

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Aug. 12.—General Hamilton reports severe fighting continues in Gallipoli Peninsula. The area captured in the Anzac zone is nearly trebled, chiefly through the gallantry and dash of the Australian and New Zealand Corps.

The small armed patrol vessel Ram-say was sunk by the German armed fleet auxiliary, Meteor, in the North Sea on August 8th. Four officers and thirty-nine men were saved. The Meteor subsequently sighted a British cruiser squadron, and the Captain to avoid capture abandoned and blew up the ship.

The French Government report very violent German attacks in Artois penetrating the French position at one point. The enemy were driven out by a counter-attack retaining only part of the first line of trenches.

The Russian Government report the Germans repulsed in Riga district. Near Kovno three German battalions were almost completely annihilated during a counter-attack. The German offensive continues on the Narw.

The Italian Government report an Austrian submarine torpedoed and sunk with all hands by an Italian submarine.—BONAR LAW.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN

Paris, via St. Pierre.—In Artois there has been cannonading and petards, with fighting around Souchez. In Artois last night the enemy delivered two attacks against our trenches in the region of Marie Therese and Fontain aux Charmes, and was completely repulsed.

In LePretre Wood there was a rather sharp struggle from trench to trench with grenades and big bombs. In the Vosges at the Ligne the Germans attempted an attack which was repulsed after a grenade fight.

Nothing new to report on the remainder of the front.

Austrian Poles Demand Independent Polish Kingdom

This Suggestion a Berlin Paper Strongly Objects

"THIS QUESTION MUST BE SETTLED"

Not in Cracow or Lemberg, but Leaves it Supposed That Berlin is Meant

London, Aug. 12.—The correspondent of Reuters News Agency at Amsterdam sends the following:—

"The announcement from Vienna that the Austrian Polish Club, comprising Polish deputies to the Austrian Reichsrath and Galician Diet, have issued a manifesto demanding the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, as an independent state under the suzerainty of the Hapsburg monarchy, has drawn a protest from the Vossische Zeitung in Berlin, which declares:—

"It is not in Cracow or in Lemberg that question will be solved regarding the fruits of a war, in which the German people of the empire have exhibited a force unexampled in history."

Official Statement Respecting Loss Cruiser "India"

London, Aug. 12.—An official communication this evening announces that the British auxiliary cruiser India, while engaged on patrol duty was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The announcement adds that 22 officers and 119 men of the India were saved.

A despatch from Berlin last Tuesday coming by wireless through Sayville, N.Y., announced that the India had been torpedoed off the Norwegian coast and that 80 members of the crew had been saved by the Swedish steamer Goesteland.

German Descent On Western Front Now Looked For

Significant Order Has Been Issued to Flanders Army

THE EAST FINISHED

Says the Order, "And we are About to Begin in the West"

London, Aug. 12.—A significant order of the day, predicting the resumption by the Germans of a vigorous offensive on the west, has been issued to the Teutonic armies in Flanders, according to the Amsterdam Telegraph.

An extract from this order telegraphed by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Stock Exchange Telegraph Company is as follows:— "Our work now is practically finished in the East. We are about beginning in the West. Peace is certain in October."

British Factories Organized Under Munitions Act

London, Aug. 13.—Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, announces that 245 establishments have been declared 'controlled establishments' under the Munitions War Act. As a result of this control the profits of employers will be limited and any excess over such limit becomes payable to the National Exchequer. "By this provision," says Lloyd George, "parliament assures that sacrifices made by workmen are made for the nation as a whole and not for the advantage of individuals. On the other hand, during the period of the war, any rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in controlled establishments."

German Operations Against Russians Has Slacked Off

Geneva, Aug. 12.—A despatch to the Geneva Tribune from Innsbruck, capital of the Austrian Tyrol, says that German operations have been suspended on the Kovno-Suwalki-Grodno front because of lack of reinforcements, no new troops having arrived since August 4th.

The Russian offensive at Kovno is of the greatest importance, as the German first line troops suffered terrible losses on Aug. 8th and 9th. In this section as well as in the region between the Lomza and Bug it is remarked that many regiments are much below the average strength.

British Sink Turk Gun Boat In Dardanelles

London, Aug. 12.—The Turkish gun-boat Derk-i-Satvet and an empty transport, have been torpedoed in the Dardanelles by a British submarine. This was officially announced tonight. The Derk-i-Satvet was built at the Krupp works in 1907. She was 232 feet long, 27 feet beam, 8 feet deep, displacement 763 tons, and fitted with two four-inch guns, six 6 pounders, two four-pounders and three torpedo tubes. Her complement was 105 men, and speed twenty-two knots.

Aeroplane Falls Capt. Knox Killed

Port Said, Aug. 12.—Quartermaster Captain Knox of the first aero squadron, U.S.A., was killed, and Lieut. Sutton, his aide probably fatally injured today when their aeroplane fell five hundred feet.

Germans Capture Lukow and Zambrow

Berlin, via London, Aug. 12.—Austro-German forces are pursuing the Russians retreating from the Warsaw salient, and have occupied Lukow. Zambrow also has been captured.

GREECE AND SERBIA INTERFERING ELEMENTS IN THE BALKAN HIDE MARKET

Turkey Also a Stumbling Block--Diplomats Working Overtime to Bring About Balkan League and Drag Those Neutral Into War's Awful Vortex--Victory of Austro-Germans in Poland and the Baltic Provinces Makes Bulgaria Shy of Tempting Fate

Like Moths They Flit Around the Alluring Flame Too Shy to Enter And Too Weak to Fly the Danger--Russians Continue to Retire And German Attack Gaining Momentum--Military Experts Think Germans Are Aiming at Russia's Capital--Not Much Doing on The Western Front

London, Aug. 13.—The situation in Poland and Baltic Provinces is changing but little from day to day. Attention is turned to the near East where the diplomats of the Quadruple Entente Powers are endeavoring to re-trieve the Balkan League and bring all the Balkan States out of their shade and to the armies of the Allies, which are battling against the Turks in Gallipoli Peninsula and the Caucasus. Diplomats of all the belligerents for the moment are concentrating attention on Sofia, for Bulgaria holds the key to the situation. It is said she is being offered a concession for her to join one side or the other, or remain neutral. Both German and Entente Ministers are declared to be finding their endeavors hindered by their friends. Greece and Serbia are unwilling to concede to Bulgaria parts of Macedonia, which is her price for joining the Allies, while Turkey is opposing the concession which Austria and Germany desire her to make to insure the continued neutrality of the Sofia government. Bulgaria, too, it is asserted is weighing the victory the Austro-Germans gained in Poland

against the renewed efforts of the Allies in the Dardanelles. The reported signal victory which the Russians are said to have won over the Turks in the Caucasus, which military experts here believe, will keep Turkey quiet on that frontier for some time. There is no news from the armies on the Gallipoli Peninsula to-night, but the British Admiralty reports operations of a British submarine in the Sea of Marmora, which is interfering with Turkish communications by sea. This underwater boat, which recently sank the Turkish battleship Kheyred-din-Barbaros, has also sent to the bottom the Turkish torpedo boat Berk-i-Satvet and an empty transport. Nothing is said in the Admiralty communication of the former German cruisers Breslau and Goeben now owned by the Turks, both of which are unofficially reported to have been sunk. The Russians continue their retirement in Poland, but while they are retarding the German advance, which is now regaining its momentum, by repeated counter attacks and stubborn resistance wherever conditions are favorable. There is still considerable distance between the German arm-

ies S.E. and N.W. of Warsaw, so that seemingly the Russians will be able to make good their retreat, only, however, to be called upon to oppose the German attempt to outflank them at Kovno and further North. The strength of the German offensive in the latter region has led to the by some military observers here that the Germans are now aiming at Petrograd. It is pointed out, however, there is a great stretch of marshy country between the present battlefields and the capital, which it is asserted would make the adventure a dangerous one. Besides, Germans would first have to capture Villna, Dvinsk and Riga, all of which the Russians are defending with strong forces, which at times are able to take the offensive. Germans claim to have captured a group of French fortifications in Artois forest, France, whereas the French say all German attacks were repulsed. Otherwise there have been no events of importance on the Western battle front. The public here are prepared to hear something of greater importance than the sinking of the British cruiser India, which was announced by the Admiralty to-night.

Russian Wings Assure the Centre Safe Retirement

Danger Zone is Now Admitted to be Far North

WHILE RIGA STANDS

No Disaster Can Befall the Russian Armies

London, Aug. 13.—Reviewing the situation in Russia the military correspondent of the Times pays enthusiastic tribute to the mastery retreat of the Russian armies. He says the stand made by the wings protecting the army falling back from Warsaw was magnificent and undoubtedly was entirely successful, as the Warsaw army now is assured ample time to fall back to a prepared position. The decisive front now, according to the correspondent, is admittedly in the far north, where no real success is possible for the Germans until the fall of Riga and Kovno enables them to seriously threaten the retreat of the Russians' central and northern groups of armies to the north-west. Even Kovno is only a stepping stone for the Germans.

He says the real question is as to the strength of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, whose presence indicates he is at the head of a formidable group of armies, and in charge of the decisive operations of the Eastern campaign. If Von Hindenburg can be successfully opposed, there will be no catastrophe for the Russian armies.

Allies Cancel All Wheat Orders In United States

This Grain Was to be Delivered in September

CANADIAN ORDERS ALSO CANCELLED

This Move Greatly Puzzled Wheat Dealers—Has Europe Found New Source of Grain Supply

Chicago, Aug. 13.—The cancellation yesterday by representatives of the Allies of contracts aggregating nearly two million bushels of wheat bought for September shipment to Europe was puzzling to the grain trade. Early to-day, not only were cancellations reported by Chicago concerns, but some seaboard exporters claimed to have closed out open contracts and Canadian exporters also reported some cancellations. James Patton, former Board of Trade operator, discussing the cancellations, said if peace were in sight Europe would still need wheat, and she would have credit to get it. The cancellation of orders, therefore, would seem to indicate either one of two things, either Europe has found a source of new supply, which means Russia, or Europe finds that she cannot pay.

Italian Consuls Leaving Turkey

Paris, Aug. 12.—A despatch from Geneva says that the Neues Wiener Journal, a newspaper in the Austrian capital, announces that the Italian Consuls have left Turkish territory. Italian interests have been confided to American officials.

