Progressive party with him, President Wilson may find himself deprived in November of the coveted second term of office. But in the opinion of most careful students of American politics, Mr. Hughes will in the most favorable circumstances have a hard fight to get the man in possession. It rarely happens that a Presidential candidate's political opinions are so little known as those of the Republican nominee. Since Mr. Hughes became a judge of the Supreme Court in 1910 he has sedulously averted his eyes from politics; he has now to discover or disclose a political creed which will persuade the majority of American voters that the man who has managed to keep the Republic out of the war for nearly two years. Mr. J. D. Whelpley, in an estimate in the July "Fortnightly Review" of the chances of the two opponents, lays stress on this difficulty. He says:—

"Every American dependent upon the votes of his fellow-citizen for tenure of office has been forced to declare himself during the past two years upon matters in which there was no precedent to follow, and no safe guide to be found in the party text-books. Not only has Mr. Hughes escaped all responsibility in these matters, but he has behaved him as a member of the Supreme Court to give no outward or visible sign of his mental processes in relation thereto. It may be even that as a conscientious member of that august tribunal he has refrained from allowing a "passionate sympathy" to arise such as would induce what the psychologists term a "complex" or, in other words, a judgment into which enters sentiment as well as logic and law. Mr. Hughes will now have to "and" himself and communicate the results of that finding to the American people before they will be able to measure the support that shall be given. The announcement of any beliefs and the putting forth of political creeds will have to be done passionately to carry conviction and secure followers, for humanity is weary of cut-and-dried political formulae. The national attitude towards Mr. Hughes is now one of hopeful, friendly, and respectful curiosity."

In the "Contemporary Review" for July, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, who writes on the whole with a pro-Wilson bias, says that from a British point of view neither candidate, or rather, the policies of neither candidate are satisfactory:—

"For those who watch with a great hope the achievements and the promise of American life, the situation as it stands to-day is profoundly disappointing, though not for the reasons upon which the English newspapers have been laying stress. It is very far from true that the American public is indifferent to the horror in Europe. It is, I believe, equally untrue that any considerable number of people find satisfaction in American security, still less in the commercial profit which America, in common with other nations, is making out of the war. No one who has had opportunities of sounding American feeling at first hand can have failed to be impressed with the prevalent uneasiness, the

### French Find 42,000 Wrecked Buildings

In Zone Now Outside German Lines, 16,669 Were Completely Destroyed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—No less than 16,669 buildings were completely destroyed and 25,594 damaged by military operations in that part of France which was claimed from German occupations. These figures are contained in a report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce from C.W.A. Videtz, the United States Commercial Attache in Paris who obtained them from official sources.

The French enumerators of this census of destruction covered 754 communes. In the Department of the Marne 3,499 buildings were ruined out of 15,166 damaged. In Pas de Calais the buildings damaged numbered 13,452, of which 6,660 were entirely razed, an in Meurthe-et-Moselle 4,930 buildings were ruined, of which 1,684 were completely demolished. In seventy-four communes the wrecked buildings numbered 80 per cent. or more of the total. Buildings used for public purposes or belonging to the Government were wrecked in 428 communes. The damaged public edifices included 221 city halls, 379 schools, 31 churches and 60 monuments of works of art. Fifty-six of the wrecked buildings were classed as "historical edifices," the city hall and the departmental archives of Arras, the cathedral archbishop's palace, the Church of St. Remy, and the City Hall of Rheims heading the list.

The number of factories or industrial establishments more or less damaged is reported as 320. The report notes that in normal times they furnished employment for approximately 57,600 persons, including the families of the workmen.

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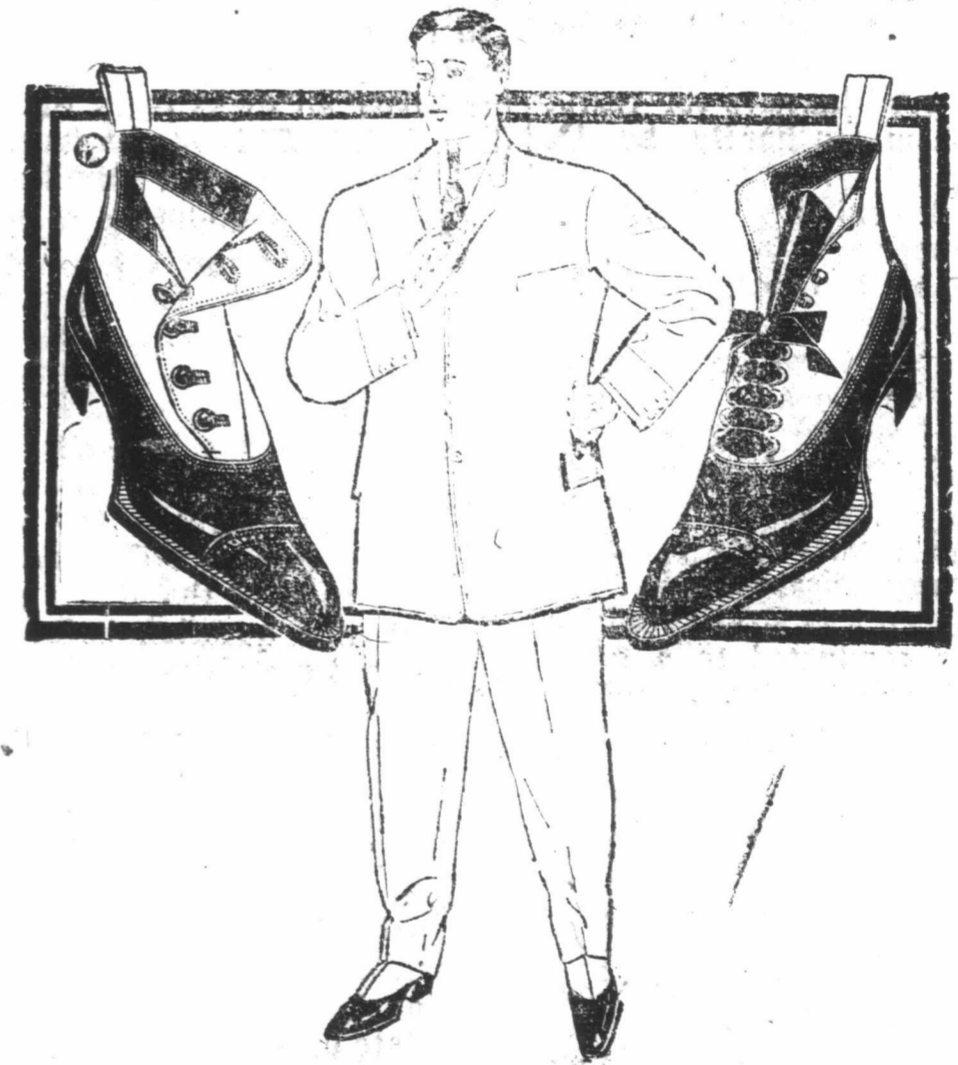
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"THE MISSING MUMMY."—A lively Comedy with Bud Duncan and Ethel Tearse.

