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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. III. No. 173.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Balfour Reviews the Naval Situation and Germany's Collapse As a Naval Power

The Jutland Battle Cannot be Easily Overlooked—Was a Big Factor in the Turn of the Tide—German High Sea Fleet Was Driven Home Badly Damaged—Germans Now Quiet Over Jutland "Victory"

BRITISH NAVY NEVER IN BETTER POSITION

First Lord of Admiralty Points to the Ever Increasing Flow of Men and Munitions Pouring Across the Channel—Germany Has Seen All Her Colonial Possessions Snatched From Her and is Powerless to Fight—Her Dream For Command of the Sea Has Been Shattered Beyond Repair

LONDON, Aug. 4.—First Lord of the Admiralty, A. J. Balfour, has issued a statement for publication in the course of which he says the second anniversary of the British declaration of war provides a fitting opportunity for a brief survey of the present naval situation. The consequences both material and moral of the Jutland battle cannot be easily overlooked.

An Allied diplomatist has assured me that he considered it the turning point of the war, the tide which had long ceased to help our enemies began from that moment to flow strongly in our favor. This much, at least, is true, that every week which has passed since the German fleet was driven damaged into port has seen new successes for the Allies in one part or other of the field of operations.

It would be an error, however, to suppose that the naval victory changed the situation. What it did was to confirm it. Before the Jutland battle was a fact, the German fleet was imprisoned, and the battle was an attempt to break herge and burst the confining gates. It failed and with its failure their high seas fleet sank again into impotence. The Germans claimed Jutland as a victory, but since they admit the contrary, since the object of the naval battle was to obtain command of the seas, it is certain that Germany has not obtained that command, while Britain has not lost it, and tests by assertion are easy to apply.

Has the grip of the British blockade relaxed since May 31st? Has it not on the contrary tightened? The Germans themselves will admit increasing difficulty in importing raw materials and food stuffs and exporting manufactures. Hence the violence of their invectives against Britain.

Balfour argues that they had felt themselves on a way to maritime equality the Germans would not have loudly advertised the Deutschland incident. The whole interest which the Germans had in their eye was to prove their ability to elude the barrier raised by the British fleet between them and the outer world.

As further proof of the impotence of the German fleet, Balfour points to the ever increasing flow of men and munitions from England pouring across the Channel to France. It has reached colossal proportions and if continued its efforts in the war may well prove decisive, yet never has it been more secure from attack by enemy battleships or cruisers than it has been since the German "Victory" off Jutland.

The First Lord referred to German exportations, took a map to see the extent of German successes and added that: "It depends what maps you take, but even a map of Europe shows an ever shrinking battle line; but look at a map of the world, all German colonies are gone, except East Africa, which even as I write seems slipping from her grasp. Has the Battle of Jutland opened the smallest prospect of Germany

King George Sends Sympathy To Fryatt's Widow

LONDON, August 4.—King George has sent a letter of sympathy to the widow of Capt. C. Fryatt, master of the steamer Brussels, who was executed recently by the Germans on the charge that he tried to ram a German submarine when she attempted to sink his ship. In his letter King George says, "The action of Capt. Fryatt in defending his ship was a noble instance of resource to self sacrifice and was characteristic of his profession." The letter adds, "The King learned with the deepest indignation of Capt. Fryatt's fate and that the King regards the outrage with abhorrence."

Italy Terminates Commercial Treaty

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—A despatch from Berlin says Italy has given notice to Germany of the termination of the German-Italian commercial Treaty of 1891 which would have expired at the end of 1917. A despatch from Paris says the existence of this treaty was the only reason which had prevented Germany from declaring war on Italy.

NO CHANGE IN POSITION OF BELLIGERENTS

In Stokhod Region Violent Fighting Continues Between Russians and Austro-Germans—British Repulse Attacks on Dillville Wood—Russians in Bayonet Charge Near Diarbekr Capture 300 Turks and Many Guns

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Thursday passed in all war theatres without noticeable change in position of any of the belligerents.