Destruction Rained From Sea and Air On Turkish Town

Aeroplane Drops Bombs on Zagagik While Destroyer HURLS DESTRUCTION

Turks Construct Strong Defense Works and Mount Heavy Guns

Paris, Aug. 12.—A despatch from Havas news agency from Athens says it has been learned from Mytilene, that a British aeroplane bombarded Zagagik, near Smyrna yesterday, destroying the barracks, telephone offices, and eight houses. A destroyer, which followed the aeroplane also bombarded the city, in which there were said to be a large number of victims. The Governor of Smyrna, fearing attack, sent 8,000 men to reinforce the coast defense troops. The Turks are constructing new works about Smyrna, and large calibre cannon have been placed along the Smyrna-Skala-Vouria road.

United States Wants German Seed Berlin Not Willing

To Make Shipment in Accordance With British Agreement

MUST BE SHIPPED FROM GERMAN PORT

Says Teuton Government and They Want Commodities in Exchange

Washington, Aug. 12.—Informal negotiations were begun to-day by foreign trade advisers of the State Department to ascertain whether Germany would agree to terms to which Britain consented to permit exportation to the United States of fifty thousand bags of German beet seed. Germany stipulated some time ago that any such shipment must go through a German port, and that exchange to equal value, in wheat forage and meats must be given. Britain requires shipment to be made through a neutral port, and that no exchange of these commodities be involved.

Russians Repulse German Invaders With Heavy Loss

Petrograd, Aug. 13.—Desperate German attacks have been repulsed with very heavy losses on the roads between Cholm and Vladova by the Russians, according to an official statement issued to-night from the headquarters of the general staff. Attempts to overwhelm the Russian advance guards in Riga district have also been repulsed as have attacks at several other points of the battle line.

French Aviators Make a Raid On German Towns

London, Aug. 12.—A despatch received here today from Berlin says French aviators dropped bombs on Sevebrucken, Tsank and Inghou, killing eight persons, and wounding several. The property damage was small.

Serbia Obdurate Will Not Concede Any Territory

London, Aug. 12.—The Balkan situation is featured by the morning papers. Serbia's unwillingness to cede territory claimed by Bulgaria, which will be necessary to insure the active co-operation by Bulgaria on the side of the Allies, has had a discouraging effect.

School Children Have Been Released To Assist Harvesters

London, Aug. 12.—To assist harvest work, the Education Committee of the County of Kent has released nearly 1500 school children. Kent has been called the "Garden of England," and is devoted largely to orchards, berry farms, and hop fields.

Big Market For United States Grain Offers in Italy

Rome, Aug. 12.—Latest official reports regarding the harvest show that Italy needs 12,000,000 qtls. more grain for her consumption until next year. A quintal is 220 pounds. Most of this grain it is understood, will be purchased in America.

Meaningless Rumour

London, Aug. 12.—Circulation was given this afternoon to the rumor that the Government had received news of military successes, closely affecting Russia. This rumour was based on the activity, at rising prices, of Russian securities on the Stock Exchange.

Austrians Active Near Monfalcone

Milan, Aug. 13.—Austrian artillery has attempted to shell Monfalcone, but without result. The Italian artillery has been exceedingly active and successful all along the Corinthian Alps. It has shelled the Austrians out of their trenches and enabled the Italian infantry to occupy fresh positions. An Austrian attack on the positions of Monte Madetta, and an attempt to place barbed wire defences there, signally failed. A violent attack on Italian positions north of Gorizia, near Plava, has been twice repeated, supported by heavy artillery, and these were repulsed with heavy losses to the assailants. Severe fighting has also taken place in the valley of Sexton and the source of the Ribbianco. Italian artillery has begun successfully to shell the fortifications in the region of Cadore.

Rumours German Invasion of Serbia Stir the Balkans

London, Aug. 13.—Balkan capitals are showing the liveliest interest in the reports that the Germans are preparing to launch a campaign against Serbia, according to despatches from Bucharest, Sofia and Athens. Several correspondents declare the proposed German offensive against Serbia would be a blessing in disguise, because it probably would bring about the union of the Balkan States.

Villa Willing to Sign Truce and Talk Peace

Washington, Aug. 12.—General Villa has informed the U. S. Government that he is willing to sign a truce of three months or more, duration with his opponents, during which time a peace conference shall be held.

Bureau to Control Swiss Importations

Geneva, Aug. 12.—The Journal says that negotiations between the Swiss authorities and representatives of the entente allies for the creation of a Bureau to control imports into this country, are nearing a conclusion.

Alpine Troops Officially Praised For Brave Work

Rome, Aug. 13.—The effectiveness of the Italian Alpine troops impeding two Austrian attempts to cross the frontier, through passes of the Alps, at an altitude of ten thousand feet, is praised by the Italian War Office in an official statement.

Wife Murderer Pays the Penalty

London, Aug. 13.—George Joseph Smith, wife murderer, was hanged today at Maidston.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,60d

Mrs. John Housekeeper, Everywhere, Nfld.

Dear Madam, Does the laundry soap you are now using give satisfaction? Even, so would you not like to try something that you may like even better. White Russian Soap has just been put on the market. It is pronounced by those who have used it to be just what they have always wanted. It is equally good for bath or laundry. When next shopping, we would suggest that you ask your grocer for a cake.

Yours faithfully, CLEVELAND TRADING Co., Agents.

P.S.—Hope you had a nice cup of Arbuckle's Breakfast Coffee this morning. Your friends in the States all use it.

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This Engine can be started in three minutes. It consumes only Kerosene and Crude Oils. No batteries, magnetos or coil boxes needed. A 7 H.P. now on Exhibition at the F.P.U. Store. Sizes: 7 H.P. Single Cylinder; 14 H.P. Double Cylinder. The most perfect engine on the market. We also have a few 4 and 6 H.P. FRAZER ENGINES, fitted with Brass Kero Oil Adaptors.

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Provisions and Groceries

- Best Molasses in puncheons, tierces and barrels.
- Granulated Sugar, Cube Sugar.
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- Beef Cuttings, Special Family Beef.
- Tinned Corned Beef, Roast Beef.
- Cattle Feed, Bran, Oats.

- Beans, Peas, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal.
- Coffee in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 10 lb. tins.
- Taylor and Mott's Cocoa.
- Cinnamon, Allspice, Nutmeg, Pepper.
- Yeast, Cream-of-Tartar, Bread-soda, Salt in bags.
- Condensed Milk, Hops, Coleman's Starch.
- Washing Soda, Lye, Sun Paste and Stove Polish.

JERSEY, STERLING | BUTTER | UNION CREAMERY

10 lb. and 22 lb. Tubs.

Box Biscuits

- In Lemon Cream, Coffee, Soda, Lunch, Currant Top, Five-O'clock Tea, Pilot, Ginger Snap.
- Sweet Biscuit in barrels, Butter Biscuit in barrels.
- No. 1 and 2 grades Hard Biscuit in bags and half-bags.

Toilet and Laundry Soap

- Lime Juice, Syrups, Evaporated Apples and Apricots.
- Tinned Apricots, Peas, Peaches and Pine Apples.
- Raisins, Currants, loose and cleaned.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.

THE MEN WHO WILL NEVER BE WHOLE AGAIN

General M—, the head of the Belgian Army medical service, who had escorted me, touched him on the arm, and he looked round without interest.

"For conspicuous bravery" said the general, and showed me the medal he wore on his breast.

However, the young officer's face did not lighten, and very soon he turned again to the sea. The time will come, of course, when the tragedy of this mutilation will be less fresh and poignant, when the Order of Leopold on his breast will help to compensate for many things; but that sunny morning, on the deck of the hospital ship, it held small comfort for him.

We went below. At our appearance at the top of the stairs those who were convalescent below rose and stood at attention. They stood in a line at the foot of their beds, boys and grizzled veterans, clad in motley garments, supported by crutches, sticks, by a hand on the supporting back of a chair. Men without a country, where were they to go when the hospital ship had finished with them? Those who were able would go back to the army, of course. But what of that large percentage who will never be whole again? The machinery of mercy can go so far, and no farther. France cannot support them. Occupied with her own burden, she has persistently discouraged Belgian refugees. They will go to England probably—a kindly land but of an alien tongue. And there again they will wait.

The waiting of the hospital will become the waiting of the refugee. The Channel coast towns of England are full of human derelicts who stand or sit for hours, looking wistfully back toward what was once home.

The story of the hospitals is not always gloomy. Where the surroundings are favorable, defeat is sometimes turned to victory. Tetanus is being fought and conquered by means of a serum. The open treatment of fractures—that is, by cutting down and exposing the jagged edges of splintered bones, and then uniting them—has saved many a limb. Conservation is the watchword of the new surgery, to save whenever possible. The ruthless cutting and hacking of previous wars is a thing of the past.

I remember a boy in a French hospital whose leg bones had been shattered. Eight pieces, the surgeon said there had been. Two straight incisions, connected by a center one, like a letter H, had been made. The boy showed me the leg himself, and a mighty proud and happy youngster he was. There was no vestige of deformity, no shortening. The incisions had healed by first intention, and the thin, white lines of the H were all that told the story.

As if to offset the cheer of that recovery, a man in the next bed was dying of abdominal injury. I saw the wound. May the mother who bore him, the wife he loved never dream of that wound!

I have told of the use of railway stations as temporary resting places for injured soldiers. One is typical of them all. As my visit was made during a lull in the fighting, conditions were more than usually favorable. There was no congestion.

On a bright afternoon late in February I went to the railway station three miles behind the trenches at E—. Only a mile away a town was being shelled. One could look across the fields at the changing roof line, at a church steeple that had so far escaped. But no shells were falling in E—.

The station was a small village one. In the room corresponding to our baggage-room straw had been spread over the floor, and men just out of the trenches lay there in every attitude of exhaustion. In a tiny room just beyond two or three women were making soup. As fast as one kettle was ready it was served to the hungry men. There were several kettles—all the small stove would hold. Soup was there in every state, from the finished product to the raw meat and vegetables on a table.