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Editor and Business Manager:  
JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 12, 1916

### The Catalina Project

#### SHIPBUILDING

TIME was when we built stout foreign-going vessels in this country equal to any which ever crossed the herring pond. We had famous builders—the Kearneys, Newhooks, Manuels, and others who turned our splendid vessels. We had several shipyards; but they have been inactive for years; some of them can hardly be located now.

"Local shipbuilding" says "Colonial Commerce," "is fast becoming a lost art." Our best vessels have gone—some to "Davy Jones' locker"; others have been "beached" and their remains are being used as firewood. Before the Bank Crash there were nearly 1400 vessels engaged in the Labrador trade; nearly fifty per cent. of these have disappeared. Our Mediterranean and Brazil trade is now being conducted to a great extent in foreign bottoms; and at the present time we are badly handicapped for shipping facilities.

Realizing this need, Mr. Coaker, from his place in the Assembly, discussed the advisability of giving a substantial bonus to promote shipbuilding, and the Government, chiefly through his advocacy, passed the Shipbuilding Act which, in addition to an attractive bounty, guarantees to Shipbuilding Companies a seven per cent. dividend on the capital invested.

"Colonial Commerce" discussing the shipping shortage says: "Mr. Coaker, President of the F. P. U., with commendable foresight and energy, has launched a scheme for the building of vessels at Catalina, where he intends to have an up-to-date shipyard. This, we believe, is the best project undertaken for the uplift of the Colony for many years, and all who are interested in its welfare will, no doubt, wish the project abundant success. It certainly is a deplorable thing that so much money—from \$80,000 to \$100,000—is sent out to Nova Scotia and the United States every season to purchase vessels, when it might be kept at home amongst our own people, and employment secured for hundreds in the winter time."

It was this phase of the industry which doubtless appealed to Mr. Coaker and motivated his agitation for the encouragement of shipbuilding. It has been stated that "we cannot build vessels as cheaply or as good as are built elsewhere." This possibly is true in some cases, as regards "cheapness," for we lacked system and organization in the matter of labor. But it will be true no longer; for with the plant and the organization which will be the special features of the Catalina shipyards we can turn out vessels as cheaply as elsewhere. As regards strength and durability, we say that amongst our mariners it is recognized that no vessels can

bear such hard usage as the Newfoundland built schooners. Of course all vessels built at the Catalina yards will be built according to Lloyd's regulations. None will be built that can be "surveyed" after completion; and we shall have no more "Lornina" examples.

The last models will be secured and at the head of the industry there will be a master-builder who has had extensive experience in turning out vessels of the highest class.

Some pessimists tell us also that we have not the requisite timber. They evidently know little of the timber resources of this country. There is enough timber on the northern part of the Peninsula of Avalon alone to supply a half dozen shipyards for a generation. Witchhazel, birch, spruce and fir are abundant—more abundant even than in Nova Scotia—and with the railway and other facilities on the Bonavista Peninsula, these items can be assembled far more cheaply than elsewhere.

The yards at Catalina will give employment to at least a hundred workmen; and it is known to every builder in this country that the finest axemen to be found are in our northern bays. In addition to shipwrights, there will be a small army of sail-makers, blacksmiths, riggers, block-makers and others. But this is not all; the securing of timbers, knees, plank and other requisites will afford employment to hundreds during the winter months. They will be paid remunerative wages; and we shall not again witness conditions which formerly obtained, when good workmen were paid Fifty Cents a day for a winter's work!

This statement may seem extravagant; but we have in our possession at the moment an "account" of the building of the schooner S— in Trinity Bay some years ago, and the amount actually paid to skilled shipbuilders worked out at 37½ cents per day, and the day was "from daylight to dark." This vessel was built to the order of a well-known firm in St. John's for a planter who, after thirty years' dealings with the firm, was cut adrift not long ago after a poor season's fishery, without even a bag of bread! The balance due to the firm after all these years was less than \$800! This story can be multiplied almost ad infinitum.

That the shipbuilding industry is a subject of interest to observant people in the Colony is now very much in evidence; and we notice that Mr. I. G. Morris (a very worthy citizen and a very patriotic one) has an interesting article in the current issue of "Colonial Commerce." His views are similar to ours. The concluding paragraph of the article says: "With this question before us, it is indeed gratifying to find that Mr. Coaker is about to establish a large shipbuilding plant at Catalina, and that he has already taken steps towards its completion. All men of intelligent thought will wish the venture success, and all who have the welfare of their common country at heart will indulge the hope that at an early date others will follow in the same steps, and thus show by their enterprise that they have faith in Newfoundland and confidence in the ability of her sons. We must have faith in ourselves and in our resources; and, as faith, in the religious world, is dead without works, so is it dead in commerce, unless we put into practice the theories which we advance. We say that we believe in Newfoundland, and in her industrial wealth; let us then show our sincerity by encouraging every branch of our local craftsmen, and especially by encouraging the development of shipbuilding."

Next: "The Marine Railway and Fishing Supplies."

## TO ARRIVE in about two weeks: 1000 Sacks P. E. I. BLUE POTATOES.

Would advise customers looking up early for this lot as Blues are going to be very scarce and high.

H. Brownrigg.

## REVEILLE BY CALCAR

"BE slow to promise, but quick to perform" is an axiom unknown to the average politician, or if known it is entirely ignored and reversed. He is quick on a promise that he has no intention of carrying out if thereby there is any chance of catching the wavering vote. While this is true of individual politicians as is generally recognized and taken by intelligent men for what it is worth, it is seldom that we witness the wholesome promising that this country saw previous to the two last general elections. If promises could bless a country then this land of ours should be the most blessed on earth for we have had copious showers of such beautifications.

It should prove a bounteous field for the enquiry of the student were he to undertake to discover what motive actuated the Morris party in making the glowing and abundant promises which they scattered among the voters during the last and previous election campaign. Was there any honesty of motive whatever to give color to the vast and dreary waste of promises unfulfilled which now lies before us.