In the Stokhod region of Russia violent fighting continues between the Russians and Austro-Germans. The German counter attacks against the British in the Dillville Wood section in France were all repulsed. Bombardments have characterized the operations in France. Battles took place along the Seketh and Dniyets Rivers in Galicia between the Russians and Teutons, while in the Caucasus region the Russians near Diarbekr carried out a bayonet attack against the Turks which resulted in the capture of some 300 prisoners and many guns. In Traevanizes Valley, in the Austro-Italian theatre, the Italians have made fresh progress against the Austro-Hungarians. In the Adago Valley and Upper Pozina region and in the district of Gertina Ampezzo the Austrians are bombarding Italian positions.

Submarine Victims

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Lloyd's report the following vessels sunk: Steamers Baron Oscar, Swedish, of 260 tons; fate of crew unknown. Steamer John Wilson, Norwegian, 797 tons; crew saved. Brigantine Margaret Sutton, British, 197 tons; crew saved. Several trawlers are also sunk.

Austrian Destroyers Shell Biscegljo

ROME, Aug. 3.—An official statement says that two Austrian destroyers shelled Biscegljo, an Italian seaport on the Adriatic, near Bari, regaining these colonies or giving moments of respite to the hard-pressed colonists in German East Africa.

ANOTHER AIR RAID IS MADE BY ENEMY ZEPS

Six Raiders Attack Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex—Damage Done Astonishingly Slight—Berlin Claims as to Success of Raid Are Officially Denied by British Press Bureau—Eighty Bombs so Far Accounted For

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Several hostile airships attacked the Eastern and South Eastern counties last night. The first reports were received at midnight. From these it seems that not less than six airships attacked the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, more or less simultaneously. The raid lasted about an hour, and a half. Except at one point, the raiders did not penetrate very far inland, but contented themselves with dropping a few bombs at a time on widely distant locations, mainly near the sea. Several bombs are reported to have fallen into the sea. Anti-aircraft guns came into action in one locality, but the raider there attacked made good his escape. In conjunction with this attack one airship was seen making for the coast, of Kent. Many observers report that a second airship followed the first. From the number of bombs dropped in these attacks, it makes the statement appear quite possible that anti-aircraft guns came into action. One or two hits were claimed against the first raider. A total number of eighty bombs has been accounted for up to date, including those seen falling into the sea. The total damages are astonishingly small. Nine horses were killed and three others injured. The military object of the raid is not apparent.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A raid last night by German zeppelins, resulted in dropping a great number of explosive and fire bombs on London, the fleet base at Harwich, and on industrial establishments in the county of Norfolk, says an official statement given out here to-day. The zeppelins were attacked by light British forces, but all returned undamaged, says the statement.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In regard to the official statement from Berlin, on the air raid last night, the British Press Bureau says that it is informed officially that the German statement is untrue virtually from beginning to end.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Investigations made here fail to bear out the German statements that the last two zeppelin raids reached London. Many people from all parts of London and suburbs report that they have not seen or heard of any zeppelins or any guns whatever. Whenever the zeppelins reached London or the suburbs in the past, the news spread rapidly. There was no difficulty in finding plenty of witnesses to testify their presence.

Allied Cruisers Still Patrol Hampton Roads

NORFOLK, Aug. 4.—Allied cruisers patrolling the entrance to Hampton Roads were still position within eight of the shore during the day. There was nothing to indicate they were aware of the passage of the Deutschland out through the Capes last night.

Zeppelin Raiders Get Warm Reception

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Zeppelin airships, which raided the eastern and southern coasts of England this morning, had a very warm reception from anti-airship guns. According to observers in a coast town near Hawick, where the airships passed, one of them apparently was hit, she being seen in a badly damaged condition and flying low over the water. One of the zeppelins, which crossed Dutch territory, also was fired on by Dutch gunners, but was not hit. Four zeppelins were observed.