Beyond was a waiting-room, with benches. Here were slightly injured men, bandaged but able to walk about. A few slept on the benches, heads lolled back against the white-washed wall. The others were paying no attention to the incessant, nearby firing, but were watching a boy who was drawing.

He had a supply of colored crayon, and the walls as high as he could reach were almost covered. There were priests, soldier types, caricatures of the German Emperor, the

arms of France and Belgium—I do not remember what all. And it was exceedingly well done. The boy was an artist to his finger tips.

At a clever caricature of the German Emperor the soldiers laughed and clapped their hands. While they were laughing I looked through an open door.

Three men lay on cots in an inner room—rather, two men and a boy. I went in.

One of the men was shot through the spine and paralyzed. The second one had a bullet in his neck, and his face already bore the dark flush and anxious look of general infection. The boy smiled.

They had been there since the day before, waiting for a locomotive to come and move the hospital train that waited outside. In that railway station the boy had had his leg taken off at the knee.—"Saturday Evening Post."

Wrinkles

Don't mind wrinkles, if they're sunny; Don't mind crowsfeet, if they're made

Of life's laughter—they're the money That for life and love you've paid.

Don't mind heartache, if its aching Day by day and then again In the service that you're taking For your suffering fellow-men.

Wrinkles, happy wrinkles,

That are made by smiling years! Don't mind wrinkles if they're laughter's,

And have helped to dry some tears. In the corners of your eyes, eh? Growing deeper,—yes, 'tis so; But they're wrinkles of the sunshine; Let them deepen, let them grow!

Don't mind wrinkles, if they're merry; Don't mind furrows, if they're glad

With the tender things and cherry That have touched the dark and sad;

Don't mind wrinkles when you've won them, In the smiling things you've done To fill other lives with gladness

And light other hearts with sun. —Baltimore Sun.

The man with a grievance never misses an opportunity to mention it.

A fool friend can wield a hammer as effectively as a bitter enemy.

Stalking, Screeching Ghost Disturbs Jersey Watchman

Somerville, N. J., July 24—Banshee screeches and a ghostly figure that flits at midnight have been keeping part of Somerville awake for several nights. Thomas Hagan is the part of the population most affected. Hagan is night watchman at the roundhouse of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The spectre haunts the railroad yards and has spoiled many nights for Mr. Hagan. At first people scoffed at his stories. Despite the scoffs, the ghost remained faithful, and Mr. Hagan related his harrowing experiences day after day until other people began to listen for the shrieks.

They heard them. People whose homes are fully a mile from the railroad yards have heard them and are awake shivering. The haunting of the roundhouse and the railroad yard became a matter of considerable public moment. Friends of Mr. Hagan kept him company through the night. If only one or two were present the ghost walked. If several of Mr. Hagan's friends dropped in the ghost walked until they had gone.

Last night Mr. Hagan resigned. He could watch a roundhouse without a quiver, he desired, but a ghost would not watch.

Offers of promotion to night watchmen were made to three car cleaners, one after the other. Each declined the honor, saying they shared Mr. Hagan's aversion to ghosts that walked at night. They had been thinking the matter over and were ready to quit even being car cleaners, which they did.

That convinced all skeptics. Car cleaners are not emotional, as a rule, what ever the average of temperament may be among night watchmen. Last night fully 50 people gathered at the railroad station. They listened and watched for hours. They then got tired and went home, and they were barely settled in their beds when the screeches broke out with an infernal din.

Chief of Police Bellis, with policemen and railroad detectives, had gone ghost hunting, too. They were far away when the yells came, and were unable to find the source of the sound.

To-night, despite the most intent listening, only one man heard the ghost. He was Mr. Hagan.

An Example From Belgium

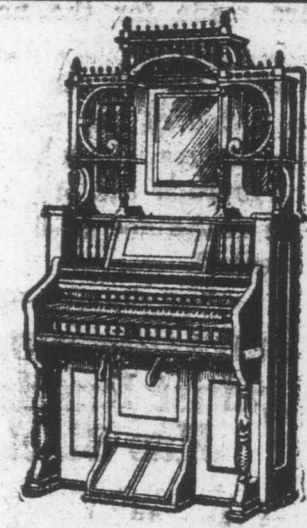
The high prices for all foodstuffs should stimulate every small-holder to grow increased crops. That this is possible is evidenced by the facts given by Viscountess Wosley in her article in "The Contemporary Review" on "The Cultivation of the Land."

In Belgium there are few large landholders; three-quarters of those who farm have less than five acres each and 95 per cent have less than twenty-five acres. It is interesting to see how this works out:

Let us consider how Belgium, a small and not particularly fertile country, less than twice as large as Yorkshire, has been so successful in cultivating land. She is only one-eighth the size of Great Britain, but she has been able to feed her own people with home-grown fruit and vegetables and also to export annually £480,000 worth more fruit and £230,000 worth more vegetables than she imports.

When we remember, too, that most of her exports come to England, it should prove what our market gardeners could do for themselves if they chose. Between 1901 and 1906 the United Kingdom imported, on an average, vegetables to the value of £2,638,787 per annum more than she exported, and the thought of the acres of intensively cultivated gardens that such a sum represents should urge our growers to fresh efforts. Apart from the possibility of blockade, and the delay that might occur in the delivery of food supplies, it indicates a considerable degree of national inactivity that such additional wealth, to say nothing of the health-giving properties of the gardener's profession, should be lightly passed by Belgians who are at present in England assure us that they find it possible in their country to make a very good living indeed upon an acre of land, and they become rich on two or three acres. How is this achieved? Can it be a better climate or greater soil fertility? No; the produce grown by our small-holders and nurserymen in any of the southern counties of England compares favourably with that of foreign countries, so it is not alone sunshine or rich land that is essential. To a considerable degree it is due to that innate love of the land, or land-hunger, so marked a characteristic of the brave Belgians.

There are many things that are conducive to this feeling, but none perhaps more so than the possibility of the poorest working man eventually attaining the ownership of land.



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BRITAIN MADE ANEW BY YEAR OF GREAT WAR

Sir Edward Carson Tells of the Awakening of the People and of Their Determination and Confidence

London, August 6.—Sir Edward Carson, attorney-general in the Asquith cabinet, has prepared for The Associated Press a signed statement giving a broad outline of the first year of the war from the British standpoint, together with expression of the unalterable purpose of the British government and people to carry on the war to a successful conclusion. The statement follows:

"How long will the war last, and what will be the result? To such questions as these any British subject can give but one answer, and that is that the war will last until the cause of the allies has been brought to a successful issue and Europe and the world have been relieved from the ideals involved in the aggression of Prussian domination. The word peace does not enter into our vocabulary at the present time. It is banished from our conversation as something immoral and impossible under existing circumstances. And yet we are the most peace-loving people in the world; a nation which throughout the globe, within its many dominions, has inculcated good government and social and industrial progress, and the free exercise, in its widest sense, of civil and religious liberty.

Changed Temperament.
"Rightly or wrongly, we have in the past devoted our energies and our intelligence, not to preparations for war, but to that social progress which makes for the happiness and contentment of the mass of our people. And this, no doubt, is the reason why other nations imagine that we, as a nation of shopkeepers, are too indolent and apathetic to fight for and maintain these priceless liberties, won by the men who laid the foundation of our vast empire.

"But they are entirely mistaken in forming any such estimate of the temperament or determination of our

people. Great Britain hates war and no nation enters more reluctantly upon its horrible and devastating operations; but at the same time, no nation when it is driven to war by the machinations of its foes who desire to flinch from it or from its co-champions of liberty, any portion of their inherited freedom, is more resolved to see the matter through, at whatever cost, to a successful issue.

A Transformed Britain.
"A year of war has transformed Great Britain. Of our navy, I need hardly speak. It has upheld to the fullest extent the great traditions which fill the pages of history in the past; it has driven its enemies off the seas; it holds vast oceans free for almost the uninterrupted commerce of neutral powers, and it has preserved these highways for its own supplies of material and food almost without interruption. I do not minimize the peril of the submarines, which is in process of being dealt with through the careful and zealous watchfulness of our admiralty, but while the submarine has enabled the Germans to commit savage and inhuman atrocities contrary to the laws of civilization and against the settled rules of International law, it has done nothing to affect the vast commerce of our empire. The German submarine attack has signally failed to hamper our military operations. Under the protection of our navy hundreds of thousands of men have been brought to the fighting area from the most distant parts of the empire. Troops are crossing daily to France, and not a single ship or a single soldier has been lost in the passage.

Great Volunteer Army.
"At the commencement of the war an expeditionary force 170,000 men and a small territorial army of 260,000 men for defense against invasion was all we could boast of; but today Great Britain teems with mil-

AT THE NICKEL

This will be a great programme—Take it in. Send the children to the big bumper Matinee Saturday.

A Great Big Feature Programme for the Week-End

"On The Stroke of Five"

A beautiful social drama produced in two parts,—a Vitagraph presenting Naomi Childers and Darwin Karr.

"THE LOST RECEIPT"

A strong melo-drama by the Reliance players.

"WANTED: A NURSE"

Sidney Drew in a Vitagraph comedy.

"The Hazards of Helen"

Another episode of this thrilling railroad series.

FORBES LAW DUGUID, CANADA'S FOREMOST BARITONE

Ideas of Discipline.

"It is of course true that our country has not been accustomed to organization and discipline which leads unthinking men from time to time to imagine that there could be a different discipline in the coal fields or the workshops from that which prevails in the trenches; but all that is a mere temporary difficulty and it cannot impede the country, which has made up its mind to win if it has to spend the last man and its last dollar in the process.

"The success of the recent war loan shows how anxious our people are to invest their money in the prosecution of the war. Not only is it the largest loan that ever has been floated, but it represents not merely the accumulation of capital of a few large banks but the hard-earned savings of small investors in every part of the country. Although our shores are not invaded and we have not experienced the impelling necessities of a war waged in our own country, yet there is hardly a family in any village in the land that has not willingly sent its sons to fight our battles in foreign lands. While I see day by day more and more anxiety from every man to do his share, I can see no sign nor trace of wavering in any section of the community.