When promises are honestly made and it is the intention of him who makes them to stick to them till performance, the good intentions spring up like blossoming flowers to soften the ruins when they fail so that they do not hurt the eye of the beholder. Like that charity which covers a multitude of sins soft mantles of verdure falling round promises that withered and crumbled as the promiser weeps over his failure, but serve to make even the ruins attractive, just as the ivy makes attractive the ruined tower or the crumbling wall.

When one gazes on a ruin half concealed in clinging verdure even the very bats which flicker in the twilight about the ruin have an attractiveness because they seem to belong to the place and the soft swish of their leathery wings seems like the sigh of a spirit. But what about the bats which flit about the deadness of the Morris promises. Don't they seem repulsive and you loathe the shapes that seem so much like demons. They seem to have sprung from the mold of decaying toad stools, the only plants which thrive on the dreary waste.

Who will explore the region, who will try to find a flower that would indicate good faith in a single promise whose ugly shape displays not a single line that invites one to explore. As far as we are capable of examining the Morris promises we cannot discern a single thing to indicate that they were made in good faith. Of course some things on the menu were served up like for instance the railway construction item. Nobody could for a moment think that they would fail in this respect, for to the grafter all undertakings involving big expenditure of money is very inviting. The bigger the expenditure the more inviting. We are not including such items as these in our category. We have in mind those promises to the resources of the country and to promote development.

The only thing done in this line was the writing and publication of certain nonsensical books that served only the two-fold purpose of making us ridiculous and inviting a horde of timber sharks to raid our forest areas. Not a thought was given to the idea of starting an enquiry into nature and possibilities of our timber resources. Oh, no, nothing of that kind of action, such a thought is too much in keeping with what might be expected of honest and intelligent men, men who think enough of native land to give her affairs room in the mind superior to the thought of graft and grab. A little while ago Morris pretended that he saw the necessity of husbanding our remaining timber by having recourse to the policy of peat burning. If the people could be taught to utilize our peat beds for fuel our woods might be kept standing a few years longer.

What was done in this matter of developing the peat industry? Was it anything worthy of the aim in view, i.e. the saving of our rapidly disappearing forests? Was it anything of a comprehensive nature whatever? Not a bit of it. It began by an extravagant series of talks and foolish writings on the value of our peat bog, and culminated in the importation of two men from Ireland to teach

## THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

By Our Own Correspondent

### THE NORWEGIAN FISHERY

THE Norwegian fishery is now over; and it has been a short season. The catch is almost 16,000,000 less than in 1915. We are informed that the entire catch of the Norwegians has been purchased by the British Government which will distribute it amongst the Allies. This is not very palatable information to us, as we were banking on the possibility of making good sales to British dealers this season. Still there are some who imagine that this will not have any serious effect upon our exports, as we understand there are English buyers here at present seeking to buy codfish. Possibly, we shall be able to dispose of a quantity of Labrador or salt bulk in the British markets. We notice that within the past week a shipment was made from Burgeo destined for the English market. Should France take any large part of the Norwegian catch, we hope for an opening in the English market.

It seems odd that our Premier who is so close to President Poincaré and M. Briand these days, cannot effect some arrangement whereby our codfish can be admitted into the French Republic for, at least the duration of the

war. This were indeed a very valuable service, and it would mean an increased price for our fish in other directions. France needs large supplies of fish. Her Iceland fishery has dwindled fifty per cent. during the war; and the fishery at St. Pierre is just as short as it was last year. Surely, our stutue Premier has influence enough to bring about a *modus vivendi* through the agency of the British authorities for the duration of the war. This should occupy E.P.'s attention these days. We are going to have a short fishery; our transportation facilities are going to hamper our sales; and our fishermen will consequently suffer.

people the gentle art of digging and drying peat.

Could any aggregation calling itself a government have acted so unintelligently. Like all the vagaries of the Morris party it had not a single intelligent thought behind it. The question arises were they honest in the promises? Did they really desire development in this direction or was the effort just a sort of side attraction to distract the attention of the people while the main act of robbing the country was going on. If it was, really meant, to develop our peat areas then a more stupid course could not possibly have been taken. What good could even come of trying to engraft upon this western country in the twentieth century a greiveling industry of burnt out eastern lands is hard to understand. That the attempt failed is not surprising. The only surprising thing about it is that men could be so silly as to think it workable.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN? WE learn that some 350 people are engaged in the manufacture of cod-liver oil; and there is a considerable quantity of good, bad, and indifferent held by the producers. What are they going to do with it? No sales are being made these days; and supplying merchants are handling only the product of their dealers, presumably to cover the outlay on supplies. The President of the F.P.U. says that much of the manufactured oil will not pass as A1; much of it will force be sold as common oil owing to discoloration and rancidness. This will be a serious loss to many small dealers; but they have nobody to blame but themselves. A warning was issued before the fishery began; and everybody was aware of the Act passed by the Legislature as to the inspection of oil. Then, there were certain regulations issued for their benefit; but,

## GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

AUGUST 12

SKIFF, belonging to Hernman & Howard, upset, 4 men drowned, 1824.  
Catholic Cemetery, Placentia, consecrated, 1859.  
Big fire on Monkstown Road; commenced at George Gear's; several houses burnt, 1859.  
Geoffrey Power ("Oatcake") died, 1863.  
Frank H. Balfour born, 1860.  
Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake; fishermen in Hawk made quickest

as usual, they failed to take them seriously.

It is rather unfortunate that our fishermen in certain localities do not try to realize that anything that is steamed is not cod-liver oil. Certain processes are insistently required to bring it up to the required standard. It is with oil as with our herring pack,—anything is good enough so it sells! This has been our bane in the past; we have acquired an evil reputation in the foreign markets, and are consequently being outstripped by competitors. It is time that we should learn a lesson from past failures.

We do not doubt for a moment but a good quality of cod-liver oil will be in demand very soon. Oils fluctuate as does nothing else in the line of fish products. We do not seem to be aware that in the United States the menhaden fishery yields a large quantity of oil which is used for purposes similar to our crude cod oil.

time, 10.11, 1879.  
Esquimo Ephriam condemned to hang by Judge Carter for murder of another Esquimo; named Philipus. It was afterwards discovered that this court had no jurisdiction, 1881.

The dory Centennial arrived in England from New York; two persons comprised her crew. She was sixteen feet keel, 1876.

Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake; quickest time made in Myrtle, 9.42, 1891.