In Sunny Tennessee

MIDDLESBORO, Kentucky, Aug. 3.—Between fifteen and twenty-five persons were drowned, and enormous property damage sustained by a cloud-burst at Blair's Creek near Tazwell, Tennessee, last night.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Killed in Action, July 1st.
1018 Corporal Herbert Taylor, 152 Casey Street.
1268 Private Lawrence J. Power, Placentia.
1550 Private William Fry, Charleston, E.B.
1589 Private Stanley S. Pinsent, Musgrave Harbour.
1699 Private William G. Perran, 44 Mullock Street.
1725 Private Samuel Luff, Campbellton, N.D.B.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

1633 Private John C. Short, Hermitage Cove, P.B.; seriously ill, St. Pol, August 1st, gunshot wound arm and leg; dangerously ill.
12th Stationary Hospital, St. Pol.
1558 Private Robert Hillier, New Harbor, T.B.; gunshot wound, fractured femur, Wimereux, July 4th; at Charing Cross Hospital, London; gunshot wound, fractured femur.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

CASEMENT WAS PUNISHED FOR HIS TREACHERY

Official Statement is Issued by Press Bureau Dealing With His Execution—Government Has Conclusive Proof That He Was a Willing Agent For Germany—His Irish Brigade Was to be Used in Egypt

LONDON, Aug. 4.—An official statement issued from the Press Bureau to-night on the Casement execution says the Government carefully and repeatedly considered all the circumstances in the Casement case before reaching a decision not to interfere with the death sentence. He was convicted and punished for treachery to the empire. He had served as a willing agent to Germany. Casement organized, with German assistance for a fresh rebellion. The statement continues that conclusive evidence has come into the hands of the Government since the trial began that he had entered into an agreement with the German Government which explicatedly provided that the brigade which he was trying to raise among the Irish soldiers held as prisoners of war in Germany might be employed in Egypt against the British crown. Those among the Irish soldiers who resisted Casement's solicitations of disloyalty were subjected to treatment of exceptional cruelty by the Germans some of them since being exchanged as invalids have died in this country, regarding Casement as their murderer.

Bulgars Attempt Seize Island

LONDON, Aug. 4.—An attempt by Bulgarian soldiers to seize Island in Roumanian waters of the Danube River close to the town of Clurgove has caused a sensation here. According to reports received by Bucharest newspapers Roumanian frontier guards discovered the Bulgarians and raised alarms. After a lively exchange of fire the Bulgarians fled.

"SAMUEL BLANDFORD" LOST

Mr. D. Stott, Supt. of the Postal Telegraph Department, had a wire this a.m. from St. Joseph's informing him that the Samuel Blandford had struck the Keyes in St. Mary's Bay and was a total wreck. The crew are safe at St. Joseph's. The steamer had a cargo of coal for here from Philadelphia. The Samuel Blandford was recently purchased by Job Bros. & Co. from Capt. Davis, who purchased her some two years ago from Messrs. A. J. Harvey & Co. She was formerly an Allan liner and ran between this port and Halifax. The steamer made history in the 1914 seal fishery, an event which will be long remembered in Newfoundland.

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

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

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

CHAMBERLAIN'S WIDOW MARRIES CANON CARNEGIE

Bride is Daughter of Former American War Minister—Was Married to Chamberlain in Nov. 1888 at Washington—Was a Favorite of Late Queen Victoria and is a Woman of Great Charm

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, widow of the British statesman, and the Rev. William Hartley Carnegie, Rector of St. Margaret and Canon of Westminster, were married at Westminster Abbey this morning.

LONDON, July 31.—(Correspondence)—It is announced that Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain has become engaged to Canon William Hartley Carnegie, Rector of St. Margaret's Westminster. It was in 1888 that the public was surprised with the intimation that Mr. Chamberlain had become betrothed to Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the United States Minister of War in President Cleveland's administration. The British statesman, then a widower, had gone to America in connection with the Fisheries Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and at the wedding in Washington, in November, 1888, the President and all his colleagues were present.