Justice Of Cause.
"We have the right to say to neutrals that our cause is just; that the war has been forced upon us, and that we are making and are going to make every sacrifice that makes a nation great to bring our cause to a successful conclusion. We have a right, I think, to ask neutrals to examine their own consciences as to whether they have done everything that neutrals ought to do or can do, in insisting that the laws of humanity and the doctrines of international law which have been so carefully fostered in times of peace, are carried out. Neutrals are the executive power to compel observance of the principles of international law and if they fail to do so the result must be disastrous to the world at large, in the present and in the future, and give free play to a savagery and barbarism which is none the less revolting because it carries out its methods by the aid of the discoveries of scientific research and progress.

Germany After Year of War

Berlin, Aug. 6.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the imperial treasury, has prepared for the Associated Press a signed statement on German economic and financial affairs as he views them at the end of the first year of war. His statement follows:

"The economic and financial features of the first year of the war, safe, in my opinion, the following. "First, the British starvation war has failed. Once and for all it has proved that our domestic production of foodstuffs, bread card system and maximum prices assure even to the poorest the necessary supply of food and that at prices lower than prevailed in Great Britain.

Can't Be Starved Out.
"Second: Nor can we be 'starved out' in raw materials. The difficulties cast in the way of the importation of raw materials, in violation of international law, are unpleasant for us but are not fatal. We have in our own country an ample supply of the most important raw materials—coal and iron—and of others we have on hand, unmanufactured or manufactured, great supplies which, with the economical employment thereof insured by our methods of organization, are virtually inexhaustible.

SEEK RELEASE GENERAL DE WET

Five Thousand Women Make Appeal to Viscount Buxton for Clemency

London, Aug. 5th.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Pretoria says: "The movement seeking clemency for rebel prisoners culminated today in a meeting of 5,000 women, including 3,000 delegates from the various provinces, who petitioned Viscount

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Buxton, governor-general of the Union of South Africa, for Wet, who recently was sentenced to six years in prison for treason, and other rebels who are awaiting trial.

"The deputation which visited Viscount Buxton had a friendly reception. The governor-general explained that it was not within his power to grant their request but promised to say the matter before the minister.

"Piet Grobler, a member of the South African parliament, and a grand son of the late Paul Kruger, president of the Transvaal, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2,500 for high treason.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.
St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.
Grand Re-Opening, August 16th, at 7 p.m.
WITH THE AUSTRALIAN MERRY MAKERS.
THE RUSSELLS---Jack and Olive.
DON, THE MOST MARVELOUS TRAINED DOG IN THE WORLD.
OLIVE RUSSELL, LADY BARITONE. A WONDER.
JACK RUSSELL, AUTHOR AND SINGER "CANADA'S REPLY TO THE WORLD."
ALL NEW PICTURES
For the children THE ROYAL PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW.
New acts every matinee by Punch and Judy.
NOTE—This same Punch and Judy show, was shown by the Russells, before the children of royalty in London, as was Don, the Trained Dog.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.
"The Mystery of the Sealed Art Gallery"
An episode of "Chronicles of Cleek," featuring Ben Wilson.
"The Tell Tale Knife"
A Selig Western Drama.
"Within Three Hundred Paces"
A story adapted from the Munsey Magazines.
"A COW BOY PASTIME"
A Western Comedy Drama.
"SHE MARRIED FOR LOVE"
and
"LOVE AND TITLE"
are two clever comedies.
Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Class Songs and Ballads
Good Music—A Cool and well ventilated Theatre.

For Sale
A SPLENDID
MOTOR BOAT
ALMOST NEW.
Decked, good accommodation and fitted with Sails---18 h.p. Engine---Will be sold a a Bargain. Can be inspected at the F.P.U. Wharf. For further particulars apply to Storekeeper
Union Trading COMPANY.

Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

5 Gal. Can POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure, for \$3.60. Original Price, \$4.50.

2-5 Gal. Cans POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure for \$7.00. Original Price, \$8.80.

This is strictly Non Carbon, Non Freezing Oil and is strongly recommended for Motor Cars and Motor Boat engines.

TESTIMONIALS:

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.
"We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers.
(Signed) N. Ritcey, "MANAGER."

From Swim Bros., Fish Merchants.
We have used all kinds of Cylinder Oil in our Motor Boats and are now using "Polarine" which gives us better satisfaction than any oil we have ever had.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

A. H. Murray
ST. JOHN'S

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GASOLINE, Lubricating Oil and KEROSENE
SMITH CO. Ltd.

Thoughtful People
Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.
C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
249 THEATRE HILL

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT
"I had been suffering from Eczema for four years, I had been to five doctors and they all said they could not do anything for me. I was told about Stebaurman's Ointment and I bought six boxes, and after using some I was cured, and no return of it since. I guarantee anyone using this ointment for eczema will be cured also."
I remain,
Yours truly,
PETER JOY.
204 Pleasant St., St. John's.
Stebaurman's Ointment, 25 cents per box or 5 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Box 551 or 15 Brazil's Square.


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Distributor.

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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 13, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW
The "Prospero"

THE paper that Munn helped to establish came out like a grizzled bear sometime ago in defence of the swilling captain that masters Munn, and the Bottles-washer endeavoured to show that Abram Kean's record was one that any man might be proud of.

Abram did not say, that he ran the "Rismouski" on the rocks when enroute to Halifax, and left her ribs some 40 miles out of her proper course, which cost the Reids some \$40,000 and Abram his \$2400 job as Reids' shipshusband; nor did he say how he lost the "Wolf" and how he then cried over the inflated ship as she sank; nor did he say he smashed half the "Portia's" bottom in on Edward's reef and the ship was saved simply because the sea kept smooth; nor did he inform the public that the job cost \$40,000 to make good.

Abram forgot also to say that he measured the water on the Brandies of Catalina with the "Prospero's" bottom and found the "Prospero" could not go over without touching on that beautiful evening. He also failed to remember that when he got here the papers reported he had struck a derelict, just as The News reported recently that Abram's ship struck a mud bank off Cape Freels.

Abram also forgot to say that a year or two ago he barely escaped leaving the "Prospero's" ribs on the back of Wesleyville amongst the rocks, for on that occasion he got into a place without knowing it, that he would not have been able to enter again if he tried, as there was only water enough just where the ship passed to float her, and had she been 10 feet either side of where her keel passed on that memorable occasion she would never have entered St. John's again.

Abram also forgot to say he barely escaped stoving in the "Prospero's" bows last summer on Partridge Point and saved her then by dropping both anchors which brought her up just as her bow touched the cliffs. He also forgot how he barely escaped drowning two men at Fleur de Lis three summers ago.

Abram failed also to remember what happened the "Prospero" at Horse Island last January, when all on board believed the ship was doomed and had there been much sea she would never have floated off, but would have had her bottom broken into a sieve. That blunder cost the F.P.U. upwards of \$500, for goods thrown away, which Abram should have landed

in Green Bay going North.

We have therefore some right to protest against such an incapable being master of the coastal steamer for which the Government pays \$36,000 per year, and the public pays another \$40,000 for freight and fares.

That little experience in sounding Horse Island Rock cost the insurance \$25,000 more, and a few days ago the insurance had to ponie up another thousand owing to the "Prospero's" fondness for skipping over derelicts and sounding breakers.

Yet this past master in stranding and losing steamers has the impudence to forsake Morison's paper—The News—and The Herald, which often served his purpose in past days and came out big, brazen and saucy in the Dishrag partly established by Jack Munn's money, made out of dealings with fishermen, and staggered the intelligence of the whole Colony by stating he (Kean) was an ideal master and took a bonus several years for not losing the "Prospero."

The gall of Abram Kean is only exceeded by his vain conceit and the puppyism of his morals.

Who would think when reading the Bottleswasher's scrawl on that occasion that Abram Kean was the same Kean whose conduct—grave error of judgment—sent 79 poor souls into eternity and crippled for life 21 others—making only 100 poor chaps put out of action by this brazen faced and contemptible swollen head, that caused Munn and young Bowring to dishonour the good old word of Bowring's last spring when they compelled the Liverpool House to take back their cabled word, or face the resignation of the two brilliant directors (sic) who were managing the firm's affairs in poor old Terra Nova.

Now if Kean wants to have his photo painted again in those columns he might get the Bottleswasher to use his dishrag in defending Kean's inglorious career as a pounder of coastal steamers' bottoms and of sending a crew of sealers out into an Arctic blizzard to die without help or succor, because the swollen headed commodore undoubtedly believed they were on board of their ship, while his crew believed they were perishing like dogs on the ice within reach of four powerful icebreakers.

We ask when does the Premier intend to see that the Court of Admiralty does its duty towards the northern public by having all those accidents to the coastal steamer "Prospero" investigated?

A Warning

OUR attitude on the question of Prohibition was defined when Mr. Coaker delivered a telling speech in the House of Assembly on the "Resolutions" introduced in consequence of Mr. Hickman's "surprise packet" for the gentlemen on the Government benches. There is nothing hypocritical in our position on this grave subject; nor are we uttering screams to placate any particular set or coterie.

We view the question as one of the utmost public importance; and we wish to insist upon the fact that it is a public issue involving serious consequences to our people. Hence, we wish to utter a warning to the promoters of the campaign for Prohibition that it be not made a sectional or a sectarian issue.

It is time to have some well-defined plan of campaign if we are to win out in the plebiscite; and it is desirable that some organization of the Temperance forces should be effected. We realize to the fullest extent that many excellent people are not in favor of Prohibition; and from personal knowledge we know that these are most consistent and conscientious. On the other hand, we believe that there are many shouting Prohibition who will not have the backbone to vote for it! Hypocrisy is

one of the most detestable of vices; and we have unbounded respect for the individual who opposes it for what he deems valid reasons.

Experience has taught us—and experience is a school whose lessons are deep-seated—that we have men in our midst who are not consistent in this matter. They always seem anxious about "the other fellow" in the drama; but they seem to have several hinges in their vertebral column when they are asked to face the music.

We notice that the largest and most influential Temperance organization in this country has not yet decided on any definite action; but we understand the President of that organization has expressed himself in favor of Prohibition. Evidently the members of this organization realize how important the question of Prohibition is, and when they decide on a plan of action, they will carry it out to the letter.

Spasmodic denunciations of the liquor traffic are never effective. We must have an organized force to fight it. Intemperate zeal is ordinarily, if not always, bound to arouse antagonism. Sober and reasoned discussion is the safest level to use.