Goose Brook coal vein discovered by James P. Howley, 1895.  
Patrick Leary, farmer, died, aged 88, 1898.  
Councillor St. John died, 1893.

AUGUST 13

Robert Job (of Job Bros.) died at Liverpool, 1849.

Merlin Rock, in St. John's Narrows, removed by engineers Haged and Krochit to 27 feet depth of water, which was necessary to allow large steamers to enter, 1855.

Regatta at Quidi Vidi Lake; Hawk (new boat) made quickest time in all-prices' race—0.55. Contest won by Prince of Wales' prize in fishermen's race—0.58, 1877.

Regatta at Quidi Vidi Lake; Lily (Academia boat) won club cup; time—10.17, 1891.

Manila surrendered to the Americans, 1898.

William Parker, sr., merchant, died, 1853.

John Nelson murdered at Mud-dy Hole Pond, Burgeo. Subsequent revelations endeavored to prove suicide. Reward of \$400 was offered, but alleged culprit never found, 1876.

Regatta at Quidi Vidi Lake; Mascot (fishermen) made quickest time—9.52½, 1889.

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- Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

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- Skirts
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- Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises.
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- Corsets
- Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.

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George Goddard  
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British and Other Allied Leaders Answer Questions: "How Long Will War Last, Its Cost in Lives and Money and the Result"

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Interesting and varied replies have come re the following three questions on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war:

1—How long will the war last?  
2—What will another year of the war cost in lives and money?  
3—What will then be the condition of the principal belligerent nations?

George Bernard Shaw replied to all three questions: "I don't know."

Sir George Reid, former High Commissioner for Australia, said: "It is too steep for me."

Lord Bryce said: "I have no material for answering the questions."

"I regret that I do not feel competent to answer your questions," said Sir Ernest Cassel.

The Bishop of London said: "It is not in my power to answer the questions."

Other British authorities are more confident, as is shown by the following statements:

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.  
1—From six to nine months.  
2—This is immaterial when weighed against the fulfilment of honorable obligations.

3—Germany and Austria will be bankrupt. The allies will be faced by a long period of taxation and economy.

Lord Derby.  
1—Till the allied forces are victorious.  
2—Impossible to estimate.

3—England, France and Russia victorious with Germany and Austria accepting terms which will insure the end of militarism in Europe and peace for many generations to come.

Sir Gilbert Parker.  
1—For another nine months.  
2—More than this year has cost.

3—Germany and Austria will be terribly hurt, financially, morally and territorially. England, France and Russia will be hurt, but not in the same proportion of injury.

France will have got back Alsace and Lorraine; Russia will have back Poland and will have the freedom of the Strait of the Dardanelles; England will give South Africa permission to annex German Southwest Africa.

Then new spirit and with a clear hope she will begin to reconstruct her imperial life and constitution with overseas dominions that understand her.

J. L. Garvin  
I think the war will result during the next twelve months in a thorough victory for the allies and lasting peace. The end may, of course, come more quickly, but it is rather too soon yet to attempt a closer estimate.

Archibald Hurd  
1—I believe Kitchener's statement that the war will last three years will prove to be the outside estimate. Ten years, intervened between Trafalgar and Waterloo. I am convinced that owing to industrial development and the increased needs of the Central Powers, our sea power is far more effective and swifter in its action than it was, in spite of the defensive value of the mine and submarine. I doubt whether, after the blow inflicted in the battle of Jutland, Germany can face another winter, that is, three dead months of January, February and March.

2—I cannot answer.  
3—Germany and Austria will have reached a point in physical economy and exhaustion such as no powers in the past have experienced. They have been besieged by sea and land for twenty-four months, and with the progress of time construction has become more, not less, severe.

On the other hand, England in particular, and France and Russia, though they will have big debts, will recover rapidly from the effects of war.

Dr. Arthur Lynch, M.P.  
1—The Allies cannot achieve victory decisively within two years from this date unless there be great changes in the government of this country.

2—Another year of war will cost far more in men and money than the year just ending; probably as much as the two years together.

Sir William Robertson  
The British Empire has now, at the end of the second year of the great war, put her new armies to the proof, and they have not been found wanting. She has still men, guns and munitions to bring into the field and enters the third year of this great struggle for right and liberty with confidence.

Sir Hiram Maxim  
The present war is unique in character. In wars of the past some great principle has been involved; some nation wanted something it could not get without war. In the present case there is no great principle involved. The war has been brought about simply because one man wanted war.

Kaiser Wilhelm, after many years of strenuous effort, created the greatest and most efficient army the world ever knew. Having got it into perfect condition and supplied it with enormous quantities of war material, he was extremely anxious to see what it would do. He wished to try it on somebody.

He did not reckon on England joining the war, but as England did join in and has created an army of 4,000,000 men, and is exerting her every resource, the war cannot last much longer. Germany already is near the end of her tether and will have to yield before the crops of the next season are ready to be harvested.

The war is costing England about 6,000,000 pounds sterling a day. It is probably costing Germany half as much, France about 2,000,000, Austria probably 2,000,000, Russia 4,000,000, Italy 1,000,000.

About 2,000,000 more lives will probably be lost. All the nations engaged in the war will be enormously in debt and the inhabitants will be taxed to the point of exhaustion. Otherwise the public debts will have to be repudiated.

Sir Alfred Turner  
Common sense tells us that if Germany at the commencement with her magnificent first line army and reserves and her enormously preponderating power in artillery could not succeed in accomplishing her first stroke, namely, taking Paris, now that Great Britain has some soldiers in France, they with their allies will finish the Central Powers.

My own opinion is the war will be over before the end of the year.

Guglielmo Ferrero  
It is impossible to see how the war can reach a speedy conclusion, unless a sudden catastrophe takes place with the Central Empires.

The forces of both groups of belligerents have this in common, that they are both rapidly exhausting themselves.

Never has Europe faced such a life-or-death problem. We are indeed in one of those historical moments in which the fate of peoples is in the hands of unknown forces which man himself is all unconsciously creating. We can do naught but wait, strengthening our souls in readiness to sustain most terrible surprises in store for all the belligerents.

We can only hope that the war will not leave behind it such heaps of ruins and such a chaos that peace itself will not be so full of difficulties and sufferings as to make it worse than war.

Joseph Reinach  
We have turned the corner. After a careful consideration of all the factors, I believe that Germany cannot hold out for another twelve months, while Austria-Hungary must collapse by the end of November at the outside. Economically, the Central Empires have, of course, been bottom dog since the beginning of the war, and time only worsens their situation in this respect. But, as Lloyd George said, to defeat Germany we must smash the prestige of her armies by defeating her in the field, otherwise the Allies will never be able to guarantee Europe a permanent peace. This we shall do.