After a honeymoon on the Riviera Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were given a public welcome home in Birmingham, the bride being presented with a magnificent pearl necklace by the women of Birmingham. She became his constant companion and helpmeet, but took as little active part in politics as did the devoted wife of Gladstone. Gifted with a high degree of tact and great charm, she became a favourite of Queen Victoria.

When, after the stress and storm of the Tariff campaign, Mr. Chamberlain was struck down in his seventieth year, and put out of the active fight, he found an unflinching friend and guardian in his wife. She was his constant attendant, whether at Prince's Gardens, at Highbury, or at his lovely villa on the shores of the blue Mediterranean, and never for a moment through this painful period did the depth of her devotion diminish.

The great statesman went to his last rest on July 1914, when the world's conflict was already casting its sinister shadow before—and after two years of widowhood Mrs. Chamberlain is uniting her lot with a prelate who for nine years worked nobly and well in the Midlands capital. Last month she was in New York for the first time in seventeen years.

Canon Carnegie is fifty-six, a man of fine presence, and with a good record of social works. The son of a Scotsman, he was born at Terenure, near Dublin, from Magdalen, Oxford, he went to Pudsey, Yorkshire, as curate, afterwards becoming rector of Great Crabley, Gloucester, but was left a widower in 1901.

Becoming rector of the Cathedral Church of St. Philip, Birmingham, he not only did a great deal to improve the aesthetic attributes of that edifice, but did fine educational work among the poor children of the city. In 1913 he succeeded Canon Hensley Henson as rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

CASEMENT NO REBEL SAYS FR. RYAN

LONDON, July 26.—The Rev. Father Ryan, who saw Sir Roger Casement at Tralee, Ireland, shortly after the latter's arrest, has written the following letter to Gaven Duffy, one of Casement's lawyers: "Casement saw me in Tralee, April 21. He told me he had come to Ireland to stop a rebellion then impending. He asked me to conceal his identity as well as his object in coming until he should have left Tralee, lest any attempt be made to rescue. On the other hand he was very anxious that I would spread the news broadcast after he had left."

Lady Eick Gore Booth, who sends the letter to the Daily News, adds: "It seems clear from this letter that Sir Roger simply threw away his every chance of life and liberty in his reckless, courageous and generous attempt to save Ireland from the bloodshed and misery of rebellion."

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A British official at midnight reads: "North of Bazentin le Pete we gained some ground by a bombing attack. During the night the enemy sent four strong detachments towards Delville Wood, which we allowed to approach to close range before fire was opened. All were repulsed with heavy loss. At one point 50 of the enemy were caught in massed formation by our machine gun fire. Our artillery bombarded enemy strong points between Pozieres and Theval. The garrison fleeing across the open ground came under our field gun fire. Yesterday we caused an explosion at Courcellette. Throughout the day the enemy's artillery maintained harraige west and south-west of Longueval, Mametz and Caterpillar Wood intermittently. Further north they shelled villages near Arras and Armentieres and dropped bombs on the outskirts of some villages without damage. In Givency district we bombarded enemy lines near Hohenzollern. In Loos salient there was considerable trench mortar activity on both sides. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the northern section of our line, one of which seems to be of a new pattern. Three of our machines were brought down by gun fire."

Danish Steamer Sunk

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—The Palliken reports the Danish steamer Katholin of 1201 tons sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean; the crew are saved.

"I DIE FOR MY COUNTRY" HIS LAST WORDS

Casement Went to His Death Courageously—As the Black Cap Was Adjusted he Said in Clear Distinct Voice "Into Thy Hands O Lord, I Commend My Spirit"—Casement no Rebel Says Priest

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Roger Casement was hanged in Pentonville jail for high treason at 9 o'clock this morning. He was pronounced dead nine minutes after nine. A small crowd gathered in front of the building at seven o'clock this morning. There was keen excitement when a telegraph messenger arrived at the prison gate, and an eleventh hour reprieve was speculated upon. The death bell tolled eight minutes before nine; this was greeted with an outburst of cheering, which was repeated at intervals. When the clang of the bell announced that the hanging was over, many cheered, while others groaned. Father McCarrell, who attended Casement during the hanging, told the Associated Press that the condemned man met his death courageously. "Casement went to his death like a brave and bold man," said Father McCarrell. Just before the black cap was adjusted he said in a clear, distinct, slow voice: "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." Then, still standing at his full height, he added: "Jesus, receive my soul." The trap was sprung at one minute after nine o'clock. According to one of those present, Casement's last words were: "I die for my country."