What we need at the moment is an organization of the Temperance advocates such as was recently effected in England where Catholic, Anglican and Non-Conformists united their forces to stay the ravages of intemperance. Unless we act on similar lines, we are courting ignominious defeat.

All denominations do not view the liquor question from the same angle; the majority insisting that it is a matter for the conscience of the individual. Hence the greater necessity for an entente. In this connection we are reminded of a famous pronouncement of one of the greatest Temperance advocates in England a generation ago—Cardinal Manning—who shared with Sir Wilfrid Lawson the title to the appellation "Apostles of Sobriety." The League of the Cross whose representative is now Secretary of the National Council of Temperance just organized in England, was established by Cardinal Manning—a life-long total abstainer. On a memorable occasion the Cardinal refused to participate in a grand temperance rally to be held under the direction of an enthusiast, and his reason for refusal was thus stated:

"Though I shall go down to the grave without having ever tasted a glass of liquor, I refuse absolutely to stand on the platform with anybody who asserts that it is a sin to take a glass of wine!"

The only attempt at interdenominational action of which we have heard was made some days ago at Grand Falls. From one who was present we learn that the meeting was "one of the best he had ever attended." He spoke most enthusiastically of the address delivered by Rev. Father Finn which he pronounced "an eye-opener" even to him who has been prominent in Temperance circles for many years.

Why should not similar meetings be held at other centres in the Island? Intelligent discussion of the question of Prohibition is sure to bring results, and results of a permanent kind.

There may be many who differ from our view; and discussion will likely enable us to break down the barriers so that we may all see eye to eye on the subject.

We realize, of course, that some of our cultured folk imagine that our fishermen (and it must be fishermen's action which will decide the plebiscite) are not "capable" (this is putting it mildly) to discuss such a vast subject!

Let us assure these people that the fishermen of this country are quite capable to discuss not only this subject, but many others as well. The 22,000 fishermen whom Mr. Coaker has brought into the F.P.U. are typical of the bone and sinew of the land; and though they may not have had advantages

Agricultural Matters

LAST spring when this discussion respecting wet potatoes was first taken up we contented ourselves with a few remarks, preferring, as we stated at the time, that the recognized officials of the Agricultural Department, who are drawing big salaries from the Government, on a pretext of being engaged in furthering the interests of the farming community, should take up the question.

We have said nothing since, until a day or two ago, and the highly paid Agricultural Commissioners, Secretaries, etc., have said nothing either. What is the matter with them? Are they too busy to attend to this public duty, or is it that they think silence is golden? Are they afraid to speak for fear of exposing how little they are qualified to fill the positions they hold? It looks very much like it indeed.

This paper has steadily opposed what is known as the Morris Agricultural Policy. We have exposed the hollowness and worthlessness of it, and shown that it is entirely an unintelligent and expensive monkeying with an important subject. That the efforts of the Morris Government were badly directed we have from the first maintained, and that no permanent beneficial result would accrue therefrom we have always argued, and time is proving us to have been right.

It has been our position right along that a policy of education for the farmer is what is required. Give the farmer a proper working knowledge of his calling, and he will select seed and live stock to suit his requirements, without any meddling on the part of such expensive and unnecessary experts (?) as Mr. J. F. Downey. This gentleman has been dumping scrub sheep and worthless seed on the farmers of the West Coast without regard to the wishes of the people most intimately concerned, and also disregarding the fact that the best stock may soon be reduced to scrub by unintelligent management.

This request from the farmers for advice respecting potatoes goes to show that we were right and that not seed but agricultural knowledge is the great need. We are not decrying the value of seed but we do strongly condemn the policy which begins and ends with the giving out of seed and live stock, and neglects the educational part.

It is quite probable that some of the trouble at Kelligrews may be cumulative through improper selection of seeds over a number of years, and the Government would do well to enquire into the matter, making a start at this point. It is well known that our farmers are not as attentive to the matter of seed selection as they should be.

A writer in the current number of Conservation gives some pretty sound advice in this respect, and we take pleasure in presenting the text of the article in full, under the heading, "Selecting Seed Potatoes," which we advise all interested in the raising of potatoes to read carefully as it contains a whole mint of sound, practical advice.

To return to the original aspect of this discussion, the one which led it forth, we want to say that editor Robinson showed himself indifferent to the interests of the country when he ignored our advice of last winter, respecting what ought to have been done to encourage more extensive efforts of the cultivation of the soil, and he shows himself in his true light as a narrow bigot when he leaves this paper out of the question, now, when the subject of farming

has been again revived in the public press.

Mr. Robinson is very quick to notice our remarks when he thinks there is a chance to curry favor in high circles, such as for instance in the Montgomery affair, but he has eyes that do not see, when we say anything that if he were awake, he should have said himself. By no stretch of imagination can he attach any sinful significance to our advice to plant every available spot with seed, therefore it is better policy to ignore our remarks. Where he cannot blame editor Robinson's tongue is silent, as far as his attitude towards this paper is concerned and not only that, but he tries to place upon another head the wreath which rightly belongs to us. Now we have no particular hankering after wreaths or other decorations, but we do object to seeing another getting the credit for our labor and thought.

We suggested last spring that some encouragement be given people to plant every spot of ground in and about the city, that was capable of raising so much as a pea, but nothing was done in the matter. We gave the suggestion freely, and in the hope that it would be taken up, but our hope was vain.

The Government should have acted in some way. There are hundreds of acres of idle farm land near this city, that might now be bearing some kind of crop. There were hundreds of idle men and boys last spring who might have been planting this idle land with seeds, if the Government had but arisen to the occasion and helped the matter out.

It is too late now for Robinson and his correspondents to have their eyes open, and their tongues wagging about increasing crops. The time for this was last spring, not now.

Montgomerie

AS stated in our columns yesterday we had no desire to prolong this discussion but the editorial remarks of The Herald yesterday make it necessary for us to again refer to the matter.

The Herald says that "There is no foundation whatever for such a statement. Capt. Mongomerit is giving his services free of charge and so are all the other officers, who are not designed for active service abroad."

On May the 27th last we published the part answer tabled by the Premier in the House in reply to a question asked for by Mr. Coaker and that reply contained the fact that Capt. Montgomerie was paid TEN DOLLARS per day while engaged in taking the Volunteers across the Atlantic. We presume the Premier knew what he was talking about when he made this statement.

Now as regards the great services rendered the Empire by Montgomerie so graphically described by The Herald, we would ask The Herald if umpiring baseball games form any part of the duties of a Captain or Adjutant?

We would also like to ask The Herald if the services rendered by Capt. Allan Goodridge were any inferior to those rendered by Montgomerie? Capt. Goodridge's going across with the Naval Reservists was called by The Herald "a crime against which the very stones in the street would cry out in protest."

Was The Herald sincere in its attack on Capt. Goodridge? We objected to Capt. Goodridge drawing four salaries whilst absent from the Colony, and that finished the Goodridge case as far as we were concerned.

As regards the case of Montgomerie, public sentiment is strong on this matter and he should be either sent to the front or back to his freight shed. Certain it is he should not be allowed to strut around the streets of this town acting well but doing badly the part of a real soldier.

Newfoundland has been humili-

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.

Interesting and Useful to The Toilers of the Sea.

A FISH EXPERT ON THE SITUATION

THE following items have a special interest for us, as the Smith Company have large interests in Newfoundland. The agent of the Company, and also a Director, we understand, is the enterprising Mr. Hickman, M.H.A. for Bay-de-Verde. Mr. Hickman is regarded as the most capable man in the fish trade to-day, and he is thoroughly abreast of the times. If we had a few such men as Mr. Hickman in our midst our fishing interests would receive more consideration than they do. The Canadian paper says:

"The old established firm of N. & M. Smith Ltd. of Halifax, with its branch, Smith Company Ltd. of St. John's, Newfoundland, needs no introduction to the fish men of Canada. The present head of the firm, Mr. Howard H. Smith, the son of the late Mr. M. Smith, entered the business about twenty five years ago. Up to that time the firm handled pickled and dry fish in a small way. The entrance of Mr. H. H. Smith was however, signalized in due course by the adoption of more efficient methods, with the result that the business gradually enlarged until the firm became one of the largest fish-exporting houses in the world.

"Mr. Smith holds strong views on the subject of the methods in vogue among fishermen in handling their product. 'Too many of our fishermen,' he says, 'particularly our inshore fishermen, are old-fashioned, narrow-minded, and in fact ignorant of the fundamental principle connected with their calling. In many cases no improvements have taken place since my boyhood days in their mode of putting up their catch. And the pity of it is that the children of to-day will follow in their father's footsteps unless some effective measures are adopted.

"Take for instance, the codfish. The cod taken by the inshore workers are pickle cured, heavily salted, and improperly dried. The result is that the catch must be disposed of in the West Indies where the requirements of the consumer are not very exacting. But if intelligent methods of curing and packing were followed, there is absolutely no reason why the product could not command half the world for a market.

"Equally slipshod methods prevail in the herring industry. The methods of curing in many instances tend actually to the destruction of the flavor. The fact of the matter is that practically all the fish delivered to the exporters reflect no credit whatever upon the handlers, and that is putting it very mildly. With up-to-date methods the returns to our fishermen would be increased twenty-five to forty per cent.

What is the use of keeping silence about these matters? In my opinion it is far better to speak right out, so that a remedy may be sought and found. I know a little about what has been done

ated enough in the past without having to bear the burden of this importation foisted upon her at the present time. It is time for the people to wake up and see that they get justice done them.

We wonder why did the Premier refuse to table a statement of the expenditure of the Patriotic Committee as asked for by the Opposition during the last session? Chloroforming the public is not good enough nowadays. The people should and must be told the truth.

As far as The Mail and Advocate is concerned the last word has not yet been said in connection with this outrage of Montgomerie's picnic at \$10.00 per day.

in Europe in the way of technical education for fishermen. But, of course, in considering the question of schools for fishermen we must remember that the fishing industry of Great Britain, Denmark, Belgium and Holland is on a quite different basis from that in Nova Scotia (and in Newfoundland).