The German feet are now at the top of a slippery incline, and from now on she will slide steadily backward till she falls.

The monstrous Verdun offensive and the Deutschland's underwater trip to Baltimore are alike novel advertising devices, but to all such pretensions the allied armies are now daily giving the lie, and the mathematically certain result of their efforts will be sought by a beaten Germany before August, 1917.

Yves Guyot  
The war will end by December next, provided continued favorable weather enabled the Allies to keep up the strong and steady military pressure against Germany and Austria, which they have now begun to combine with their economical offensive.

The main German defence consists of three fortified lines. Once the Franco-British troops have smashed the third line, as they have already in the Somme valley smashed the first two enemy defences, there will be a German retreat comparable for speed only to that of their advance across Belgium in August, 1914.

From special access which I have had to official estimates of the belligerents' reserves, I can say that at the moment when Germany is embarrassed to find troops to sweep back the tide which is swamping her lines in so many parts of the front, England and France have 10,000,000 effectives.

The French have 2,500,000 men at the front and as many in reserve, to say nothing of 250,000 at Salonica. The trained and equipped British force, counting Colonials, is at the lowest figure 5,000,000. I have no definite figures of the present strength of the Russian, Italian, Serbian and Belgian armies, but together they certainly make a total exceeding 10,000,000. To the aggregate of 20,000,000 troops fighting under the allied flags I question very much whether Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey can oppose more than 10,000,000.

The great Russian offensive in Galicia has had the desired effect on Rumania who will shortly take up arms on the side of the allies in order that she may win Transylvania with its population of 4,000,000 Romanians.

The secret of the allies' favorable situation at this moment is that after two years of warfare they have been able to pool their forces and strike simultaneously.

Stephen Pichon  
The defeat of Germany is only a question of time. Opinion here is fairly divided as to whether the war will end next winter or is destined to last a long time still. My opinion is that it cannot end soon.

Germany, as the instigator of the war, had only one chance of being victorious—to conquer in a few weeks, or at most a few months. From the moment it was seen that she could not take Paris or Calais, nor reduce France or Russia, she was irrevocably lost.

Baron D'Estournels De Constant.  
This war may last a long time still, because we do not want it to begin over again.

For one week last month, the French Senate secretly discussed the conduct of the war. It was completely united and showed no trace of lassitude; it merely demanded that still more energy should be shown. We will sacrifice everything to win. It is a holy war for us. It is a dynastic war for Germany. The French armies serve France, the German armies serve their masters.

The longer the war lasts, the clearer France understands the need for its long duration, and the more Germany perceives she has blundered. In spite of her grief—even because of her grief—France will sacrifice herself to save the future of her children. Germany, on the contrary, will grow tired of sacrificing herself in a vain effort to achieve for the Kaiser a world imperialism.

As It Is Viewed In Germany

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, August 4.—In conversation or by letter or telegraph forty among the most eminent Germans have expressed themselves to me on the following three questions on the war's second anniversary.

1—How long will the war last?  
2—What will another year of the war cost in lives and money?  
3—What will be the condition of the four principal belligerents at the end of another year?

On a matter so vital it is hardly necessary to say that directing members of the Government and the military and naval leaders are extremely reticent. They are totally unwilling to be quoted. There is absolute unanimity in the instant reply of every class, rank or profession when the object of the duration of the war is broached.

"Germany will carry on the war triumphantly, let it continue as long as it may, cost what it may, until her enemies cease to attack her."

"There is nowhere any illusion that the cost of another year will be anything but prodigious."

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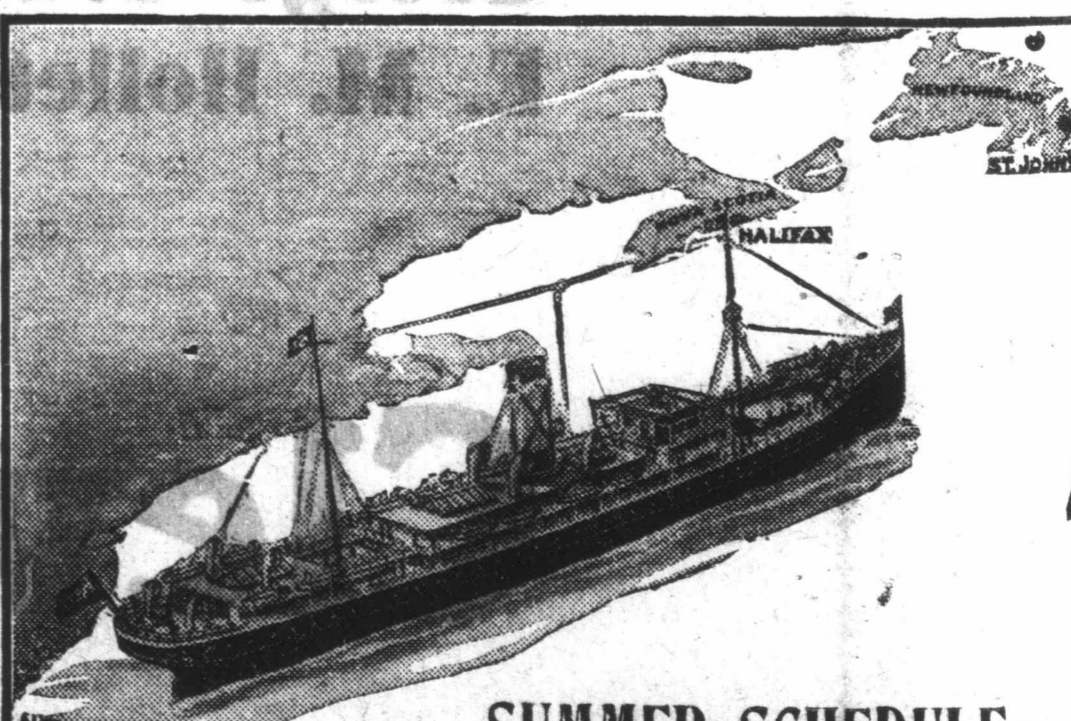
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That Tragedy at St. Jacques

A Story of Heroism and Sadness—Mr. Burke's Son and the Hump and Sees His Father Drowned—Three Victims Were Well and Favorably Known From a gentleman who arrived recently from St. Jacques we have received an account (all that will likely ever be known) of the tragedy which occurred in Fortune Bay some days ago.