Manikind with an experience of two years of war behind it has made up its mind about German culture. It is not, I think, without material for forming just judgment about German freedom.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Cmapbell White, one of the best known amateur golf players on the Pacific coast, was killed on the battlefield on July 13th. He joined the British forces two years ago.

NOTICE—Persons owning boats and other material on the property of THE IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD., on the south side between Job Bros. and Prowse's, are requested to remove same within the next four days.—aug4,tf

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

WANTED! First Class Cutter, Constant employment; good salary. Also Machinist. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street.—jnc24,tf

WANTED—At once, experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jnc27,tf

BALFOUR SCORES TACTICS OF HUN ADMIRALTY

They May Know Ho to Manage a Machine but When it Comes to Managing Men They Know Less Than Nothing—The World Has Made up its Mind to What German Culture Means

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Balfour advises those requiring further proofs of the value of the Germans' attack and their victorious fleet to study the German policy of submarine warfare. He says the disadvantage of "sub" attacks on commerce is that they cannot be controlled by the superior fleet of the Powers in the same way as an attack by cruisers. The disadvantage is that they cannot be carried out on a large scale consistently with the laws of war or the requirements of humanity. They make a double appeal to German militarism and appeal to its brutality. The Germans knew their "victorious" fleet was useless. It could be kept in harbor while their submarine warfare went on merrily outside. They knew submarines cannot be brought in action by battleships or cruisers. They thought that with these new commerce destroyers our merchant ships must fall and easy prey, unprotected by our ships of war and unable to protect themselves. But they were wrong in both respects. Doubtless their wrath at the skill and energy with which British merchant Captains and British crews have defended the lives and property under their charge had driven the German Admiralty into their latest and most stupid act of calculated ferocity in the judicial murder of Capt. Fryatt. They knew that Fryatt was doing his duty. They resolved at all costs to discourage imitation. Blunderers as they are, they know how to manipulate a machine, but as to managing men they know less than nothing. They are always wrong because they always suppose if they behave like brutes they can cow their enemies into behaving like cowards. Small is their knowledge of our merchant seamen, doubt whether one can be found who has not resolved to defend himself to the last against piratic attacks; but, if there is such a one depend on it he will be cured by the last exhibition of German civilization. And what most neutralists think of all this. The freedom of the seas means the German navy is behaving on the sea as the German army behaves on land. It means neither enemy, civilian, nor neutral may possess any rights against militant Germany. That those who do not resist will be drowned, and those who do will be shot. Already some 244 neutral merchantmen have been sunk in defiance of law and humanity; and the number is daily increasing.

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BISHOP INGRAHAM, THE BISHOP OF LONDON, GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE WAR WHICH HE HAS SEEN IN PROGRESS

"A man of peace and a bishop of the God of Peace, regard this war as worthy and as necessary. I believe that God is on the side of the Allies and that our struggle is a holy one."

"We are fighting, not for our own profit, nor for the extension of the British Empire or of the French Republic or the Russian domain or for augmented power or territory for any one of our governments, but for the freedom of the world."

"At this late day I cannot discuss the causes of the war's beginnings. The reasons which keep us thrust into it, determined upon victory, no matter what the cost may be, are so very clear to me that I cannot think that any intelligent American can fail to understand them."

"I, as one who tries to be a Christian and to be charitable to all men, without regard to nationality, or creed or station, who endeavors to see both sides and the good in the contentions even of antagonists, believe the failure of the Allies, which I regard as utterly impossible, would be the heaviest blow which could fall upon humanity."