In these countries practically all the fish are taken by steam trawlers. The individual fisherman who catches fish with a hand-line, cod-trap, or line-trawl has for the most part disappeared, and small crews of fishermen in sailing vessels which are so common in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Labrador, are for the most part engaged in fishing for herring, mackerel, etc., abroad. There are over twenty schools in England where the young fishermen can receive special in their line.

We commend this item to the special consideration of the gentlemen who compose the C.H.E. of which the syllabus is crowded with useless subjects, to the almost total exclusion of even rudimentary Navigation.

"I don't know," continues Mr. Smith, "that much would be gained by trying to teach our old salts. They cling to custom with the tenacity of a barnacle to an old ship. The younger generation must be the factors used in the regeneration of our most profitable industry. At least half a dozen experts appointed for life should be traveling around continuously amongst these people demonstrating modern methods right before their eyes illustrating the difference between good and bad cure, and showing them a thousand and one ways of improving their work. The young folk would be interested without a doubt. To my mind, technical education, or at all events, some special training for the fisherman's children is absolutely necessary if the best interests of the industry are to be safeguarded."

This utterance of such an eminent authority on the fish business should make our local dabblers in technical education sit up and take notice.

Barnacles

IT is high time for the skipper of the craft Terra Nova to get her into the dry dock and have some of the menacing growth of barnacles removed from the hull. These barnacles are of such tenacity that a scraper of exceptionally large dimensions and keen cutting power will be needed. Some of these are of recent growth; others are of long standing. Every seaman knows what a clog to the ship's movement such accretions are; and we are not surprised that the Finance Department is busy these days trying to find the wherewithal to meet daily expenditure owing to the barnacle crop.

We have some glaring evidences of barnacle growths in the civil service; but we venture to say that the Labrador end of the hull is the worst affected. Here we have barnacles of singular texture; and we doubt if readers will believe us when we make the statement that FOUR individuals are employed in the service to COLLECT FIFTY CENTS revenue!

If ever the phrase "state paupers" had a meaning which is insistently intelligible, it has a significance in this case beyond expression of condemnation.

A writer from Labrador discussing this palpable fraud says that if some needy fisherman or a poor widow made a request for a helping hand in time of stress, the Charitable Department would immediately inform the applicant that the demand was beyond the bounds of governmental possibilities!

The Stella Maris which was recently raised after being on bottom for 12 months was sold yesterday for \$9,500, and we understand is now open for charter.

OUTPORT SHOPKEEPERS

We have a splendid line of **POUND Goods**, the quality of which cannot be beaten. When you buy from us you have no unsaleable remnants. Prices unequalled. Our lines include: Lawns, Velvets, Satens, Shirtings, Calico, Regattas, Flannelles, Col. Linens, Cretons, Damaged Cottons, Print Cottons, Muslins, Cotton Tweed, etc.

ROBERT TEMPLETON

333 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED MILK

Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

PICNIC REQUISITES!

SLIPPERS

CHILDS' and MISSES' GLACE STRAP SLIPPERS.
CHILDS' and MISSES' PATENT STRAP SLIPPERS.

SHOES

CHILDS' and MISSES' TAN STRAP SHOES.
CHILDS' and MISSES' TAN LACED SHOES.
CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE JEAN SHOES.
CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE KID SHOES.

—and—
SOCKS and HOSE TO MATCH.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

Write For Our Low Prices

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

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

THIRTY MILLIONS OF GERMANS ON THE GOVT. FOOD LIST

British War Office So Estimated Number of Persons Dependent on Enemy State Rations.

London, August 2.—Thirty million persons, at least, out of Germany's total population of little more than 70 millions are dependent upon the Government for their food to-day, according to a statement by Frederick E. Smith, Solicitor-General, at to-day's session of the meat cargo cases before the prize court. They are living upon Government rations, which the Government must supply, and this is done by a vast conspiracy to smuggle contraband across the borders of the empire from the United States and elsewhere.

The Solicitor-General, in his opening address, submitted an estimate from a member of the War Office, which says:

"We estimate that 10 million persons in Germany are directly under military control, including soldiers and various workers. When the number of dependents upon soldiers and timated that 30 million in all depend upon State rations. It is, therefore, presumable that the enormous supplies of foodstuffs consigned from the United States to Denmark are destined, not for private, but for State consumption."

He asserted that the British Government knows that the German banks all have large balances at Rotterdam and other central neutral towns to pay for supplies, the balances aggregating millions of pounds.

As a result of the agitation throughout the United States, in favor of a nation-wide Prohibition and the fact that so many States have already prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors within their boundaries, the Government of the United States will lose over \$20,000,000 in revenue for the fiscal year just closed.

While Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne has not received reports from the sixty-three collectors of internal revenue throughout the country showing the amount of internal revenue tax received by them up to the close of the last fiscal year through the sale of intoxicants, estimates based upon the total collections of the first ten months of 1915 indicated that the decrease over 1914 will amount to at least \$20,000,000, perhaps more.

From July 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914, there was turned into the Treasury through the sale of spirits \$135,518,495 while from July 1, 1914 to April 30, 1915, but \$121,804,705 was received from the same sources in the shape of taxes. This shows a decrease for the ten months' period between 1914 and 1915 of \$13,713,790 in the sale of distilled spirits alone.

\$25,206,287 In Taxes
From July 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914, the Government received in special taxes from wholesale dealers in malt liquors \$25,206,287, while from July 1, 1914 to April 30, 1915, there was a falling off of \$1,527,384 in revenue from this source. These figures covering liquors for the ten months ended April 30, 1915, compared with a similar period for 1914, show a falling off in revenue of \$15,241,174, and the collections for the last two months of the fiscal year 1915 are expected to bring the total decrease to over \$20,000,000.

With the returns for but two months of the fiscal year 1915 yet to be heard from, the internal revenue receipts from the sale of distilled spirits have fallen behind \$31,247,645 over the receipts for the fiscal year 1914.

For 1914 the total internal revenue receipts from the sale of distilled spirits amounted to \$153,052,351, while for the ten months of the fiscal year 1915 they were but \$121,804,705.

While the receipts of the U.S. Government from the sale of fermented liquors for the ten months of 1915 show a decrease of but \$3,355,272 over the entire fiscal year of 1914, under the war revenue measures which was operative nearly the entire period of 1915, the tax on beer was increased from one dollar to a dollar and a half a barrel, which resulted in a greater revenue than would otherwise have been the fact.

But the special taxes received from wholesale and retail dealers in malt liquors for 1915 so far as the returns show, have fallen off over \$3,000,000 compared to the receipts from these two sources for the fiscal year 1914.

18 Dry States

Out of the forty-eight States in the Union, eighteen are already in the Prohibition column or their respective Legislatures have voted them 'dry' to take effect within the next

year. These are: Maine, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Iowa, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Arizona, Colorado, Arkansas, Alabama, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

The States in which the Legislatures have submitted the question of Prohibition to a vote of the people are: Vermont, South Carolina, Montana, South Dakota and Utah. Intoxicating liquors are not permitted to be sold in the States of Wyoming and New Mexico outside of municipalities.

The local option States are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio Indiana Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, Louisiana, Florida and California. In Kentucky, but three counties in the States remain "wet"—Jefferson, Kenton and Campbell.

In most of the other local option States more than one-half the counties have declared against the sale of intoxicants and are now in the prohibition column.

Three Strong Anti-States

The Prohibition forces point with scorn to the three license States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Nevada, whose voters have not yielded to the enemies of the liquor traffic. These are the only States in the Union where liquor is permitted to be sold broadcast, and the temperance advocates are already claiming that conditions will be changed in these commonwealths before another year has passed.

A comparative statement showing by collection districts the tax payments on distilled spirits and the number of barrels of fermented liquors withdrawn tax-paid for the first eight months of the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 is interesting as showing just how the Government is being deprived of revenue from this source due to the spread of Prohibition and the agitation for a 'dry' nation.

The fifth Illinois district produces more whisky than any other in the country. For the first eight months of 1914 the Government received \$23,702,625 in taxes from this district alone, while for the same period of 1915 the amount had been reduced to \$18,744,815, or a decrease of nearly \$5,000,000.

The seventh Indiana district turned into the Treasury in the shape of taxes on distilled spirits for the eight months of 1914, \$12,436,598 while for the corresponding period of 1915 this was reduced to \$9,976,824.

For the eight months of 1914 the fifth Kentucky district was taxed \$11,123,343 for the manufacture of liquor, while for the same period of 1915 this amount had been reduced by nearly a million dollars.

The State of Maryland contributed \$3,154,441 in internal revenue taxes on distilled spirits for the eight months of 1914, while for 1915 this was reduced to \$2,639,617. The first Ohio district showed a reduction from \$6,964,833 in 1914 to \$6,386,980 for the eight months of 1915.

In other words the returns made by the various collectors of internal revenue in the shape of taxes on distilled spirits for the eight months of 1915 show a decrease of \$11,884,073, compared to a similar period of 1914.

For the first eight months of the fiscal year 1915, figures in possession of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue show a falling off of 3,322,453 in the number of barrels of fermented liquors taxed at \$1.50 a barrel over the same period of 1914.

Until complete statistics are at hand and it is known exactly how much the Government has lost through the spread of prohibition throughout the country officials at the Treasury Department will not discuss ways and means which are to be employed to meet the deficiency in the revenue. They express no alarm at the outlook, simply admitting that the shortage will have to be taken care of in some other way.

The foes of rum who have been meeting in Atlantic City recently claim a way will be found at the next session of Congress to reimburse the Government for whatever amount it has lost through a decrease consumption of liquors. They are depending upon Senators Morris Sheppard of Texas, their chief lieutenant in Congress to help them out of their dilemma.

The ever-growing deficit, however, will have to be met, and up to the present time the solution of the problem is not at hand.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.

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

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

STILL SOARING

Bear Brand Rubbers still continue to soar in the public estimation. This year numbers of fishermen are wearing them, and they are giving complete satisfaction. The ordinary Bear Brand Boot is good, but the Patent Process Bear Brand is better still. When buying this, look for the "Bear" under the "Patent Process" mark.

Have you seen our White and Red Boots? They are the latest thing in Rubbers, and are rapidly becoming popular. They are much softer than black rubber boots, and some people prefer them. Drop us a postal, and we will send full particulars.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO.
New Martin Building,
St. John's, N.F.