Mr. Ryan, who was a native of Carbonara, and brother of the late Fr. Ryan, S.J., and the late Sister Angela of St. Patrick's Convent, Riverview, had spent the greater part of his life at Long Hr. in the employ of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

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Germany Holds Execution of Fryatt Legal

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The execution of Captain Fryatt is declared to have been "obviously legal and right." In a statement given to The Associated Press by the German Admiralty in reply to criticism of the execution made by Sir Edward Grey.

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OUR THEATRES

**The Nickel**  
The programme at the Nickel Theatre for the big matinee this afternoon is one that will afford the greatest pleasure to the little ones. The great comedian, Charlie Chaplin, will be present in one of the funniest comedies ever seen in this city, entitled "In the Bank." Charlie is always popular with the little ones and the children should go early to secure seats. The Chaplin comedies are the greatest pleasure for the children. The show begins at two o'clock sharp.

**The Crescent**  
The favorite cow boy actor G. M. Anderson features in "The Escaped of Broncho Billy" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. Louise Vale, Gretchen Hartman and Franklin Ritchie are presented in "Between Father and Son," a political drama in two acts. Blanche Sweet and Charles H. Mailes feature in "The Painted Lady," a Biograph melodrama, and Bud Duncan, the lively Bud, and Ethel Teare create a gale of fun in "The Missing Mummy." Professor McCarty plays a new program of music for this big show. Don't miss seeing it.

NOTICE

AFTER four weeks from date hereof, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council for Letters Patent, for a new Useful Invention and Improvement in Freight Transporters, to be granted to Ivan A. Bayley of North Sydney, in County of Cape Breton in the Dominion of Canada, Gentleman. St. John's, August 9th, 1916.

M. P. GIBBS,  
Solicitor for Applicant.  
aug12.4w.11w

REID'S STEAMER REPORT

The Argyle left Placentia at 3 a.m. to-day for Merasheen route. No report from the Clyde since leaving Lewisporte at 9 a.m. yesterday.  
The Dundee left King's Cove at 4.35 p.m. yesterday, outward.  
The Ethic left Port au Choix at 7.10 p.m. Thursday, going north.  
The Glencoe left Placentia at 11 p.m. yesterday.  
The Home left Fortune Harbor at 1.05 p.m. yesterday, outward.  
The Lady Sybil arrived at Port aux Basques at 6.50 a.m. to-day.  
The Kyle left Port aux Basques at 1 a.m. to-day.  
No report from the Wren since leaving Clarendville at 4.45 a.m. yesterday.  
The Meigle left Placentia at 11.05 a.m. yesterday for Louisbourg.  
The Sagona is north of Twillingate.

OFFICIAL

CASUALTY LIST  
FIRST  
NEWFOUNDLAND  
REGIMENT

1235 Private Stanley Gordon Pike, 52 Duckworth Street. Died of wounds at King George Hospital, London, August 10th.

J. R. BENNETT,  
Colonial Secretary.

Private Stanley Gordon Pike.—Son of Mrs. Fannie and the late William Pike. Former address, 50 Colonial Street. Accountant. Wounded at the battle of Beaumont Hamel. Fractured femur. Etretat Hospital, France, on July 5. After amputation of left leg was transferred to England July 24th, and cared for in King George Hospital, London.

MORE FISHERY NEWS

Aug. 5th. From F. Cox. (Anchor Point to Eddy's Point). The total catch is 5,204 qtls., with 35 for last week. Only 25 boats are fishing, and prospects are very poor.

Aug. 5th. From J. F. Williams. (Bay Bulls South Head to Long Point). Prospects are poor, and no squid is obtainable. All the traps are being landed as the fishery is over for them. Twenty-five dorics and skiffs and 22 motor boats are fishing. The catch is 7,705 qtls., and for last week 295.

Aug. 5th. From R. Furneaux. (Rose Blanche to Harbor LeCoul). No squid or other bait is obtainable, and prospects are poor. The catch to date is 13,050 qtls., and for last week 80.

The Secretary of the Municipal Council has an enquiry for information of Thomas Moffatt and Emma Frances (Heath) Moffatt, his wife. Mr. Slattery would be thankful if friends or relatives would communicate with him.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.

TRAIN REPORT

Thursday's No. 1 express arrived at Port aux Basques at 12.40 a.m. to-day.  
Yesterday's No. 2 express is due at St. John's at 2 p.m.  
To-day's No. 2 express left Port aux Basques on time.

BANKERS AND THEIR FARES.

The following bankers have arrived at St. John's from the Banks—The Stella, 450; Eva Blanche, 650; Ontate, 700; Metamora, 750; Lizzie M. Stanley, 750; Utomana, 350.

ADVERTISE IN  
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CHURCH SERVICES

Church of England Cathedral.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., also on the first Sunday of the month at 7, and 11 (Choral). 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'—Men's Corporate Communion 8 a.m.; Morning prayer and sermon 11 a.m.; preacher, The Rev. J. R. Bennett. Evening prayer and sermon 6.30. Preacher, Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi.—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening prayer, 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 Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

METHODIST.

Gower St.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Rev. D. B. Hemmeon.

George St.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane St.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Rev. James Wilson.

Wesley—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Rev. H. Royle.

Presbyterian—11 and 6.30. Rev. W. J. Fowler.

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

SALVATION ARMY.

S. A. Citadel, New Gower Street.—7.30 a.m. Pray meeting; 11.30 a.m. Holiness meeting; 2.30 p.m. Public Service; 7.30 p.m. Revival services. Night meeting will be conducted by Colonel Otway, Adit. and Mrs. Grace, Commanding Officers.

Livingstone St.—Adjutant White, who for the past eight years has been in charge of the Army's Shelter, George Street, will hold his farewell meeting at No. 11, S.A. Hall, Livingstone Street, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. Adjutant Sheard, his successor, will also be present, and take part in the meeting. The Adjutant is counted as one of the best singers in the Army ranks. His singing to-morrow evening will be a very interesting feature of the meeting. All are welcome.

COCHRANE STREET.—Members of the congregation are reminded that owing to the installation of the organ, the Sunday services will be held in the school building until further notice. The school room is large and commodious, bright and airy, and is capable of holding nearly 600 persons.

WESLEY.—The pastor will preach at the evening service. Subject: "Casting all your care upon Him." Everybody welcome.

ADVENTIST.—Subject: "The Way That Semeth Right." All welcome. Evangelist D. J. C. Barrett.