"Religious men and women, wherever they may be, must, I believe, agree with me almost universally, for during years past Germany, out of her own mouth, has cried to me and to every thinking Christian that her dominance as a world power would mean, wherever it was felt, a defiance of Christianity. The methods she has followed in this war have been defiant of Christianity. To my mind it is absolutely clear that the victory of Germany would mean the domination of the world by the pagan war which would come after the success of paganism."

"I do not, I will not believe, and I am thankful to say, nothing in the military situation makes it reasonable for me to believe that such a victory is possible. The Christian idea, not the pagan, will live dominant."

"The Christian idea includes childlike treatment of women, kindness toward and the right development of children, responsible regard for eager people, of however humble station, as well as respectful because fearful regard for powerful nations; the Christian idea involves honor in national and international relationships as surely as it involves honesty in dealings between individual men."

Christianity Means Freedom

"In other words Christianity means freedom. Freedom is a part of it."

"The role, which the Allies play in this great war is that of an organized power struggling for the freedom of the race, which must be free if it is to progress and which must progress if it is to work out its best destiny. Thus freedom becomes holy and a war for freedom is a holy war. Peace is admirable; it is desirable above most things; but there is at least one thing which ranks it in desirability and that one thing is freedom."

"I have not been a mere long distance student of this war. I have seen it close at hand. I have fired no shots in it, but I have urged other men to do so and have stood near to those who have. I have visited this war, somewhat in my vocational capacity as a man of God striving to give comfort and encouragement to those fighting the battles of God, but also, somewhat in the capacity of a student, anxious to see what the alchemy of warfare is making of humanity engaging in it. The awful records show what this alchemy has done to some of our antagonists."

"But I have not been disappointed in the results of all this study of the war's results among the men who I believe are fighting on the righteous side. They feel the righteousness of their great cause, they are stimulated by it, they are made better by their efforts."

"They strive to overcome their enemies, but they strive honorably and according to the rules which humanity has laid down for fighting men. They have not degenerated, as their opponents have degenerated, into men willing to be led into unspeakable assaults upon the weak, the defenceless and the non-combatant."

"Nothing but the outcry of humanity induced Germany to cease what plainly were designed attacks upon the churches in the fighting zone. The men of the Allies have felt no antagonism toward religion which would induce them to aim cannon at cathedrals, but on the other hand surely have felt, as one result of the great combat, a distinct urge toward religion."

"The man whose participation in a supreme struggle in which his life is pitted against the lives of his antagonists leads him to loftier ideals than those which hitherto have gov-



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Small tubs.
R. TEMPLETON,
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Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.
Polarine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.
Motor Greases at lowest prices.
See us before placing your order.

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OTHER WAYS OF SAYING "HOWDY DO!"

Various Nations Have Different Methods of Propounding This Time-Honored Query, But All Mean Pretty Much the Same Thing.

"How do you do?" That's English and American.
"How do you find yourself?" That's French.
"How do you stand?" That's Italian.
"How do you find yourself?" That's German.
"How do you fare?" That's Dutch.
"How can you?" That's Swedish.
"How do you perspire?" Egyptian.
"How is your stomach? Have you eaten your rice?" That's Chinese.
"How do you have yourself?" That's Polish.
"How do you live on?" That's Russian.
"May your shadow never be less." That's Persian.
And all mean much the same thing.

Several Varieties.

Blinks—"Did you have anything in your garden this spring?"
Jinks—Oh yes, several varieties?
Blinks—what for instance?
Jinks—Oh, Plymouth Rocks and Loghorns.

been of the most solemn, splendid character, and Russia has gained greatly. It is hard for one who, like myself, has seen the horrors of the conflict close at hand to feel convinced that any gain commensurate to them can come out of the struggle, but great gains are sure to come almost at once, while who can tell how fruitful of vast benefits for future generations the sacrifice of every man who dies in the allied lines. Fighting the great fight of freedom, shall be?"