AVERTING APPENDICITIS

What produces appendicitis is still much of a mystery, in spite of all the supposed causes that have been discovered and announced in recent years. The idea which persisted longest was that fruit seeds, or some other foreign materials eaten with food made all the trouble. Though it is still believed that such foreign matter does induce a few cases, the proportion from this cause is not now believed to be large, and the hunt for others is still energetic.

The latest discovery is that there is often an apparent connection between a sore throat and appendicitis. There is some reason to believe that occasionally the germs which make the trouble in a case of sore throat later become ambitious and seek to find other opportunities to stir up trouble and land in the appendix.

Dr. E. C. Rosenow, of Chicago, a leader in the study of a number of diseases, has definitely discovered in many cases of appendicitis a certain family of germs associated with various diseases—especially with throat infections. He has also found that common germ, B coli, which lurks in the intestines, in every case of appendicitis.

Experiments by Doctor Rosenow brought out the surprising fact that these germs, seem to have in some instances a noticeable affinity for the appendix instead of remaining in the infected region of the throat. The inference is that appendicitis often may be the second stage of a throat infection. It has long been known that an unusual number of cases of appendicitis may be reported at the same time when sore throats are common in a community.

If the inferences from Doctor Rosenow's discoveries are backed up by further experiments and experience, immense benefit will follow. Most people are quite willing to take simple precautions to preserve health, as was proved by the national distrust of grape seeds that followed the theory of seeds as a cause of appendicitis. Therefore, if it is established that an infectious sore throat may start appendicitis, more prompt attention will be given to the first trouble; and so the number of cases of appendicitis will surely be reduced. The Saturday Evening Post.

Khaki Overalls For Small and Big Boys

TO Wear at the Seashore, in the Country or in the City there is no garment that a mother can buy that will give better service for Boys than a cool weightless, strong overall—the same color that our Volunteers are wearing—made exactly the same style as the boss mechanics use—finished with Pockets, Bibs, and Braces.

Why not give the Boys Khaki Overalls this Season? They like them, and they protect the best garments from dust and mud, and prevent many a good garment from being torn, thus saving an enormous amount of worry for any mother that likes to keep her boys neat, clean and dressy. Being weightless, a child could easily wash them and they dry readily.

We stock these Overalls to fit Boys, ages 4 years to 16 years.

See them to-day, they wear well, and the Prices are Reasonable.

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

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

20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
20 Crates BANANAS.
20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
2 Crates TOMATOES.
10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE.
20 TWIN CHEESE.

20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.

All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

NEW POTATOES, APPLES, ETC.

Due Thursday, ex S.S. Florizel.

200 Barrels New Potatoes
100 " Fresh Green Cabbage
20 " New Apples
40 Cases Sweet Oranges
30 Bunches Bananas

George Neal

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL
The Nickel theatre has another great attraction for this evening. It is a beautiful social drama entitled 'On the Stroke of Five,' by the Vitagraph artists.

THE CRESCENT.
The Crescent Picture Palace today introduces a complete change in its programme and one which the management consider to be the best.

W.C.T.U. Meeting
Yesterday the regular meeting of the W.C.T.U. took place in the Greenhall Hall, Mrs. Penman, V.P., presiding.

Gone With 17 Men
Two weeks ago The Mail and Advocate exclusively referred to the fact that the banking schr. Marion, owned by J. and D. Burke of St. Jacques, was missing since shortly after she left with her caplin baiting.

To-night's Line Up
This evening the St. Don's and Collegians teams will meet in the League football match. The line up will be: ST. DON'S—Goal, Knight; backs, Crawford, Higgins; halves, Power, McGrath; forwards, Callahan, Smith, Callahan.

'Newfoundland' Caught in Storm
The S.S. Newfoundland left here this morning for Sydney to return with another coal cargo. On her way to Sydney last trip she was overtaken by the storm from the N.E., which began Tuesday week, and she received a bad drubbing in the heavy sea running.

'Kyle's' Passengers
The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7 a.m. to-day with F. W. Newcomb, Mrs. Newcomb and children, Mrs. R. White, Miss A. Chance, Miss B. Greene, Mrs. Brame, A. Tilley, J. C. Puddister, Mr. J. C. Puddister, Mrs. J. Gushue, A. Edgson, S. Hawkins, Rev. J. E. Hodson, Miss B. Chafe, E. Gosse, Mrs. G. McLeod and Miss A. Billard.

Our Volunteers

Various drills and rifle practice at the South Side Range was the routine for the volunteers yesterday forenoon. Manual and Platoon work occurred in the afternoon, and last night a squad practiced with the rifle in the Highlanders' Armoury.

Sydney Hartery, Swansea, South Wales.
Jno. Hanham, Burin.
Reuben Verdy, Trinity Bay.
M. Tracey, Torbay Road.
Wm Moran, Portugal Cove Road.
Ed. Vincent O'Donnell, Bishop's Falls.

The C.E.T.S. Picnic A Decided Success

The annual picnic of the C.E.T.S. was held on Wednesday, Aug 11th at Irwin's Grove, Long Pond Road. Despite the inclement weather, about 75 members and friends availed themselves of the opportunity of spending a few hours together in the open air.

PERSONAL

Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan, Parish Priest of Burin, arrived here by last night's train on a short visit to the city.

Messrs. J. T. Martin and J. Cluney arrived here by the Shore train last night. They brought splendid baskets of trout, capturing 17 dozen each for two days' fishing at Brigus Jet.

Train Notes

Local arrived at St. John's on time.
Yesterday's westbound left Grand Falls on time.
Today's inward left Port aux Basques on time.
Wednesday's westbound left St. George's at 7.53 a.m.

The express which left here at 6 p.m. yesterday took out a number of S.A. people who were here to welcome.

Police Court

The case of Patrick O'Brien of Outer Cove vs. Patk. Nugent for threatening to shoot his wife and her brother was finalized to-day. The accused was fined \$20 or one month and to find 2 sureties in \$20 each for future good behaviour or go down for an additional 3 months.

'Glencoe's' Passengers

The Glencoe left Placentia this morning with the following passengers:—Brigadier Morien, S.A., Commissioner Richards, S.A., Brigadier Addy, S.A., Major Cave, S.A., Adj. Epsworth, S.A., Capt. French, S.A., Ensign Best, S.A., Ensign Rose, S.A., Capt. Call, Mrs. J. F. Sheppard and son, Mrs. Jenson, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Miss Cuisick, Miss Lansdell, Miss Parsons, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Parsons, Dr. Murphy, Miss K. Thorburn, Miss B. Thorburn, Mr. Noonan, Jas. O'Read, S. Garland, M. Rose, Mr. Smith, wife and child and 1 second class.

Will Test New Pavement

There is here now a gentleman named Towers of the Tor Macadam Coy. of New York who tomorrow will begin paving a section of Duckworth Street from opposite the Court House to the Savings Bank. The paving which will be of tar macadam will run from kerb to kerb and will be put down by Mr. Towers to demonstrate its worth and durability.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12.tf

The receipts at last night's football game were the smallest for the season, only \$7.00 was taken. Commissioner Richards.

The Newfoundland Highlanders will hold a church parade Sunday morning, attending Divine Service at Wesley Church.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12.tf

A man named Robert Ryan who has been suffering since May of an inter-ad malady arrived by last night's train from St. Mary's for Hospital.

There are now some 25 Naval Reservists on board the Calypso. Three men arrived yesterday from Bonne Bay and the French Shore to join, and some others came from Placentia Bay by last night's train.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12.tf

The past couple of days a forest fire has raged at Stafford's side, just around Cape Spear as a result of people going there to get hake apples and not putting out the fires when leaving.

The annual 'Decoration Service' will be attended by the members of Lodge Dudley, S.O.E., at the C. of E. cemetery, Sunday afternoon, when flowers will be placed on the graves of deceased brethren. Rev. Dr. Jones will officiate and also deliver an address.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12.tf

At St. George's a very successful garden party took place which was attended by many from all over the place, Bay of Islands and other parts of the West Coast. It was held for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, and a large sum was raised as a result for church purposes.

To-night's football contest is of much interest to the City fans. It is between the Collegians and St. Don's, two good teams. If the former win they will hold the championship. If he teams draw, they must play off with the B.I.S. who if they win will hold the honors.

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

While passing along LeMarchant road Tuesday evening Mr. M. Dyer's little boy, aged 8, of Water Street, was run over by a motor cycle and narrowly escaped being killed. He was hurt severely about the head, and his father rightly intended to have justice done in the matter.

Work on repairing the S.S. Polamall in the dry dock is progressing rapidly each night, the mechanics and their helpers being engaged till midnight. Repairs have been completed from the stem aft under No. 1 hold to No. 2 hold and this section is now being rushed to completion. In several places the beams and angle irons were broken. It is hoped to have the ship afloat again by the 23rd.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent in cover—quality 'Most excellent'.—ap12.tf

When the 'Newfoundland' was at Sydney last trip she was boarded by a large number of our boys, residents of the mining town. These enquired after friends here and among them were Fred McGinn, who is employed in the steel works; Fred Harvey, who is connected with the postal department, and Pat Grant who runs a restaurant. Wednesday, Aug 4th was volunteer day when some 300 enlisted, including several Newfoundlanders.

While four ladies were driving out Topsall Road, Sunday last, two sports with an auto car each were racing each other and came into violent collision with the carriage containing the 'emales. The equipage was badly wrecked and the ladies received a bad scare. When will the police get after these scorching scamps. Are they waiting for a fatal accident to occur before doing their duty?

Party Government in Canada. (Winnipeg Telegram.)

The fact is that the Norris government and the late Roblin government are in the same boat. Both governments stand before the people as fellow-conspirators who arranged together to thwart justice and to protect a contractor liberal in campaign fund contributions, who is openly accused of having robbed the people.

DACIA SUIT IS SETTLED

New York, August 7.—As the result of an agreement reached by all parties concerned the suit brought originally in the United States Supreme Court, and later transferred to the Federal District Court by E. V. Novelty and Co., ship brokers, of 18 Broadway, against E. N. Breitung, the banker, as purchaser of the former Hamburg-American liner Dacia, has been discontinued. The terms of the settlement were not stated.