A GOOD JOB

The S.S. Lyngfjord came off the dry dock to-day after being on the stocks over six weeks. Over 60 new plates were put in her and the ship was put in thorough condition, the Reid Nfld. Co. making a specially good job of the ship, which was overhauled from stem to stern. The S.S. Athos will dock Monday and will undergo extensive repairs. The excellent work done on these type of vessels of late must reflect great credit on the proficiency and skill of the Newfoundland artisan.

AN ENJOYABLE PICNIC

The members of the Gower St. Sunday School enjoyed their annual picnic at Mount Pearl yesterday, going there by special train. The weather was magnificent and to say that the youngsters enjoyed the sports, tea, &c., is to put it mildly. They returned to the city by train at 7.50 p.m.

BACK FROM CAMP

The C.L.B. boys who had been at camp at Topsail returned to the city last evening after spending one of the most enjoyable camping periods in the history of the Brigade. Their fine band as they crossed LeMarchant Road played some excellent patriotic music.

Fancy Fair is Big Success

Financial Returns Are Over \$4000 and all Concerned Are Justly Deserving of Congratulations—Thousands Attended Yesterday and Thoroughly Enjoyed Themselves

The Fancy Fair for the C. E. Orphanage occurring at the Government House grounds concluded yesterday evening with great eclat after recording a success which even surprised the most optimistic. The weather was delightful on each of the days the Fair was held and all the attractions of preceding days were, if possible, enjoyed with more zest than yesterday. The presence and performance of the recently returned Rossley troupe was an added feature which gave pleasure to all.

Ye Olde Inn, prettily designed, had been erected on the lawn and there many a visitor found his warmest welcome, as it was really the home of good cheer. Houses of the old English type looked charming among the trees and at each a number of ladies sold goods of various kinds. Through the kindness of Rev. Bro. Ennis, whose interest in such an affair as the aid of an orphanage is easily understood, the Mount Cashel boys were present again and pleased all by their dancing. At 5 o'clock the articles remaining from the sale were auctioned off by Mr. J. Rossley and fetched good prices. During the evening the orchestra of the Florizel rendered excellent music and the committee in charge wish to thank them for their services.

His Excellency and Lady Davidson were again present yesterday and after supper had been served there was dancing on the lawn till 10 p.m. The affair should easily net over \$4,000 and we heartily congratulate the promoters, the orphans and church authorities on such a satisfactory outcome.

Ask For Flowers

For the beautiful ceremony of decorating the graves of departed brethren, which occurs to-morrow, we learn the S.O.E. are much short of flowers. They know that many are favorably disposed, admire their beautiful custom of remembering their dead and ask that all floral contributions be sent to 144 Gower Street.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers were engaged at routine work yesterday, and the Non-Com's class received instructions from Captain O'Grady. The number on the roll was brought up to 3954 by the addition of the following names:—Jas. Hynes, St. John's; Rd. Costello, Caplin Bay, R.D.V.; Jno. J. Barnable, Ferryland.

WHY WAS IT DONE?

One of the city cabmen reports that a few nights ago while driving a fare to Broad Cove he and his horse and passenger had a narrow escape from being killed. Fortunately the man was walking his horse at the time, and seeing an obstruction ahead quickly pulled up. On alighting he was surprised to find that a regular barricade of bigstones had been placed across the road. Why it was put there or by whom the man does not know. If any unlucky motorist or driver of horses hit it while going at any kind of high speed nothing would have saved them. This man and his fare removed the impediment to traffic for the sake of others who might follow him.

PRIVATE MUNN BACK

Private Errol Munn, son of Mr. W. A. Munn, returned home on furlough Thursday. He was all through the arduous Gallipoli campaign and shortly before the push on the French front had several ribs broken by the explosion of a shell near him. He was in Hospital in England, came out to Montreal by the Gramplan and thence here. He is still suffering from the effects of his wounds but is certainly not downhearted.

His Grace Archbishop Roche, accompanied by Rev. Mons. St. John and Reardon leave for Placentia on Monday morning to connect with the steamer for St. Lawrence. His Grace will make a visitation of that section before returning and we have no doubt will be given a warm welcome by our catholic people.

With Our Naval Lads

Dear Mother.—Just a few lines to let you know that I am well and hoping this will find you the same. I am enjoying myself and having a good time. I did not have time to write to you before. Well, I am all sea now and don't worry about me because I am alright. I was glad to get the tobacco, but I had to pay five shillings before I could get it. I was speaking to Charlie Stanley, he gave me some tobacco and fags and I was very pleased to get them. There are three of my comrades here so you see I am not lonely. I suppose Will is fine, tell him to write and send me some fags and tobacco. How is Sandy? Tell him to write soon and don't forget some papers, as I would like to get some news, also send me Auntie's address, so I can write to her. I guess father is well and working away the same as ever. I hope Flossie is getting better by this time. Tell Harry Harvey that I have written, but have got no answer yet. Well, I think this is all I have to tell you for this time; only, when you write, don't forget to tell me all the news, especially about the sealing ships.

I remain,  
Your ever loving son,  
CHARLIE SHAWNER.  
H. M. S. Avoca,  
June 29th, 1916.

[The above letter was written to Mrs. D. Shawner from her sailor boy. Mrs. Shawner sent some tobacco to her son and enquired at the General Post Office for the charges. She put the necessary stamps as directed by the Postal clerk, but judge her surprise when she learnt from her son that he had to pay five shillings before getting the packet, owing to its being underpaid.]

THE FLORIZEL SAILS.

The Florizel sailed at 3 p.m., taking Messrs. Donfold, Mould, Chardley, J. Murphy, T. Short, J. J. Dolg, Miss M. Clouston, Mrs. Montgomerie, W. J. Mowe and 20 second class.

The use of Carbonvoid means Bright Spark Plugs, Clean Cylinders, no Carbon, less trouble, no

It is possible that within the next few weeks two more steamers will be bought to ply in the coal trade so that at least 5000 tons of black diamonds should come in weekly shortly, sufficient to supply the local demands in the article in a comparatively short time.

Mr. Robert Williams and wife who have been spending a short holiday in St. John's return to New York by the Florizel. Mrs. Williams' holiday was brought to a sad close by the death of her brother, Private Stanley Pike who died yesterday from the result of wounds received in the big drive of July 1st. Mr. Williams is engaged in the gent's furnishing business in Brooklyn, N.Y., being a partner with Mr. W. S. Ryall. Bob's many friends wish him the best of luck in his adopted home.