GOOD ADVICE

A correspondent sends us the following:—

In the pocket book of the Hon. Stephen Allen, who was drowned when the "Henry Clay" was burned on the Hudson several years since, was found a printed slip apparently cut from a newspaper, of which the following is a copy. It is worthy to be engraved on every young man's heart:

Make few promises.
Always speak the truth.
Never speak evil of any one.
Keep good company or none.
Live up to your engagements.
Never play a game of chance.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.
Good character is above all things else.
Keep your own secrets, if you have any.
Never borrow if you possibly can help it.
Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.
Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.
When you speak to a person, look him in the face.
Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.
Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your income.
Save when you are young to spend when you are old.
Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.
Never run into debt, unless you see a way to get out again.
Small and steady gains give competency.
Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue.
Your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts.
If any one speak evil of you, let your life be such that no one will believe him.
When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.
Never be idle; if your hands can't be employed usefully, attend to the cultivation of your mind.



DEFIANCE TO FIRE

is all right—when you're insured. How about your anxiety if flames are destroying your home when

YOU HAVE NO INSURANCE?

Don't get caught in a trap. Act to-day by having us write you insurance on your home and chattels.

PREMIUMS ARE CHEAPER THAN LOSS.
PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent.

Just Arrived:

PATRIOTIC MATCH BOX HOLDERS. . .
The very latest
10c each.

Also a large shipment of
PETERSON'S PATENT IPES
All prices.

Always in stock a full line of
Smokers' Requisites.

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378 WATER STREET.

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2 SCHOONERS,
From 50 to 100 tons,
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J.J. St. John

The TEA with
strength and
flavor is
ECLIPSE,
which we sell at
45c. lb.

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER
20c. per lb. Small
Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL,
PATNA RICE,
JACOBS' BISCUITS,
HARTLEYS' JAMS,
1s. and 2s.

J.J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

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THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

COVERS MOST LOOKS BEST WEARS LONGEST MOST ECONOMICAL FULL MEASURE

We have imported from the Sherman Williams Co. 4 Special Colors of Paint which are most popular in this country.

The price of these paints are not much more than the ordinary cheap paint but for endurance will outlast all others and give unlimited satisfaction.

The colors and prices are as follows:

Red \$2.60 per gall.
 Gray \$2.80 " "
 Light & Dark Green . \$3.30 " "

Call and ask to see Color Card.

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.

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



John Maunders
 Tailor and Clothier
 281 & 283 Duckworth Street

MERCHANTS Rise to Your Real Opportunities.

YOUR reputation and your success as a Merchant depend, above everything else, on the accuracy and promptness with which you fill your orders.

We offer you a real opportunity to have all your orders to us filled by experts—with absolutely accurate and exact results. Not only that, but every order that comes to us goes straight through and back to you in the shortest possible time.

Think what it means to be able to turn all your orders over to us—no matter how particular or how simple—and be perfectly sure that they will come right back to you complete in every way. Our service, our men and our equipment practically become your own—without the slightest bother or care on your part.

There is never any question about accuracy or the quality of material when you send your orders to us. We buy our goods from all factories, wherever we can get the BEST material, and that is the only kind that you or we can afford to use.

Hundreds of others have proved the value of our service. Why don't you join them by sending us your next order?

HALLEY & COMPANY,
 Wholesale Dry Goods Men. St. John's.

Advertise in the Mail and Advocate.

Board of Trade Reports

July 29. From A. J. Pearce, (Twillingate to Trump Island)—The catch is 1201 qtls. with 237 for last week. From 35 to 40 traps and 40 skiffs are fishing. The trap fishing on the whole is quite improved. Some few in the prime berths did well for 2 or 3 days and one had a haul of 40 bris. Three or four others had from 1/4 to 2 bris. Hook and line prospects have not improved this week, the average catch being from 1/4 to 1/2 brl. Herring is fairly plentiful for bait.

July 29th. From J. A. Tuck (Hant's Hr. to Lead Cove)—The traps to-day did very well but for the last two weeks they, have nothing to report. The hook and line fishery is practically a failure. Sixty-five traps and 25 boats are fishing and the catch to date is 3700 qtls. with 200 for last week. Prospects are not very good and caplin is getting scarce but a little squid is now seen.