Breitung paid \$165,000 for the Dacia which, when granted American register, left Galveston with a cargo of cotton, left Galveston with a cargo of cotton valued at \$750,000, for Rotterdam, Holland. As freightage on the cotton Breitung received \$195,000, which netted him a profit of \$25,000. A. E. V. Novelty and Co. held an option on the Dacia at the time of the sale, and the ship brokers also procured the cargo for their interest in the deal, which amounted to about \$10,000.

On the way to Rotterdam the Dacia was seized by a French cruiser and last Tuesday the French prize court confirmed the capture of the vessel as a fair prize under the laws of that country, although it is understood the State Department will enter a protest. The cargo of cotton is not involved in the French court's decision.

Chapters of Accidents

Not long since Mr. Lawrence Greene, at the Empire Wood Works, had his hand caught in a machine and his thumb was badly lacerated. He narrowly escaped losing the hand.

Barely Escaped Drowning. Not long since Mr. Joseph Ash, of Beaumont Street, while swimming in Mundy's Pond, had a narrow escape from drowning. He was swimming out over he overfall when he was suddenly seized with cramps in the legs and sank. He came to the surface and sank repeatedly, when some men happened along and effected a rescue. He was then in the last stage of exhaustion, and would have drowned in another minute.

Injured at Bell Island. While a man, named Wm. Bray, of Hr. Grace, was coming up out of the N. S. Co.'s deeps yesterday, before he had time to escape it he was pinned by a loaded car between it and a prop, and was terribly hurt. People from the Island today say one leg was broken, the other terribly bruised and cut, and he suffered internal injuries from which it will be a wonder if he recovers. He is now in Hospital at the Island.

Becomes a Professed Religious

Mrs. P. J. Fortune left here by the express last evening to be present at the profession of her daughter, Miss May Fortune, at Mount St. Joseph's Convent, Peterboro, Ontario. Miss Fortune who is the eldest daughter of Mr. Park J. Fortune, dry goods dealer of Water Street, will enter the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph and her name in religion will be Sister Emerica. Miss Fortune was educated at the Convent of Mercy, Military Road, and also at Little-dale Academy.

Change Island Notes

The damage done to traps by the recent gale has been considerable. Many traps are a total loss and all are nearly beyond repair as far as this season is concerned.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14.eod

The Mechanics' Industrial Fair Committee met last night and decided to invite the co-operation of their lady friends in the movement. The ladies will be asked to attend the meeting to be held next Thursday night when the matter will be discussed. The fair will be kept open for four days.

More Typhoid Fever

Yesterday afternoon another case of typhoid developed, the sufferer being a man named Jas. Fagan of George's Street. He was taken to hospital. This is the second case in a few days.

Party Government in Canada. (Winnipeg Telegram.)

The fact is that the Norris government and the late Roblin government are in the same boat. Both governments stand before the people as fellow-conspirators who arranged together to thwart justice and to protect a contractor liberal in campaign fund contributions, who is openly accused of having robbed the people.

SHIPPING

Ethle left Clarendville 4 a.m. to-day.

Home at Port aux Basques.

Meigle left Bonne Bay 4.30 p.m. yesterday outward.

Sagona left Harbor Grace 12.20 a.m. to-day.

The Portia left Marystown 1 a.m. to-day.

The Prospero left Moreton' Hr. 4.45 a.m. to-day.

Argyle left Paradise 2 p.m. yesterday bound inward.

Clyde left Lewisporte 8.05 a.m. to-day for North.

Dundee left Port Blandford 2.40 a.m. to-day.

The Florizel sails for Halifax and New York at 3 p.m. to-morrow with several passengers and a large freight.

The Beothic left New York Tuesday for this port with a cargo of hake coal.

The Earl of Devon left Bale Verte at 7.30 this a.m.

The Susu left Change Islands at 10.20 this a.m. coming South.

The Tabasco is set to leave Liverpool for this port on Tuesday next.

The 'Lady St. John' is now loading codfish from S. Harris at Grand Bank or Oporto.

Barq. Dunro, Capt. Connolly, began loading yesterday at Smith & Co. Ltd for Brazil.

The schr. Ramora entered at Woods Island to load codfish for the Gorton Pew Co. of Gloucester.

The Nellie Louise, Capt. Burke, is now loading codfish at Bowring Bros. Ltd. for Brazil.

Job Bros' bargin Alembic should arrive here next week as she is out 10 days from Glasgow.

Across country to-day the weather is calm and fine; temperature from 55 to 65 above.

New Cabbage Strain

A strain of cabbage has been developed by the agricultural experiment station which is proving so resistant to 'yellows' that it may be grown with profit upon cabbage-sick soil. There is none of this seed available for distribution to use all that is on hand for further experimental purposes. A larger number of heads grown in 1914 have, however, been planted and will be grown for seed during the present summer.

If the season is favorable there should be enough seed produced by these seed distribution for trial purposes in the autumn of 1915. Growers of this province interested in securing some of this seed may enter their application by sending their name and addresses to the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin Madison.

MR. BUSINESS MAN

are you getting full results from your advertising?

To get the best results you must advertise in a paper that is read by the crowd.

The Mail and Advocate is the best advertising medium in Newfoundland to-day. Our circulation is increasing week by week.

Advertising in The Mail and Advocate means increased sales. Worth considering—isn't it. Ask for our rates.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Fishery Report

British Harbor—No squid; few caplin.
Lawn—From two to three hundred squid; cod scarce; wind southerly and foggy.

Belleoram—Following vessels arrived—Wemering, Nahada, and Gossip with 300, 350 and 500 qtls respectively.

King's Cove—Few squid jigged; some caplin.

Nipper's Hr.—Caplin still plentiful; few herring in nets, sign of squid at Burlington.

Till Cove—Caplin still plentiful; no squid.

Bonaventure—Caplin rather plentiful; no squid.

Sound Island—Boats jigged from 70 to 200 squid yesterday; sign of cod for nets.

Bonne Bay—Wind S. W., fine; very little doing with codfish; bait scarce.

Seal Cove—No sign of squid; good sign of herring.

Catalina—No sign of fish; caplin scarce; no sign of squid.

Hr. Grace—No bait; no fish with hook and line; nothing in traps.

Twillingate—Wind S.W.; traps 1-2 to 1 bbl; hook and line 1-2 bbl.

Lamaline—South, dense fog, squid very scarce; practically no fishing being done.

Bonavista—Caplin enough for bait yesterday, but no squid; boats got from 1 to 2 qtls each.

ATTACK MADE ON THE CHANCELLOR

Private and Public Campaign Against Bethmann-Hollweg

Berlin, via London, Aug. 6.—A sharp conflict is in progress within the leading circles of the national Liberal party, owing to the action of a wing of the party in conducting a private and public campaign of attack against Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor.

The campaign centers around the supposed attitude of the chancellor on the question of annexation of territory and the final settlement of the war, his assailants assuming that he is not ready to go to the lengths in this direction which they and their backers consider proper and justified.

Ernest Basserman, the veteran party leader; Herr Hirsch, member from the Essen district, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, a functionary in various industrial and business organizations, who was defeated as a candidate at the general reichstag elections, but who later obtained a seat by a by-election in Hanover, are the active leaders in the anti-Bethmann-Hollweg campaign.

Behind them stand a body of big individuals who favor most sweeping annexations. The attitude of the opposing and apparently stronger faction of the party is laid down in an inspiring article in the Leipzig Tageblatt one of the party organs.

This wing according to the newspaper, holds that "the public utterances of the chancellor afford no ground for the assumption that he is pursuing a weak policy, based on illusions, and is not serving the interests of the empire."

It declares that the attacks upon the chancellor merely serve to injure his prestige abroad and hamper him in exactly that vigorous policy which is demanded from him.

A meeting of the executive committee of the party has been called. At it a resolution, expressing complete confidence in the chancellor, probably will be passed.

Rat Elimination In Germany

Owing to the very efficient method adopted for their destruction, few rats exist in Germany. As soon as they appear in a dwelling or other place, if ordinary methods fails, the police are notified of their existence, and at once an official is detailed to exterminate the rodents. So closely is the matter followed until the effort is successful that rats are seldom seen. No charge is made for the services of the official rat catcher.—United States Commerce Report.

English Language In Place of German

Petrograd, Aug. 9.—The English language is to be substituted for German in most of the commercial schools of Russia as one of the compulsory subjects of the curriculum. This step was ordered by the Minister of Finance at the request of the school authorities.

Selecting Seed Potatoes

Largely Increased Yield Results From Individual Hill Selection

For many years farmers have given attention to the planting, manuring and cultivation of their potato crop, but generally neglected methods of seed selection or breeding. Regarding live stock it is universally recognized that it pays to put forth every effort toward improving the strain by careful selection and breeding. The field of plant breeding and selection offers to every farmer an interesting and profitable diversion, and it should become the farmer's hobby.

Experiments have shown that potatoes grown from hill-selected seed will give an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent over the average yield. The hill selection method consists in making individual hill selections in the field at digging time, selecting, of course, for uniformity in size and a maximum number of merchantable tubers. Each hill may be given a number and kept and planted separately the next year to permit comparison when the progeny is harvested.

Another good plan is to go through the field in autumn just before the tops die down and mark, by a twig or stake, the hills showing most vigor and resistance to disease. When harvest comes the marked hills may be saved for seed, discarding the hills which do not come up to standard. Enough may be selected in this way each year to plant a plot sufficiently large to supply the seed for the whole crop the following year.

No farmer is too poor to have his own breeding patch of grain or potatoes. Indeed, if they but knew, farmers can ill afford to be without the breeding plot to supply seed for their own planting.—F.C.N.

Grenfell Association of Newfoundland

The Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at Government House on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m. All friends and supporters are invited to be present. The chair will be taken by His Excellency the Governor.

R. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

LOST—A Purse containing a sum of money, between Mrs. Zach. Fowlers, Topsall, and Upper Gullies; owner's name is on the purse. Finder will be rewarded on returning it to the owner at Mrs. Zach. Fowler's.—aug13.2i

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN, one with good knowledge of Gent's Furnishings preferred; must furnish good testimonials and state age and salary expected. Apply by letter only to "THOROUG", in care of The Mail and Advocate office—aug11