We hear that one of the returned soldiers who went through the Gallipoli campaign when presenting himself to the Regimental Headquarters was asked by the Officer Commanding in a rather brusque tone: "Why didn't you report to ME earlier?" The soldier in question has been very sick and the manner in which this "show" soldier addressed one who was prepared to give his life for the cause, evoked from those present the strongest condemnation.

The Treasurer of St. Vincent de Paul's Society (mens) gratefully acknowledges the sum of \$250.00, bequest of the late Hon John Harris, per the executors, T. Harris, Esq., and Mrs. A. Tobin.

Cochrane Street congregation for the present will hold their Sunday services in the school building adjoining the church owing to the installation of the new organ which arrived by the "Tabasco."

The grating at the foot of Prescott Street immediately next the Atlantic Bookstore requires attention by the Council. People passing this way of late are forced to inhale a none too pleasant odour. Clean it up, please.

The E. S. Hocken, molasses laden, reached St. John's last night from Barbados to Harvey & Co. She came up in 23 days but would have made a quicker run but for head winds after negotiating Cape Race.

Mr. Fisherman, to save nine-tenths of your Engine trouble, use CARBONVOID.

The retreat at St. Bon's College for the Catholic priests, about fifty being present from the dioceses of St. John's, Harbor Grace and St. George's, closed yesterday. Many of the visiting priests return to their parishes to-day.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Prospero left Tilt Cove at 8 a.m. going north.

The Portia was delayed at St. Mary's all night by fog, left at 7.45 a.m., and is due here to-night.

The F.P.U. schr. "Heckman" is hourly expected with a load of herring from Northern Ports.

The schooner "Janet" is loading supplies for the Union Store at Port-de-Grave.

The S.S. Helopolis sailed from Botwood this morning for Manchester with 4,600 tons pulp and paper shipped by the A.N.D. Co.

The Convent at St. Patrick's will shortly, we hear, get extensive repairs and will be raised two stories.

It is very warm, in parts of the country to-day 65-70 in the shade but the record. It is raining on the West Coast.

His Grace Archbishop Roche will go to Placentia Bay next week where he will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

Schooner "Alameda," Capt. Pico, arrived yesterday from Oporto with a cargo of salt and cork wood consigned to Joseph Miller.

The Union trader "Paragon" is expected to leave Cadiz for here to-day with a cargo of salt for the Union Stores.

Wesley Bible Class will have the regular session at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow, with Bible study for half an hour. A treat is in store for those who attend and all are welcome.

Last night a horse owned by Mr. T. Kent, and ridden by a boy barback was being driven along York St. when it stumbled, broke its leg, and the boy was heavily thrown, but not seriously hurt. Mr. Barlow had to shoot the animal at 11 p.m.

Mr. H. Frazer, of the Reid Audit Office who has been over the line on business is returning by to-day's express.

The S.S. Susu is making an other quick round trip this time and left Change Islands at 6.10 p.m. yesterday so that she is due here to-morrow evening.

Mr. E. St. J. Howley, accompanied by wife and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Waugh, of New York, left by train this morning on a short pleasure trip to Placentia.

Mr. Joseph Murphy, of Beverly, Mass., who has been spending a holiday with his relatives in the City left for home by the Florizel this afternoon.

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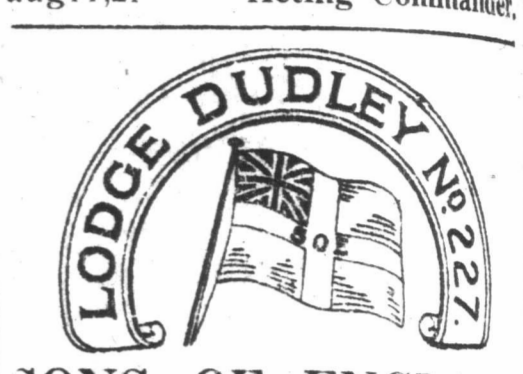
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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE.

Tenders for the Supply of North Sydney Coal.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 150 Tons of North Sydney Coal to H.M. Ship "Briton" also 200 Tons for Mount Pearl Wireless Telegraph Station. Conveyance of coal to Mount Pearl will be arranged. Further particulars on application. Sealed tenders addressed to the Commanding Officer H.M.S. "Briton" will be received up to noon on Saturday, the 12th August, 1916. "Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted."  
A. MACDERMOTT,  
Acting commander,  
aug11.2i



MEMBERS of Lodge Dudley, No. 227 are requested to meet in the General Protestant Cemetery on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 2.15 p.m., when the service of "Decorating Graves of deceased brethren" will be held. Transient brethren are invited to attend. By order, CHAS. W. UDLE, Secretary,  
aug11.2i

WANTED!—Experienced Male Teacher for Methodist School, Springdale. Associate Grade preferred. Salary \$170.00. Apply Chairman Methodist Board, Springdale.—aug3.12i

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

Best to be Had  
SAVE THE WRAPPERS  
\$10.00 in Gold  
will be given the person saving the most for 1916.

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

FOR SALE—One Square Body Wagon, complete. 2 Square Body Wagons, second hand; 2 Buggys, one Rubber Tyred, one Steel Tyred. Apply to T. CARNELL, George Street.—aug9.10.12

PICKEL up near Bell Island. A Trap Boat, painted white top sides with red bottom. For further particulars apply to F. F. FOWLER, The Mines, Bell Island.—aug9.3i

LOST—On August 1st, at Red Head Cove, the walls of ONE COD TRAP, 48 fathoms on round and 8 fathoms deep, double St. Peter's lines on foot, three buoys and two kegs attached bearing the initials "J.C." the property of a poor man. Apply to COLBERT, Red Head Cove, Bay de-Verde.—aug10.3i.cod

LOST—At Bay de Verde August 1st, walls of COD TRAP, moorings and kegs attached, corks and kegs marked "M.K." 60 fathoms on round, 10 1/2 fathoms deep. It picked up in form MICHAEL KEASE, Bay de-Verde, or notify "The Mail and Advocate" as soon as possible.—aug10.6i

WANTED! First Class Cutter. Constant employment; good salary. Also Machine. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street.—jue24.tf

WANTED—At once, experienced Pants Makers to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jue27.tf

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE.

**HATS!**  
Ladies' Summer Hats, all selling at HALF PRICE to clear.  
Also 6 Dozen LADIES' BLOUSES, Job 30c. and 50c.  
Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.  
315 WATER STREET 315  
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

**V. C. and British Colonel**  
Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.  
TRY IT  
At the Royal Cigar Store,  
Bank Square, Water Street.