July 29th. From T. McCarthy (Renews to Seal Cove)—Prospects are very poor but there is plenty of bait, squid, caplin and herring. The total catch is 2050 qtls. Nine traps, 16 dories, 26 skiffs and 7 boats are fishing.

July 29th.—From J. Cunningham (Connore Bay to Red Island)—The trap fishing is ended, but there is good prospects for hook and liners if squid continues plentiful. Five Nova Scotia bankers have baited here, and there is squid sufficient for the local boat and to spare. The outlook is good. Sixty dories, skiffs and boats are fishing, and the catch to date is 13,109 qtls. with 350 for last week.

July 29th.—From J. F. Williams (Bay Bulls to Long Pt.)—Prospects are poor, and nothing is being done with trawls, though there is plenty squid for bait. Twenty-eight traps, 25 dories and skiffs and 22 motor boats are fishing. The total catch is 7,410 qtls. with 265 for last week.

July 29th.—From J. Britt (Blanc Sablon to Forteau)—This has been a very good week, and traps and hook and liners have done well. There is plenty cod in deep water and sufficient caplin for bait. The catch is 11,100 qtls. and for the last week 1,000. Twenty traps, 80 dories and skiffs and 10 boats are fishing. Prospects are very good.

LOCAL ITEMS

A local express with the S.S. Lady Sybil's mail is due this afternoon.

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

The S.S. Meigle is due to arrive from the Labrador route this afternoon.

Several of the volunteers went out by train last evening on brief furlough.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.

A great many of our local fishermen are taking in their traps for the season. Cod now being scarce they will now use the hand-line, the majority having done fairly well.

Some seventy round trippers arrived by the Stephano yesterday from the States and Canada.

S.S. Sagona called last night for the Labrador taking a full freight, and ten passengers. She goes as far as Hopedale this trip.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

The S.S. Matstua was still in the same position at Holyrood yesterday, and there is hope of her being refloated.

Two street cars running for the barn last night collided. Both were damaged considerably and it is fortunate nobody was hurt.

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

Inspector General Sullivan went out by Tuesday's express to Winsor, Ont. to attend the annual convention of the fire Chiefs. He will be absent from the city for about four weeks.

The yacht Czarina recently purchased from Lord Brassey, by the Monroe Export Co. arrived yesterday after a 25 days passage from Coves. The auxiliary engine, which has been in use for some time will be removed to enlarge her carrying capacity, and after being refitted she will load cargo for Brazil.

The use of Carbonvoid means more Power, less Fuel, perfect Ignition, easier Starting, and uniform Combustion. IT PAYS.

"AN EYE FOR AN EYE."
 Lottie Pickford and Irving Cummings in the second thrilling episode

The Broadway-Star Feature Present
"The Secret Seven."
 A powerful 3-act drama with an all-star Vitagraph cast, including Rose Tapley, Carolyn Birch, Leo Delaney, Wm. Humpries.
 SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE NICKELS BIG BUMPER MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
 COMING FEATURES—EDWIN ARDEN in "THE EAGLE'S NEST," 5 ACTS; CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "POLICE," 2 ACTS; FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLEY BAYNE in "GRAUSTARK," 6 ACTS, by George Barr McCutcheon.

Needs Repairs

People both from the city and country who drive over the Topsail road are complaining of the condition of that section of the road from Topsail to Kelligrews and further west. There seems to be very little money spent on this part of the road this season, and as that important section is being gradually worn out by reason of the immense amount of traffic which go over that road, particularly in the caplin season, and no special effort is being made to rebuild this part of the road, which, in some places, is in a disgraceful condition and immediate attention should be given to it by the Government.

SNOW ON THE TOPSAILS

Wednesday, about noon, the temperature in the vicinity of the Gaff Topsails was down to freezing point, and for about twenty minutes snow fell in large flakes. Sixteen years ago, the same date, snow fell to the depth of two inches and the thermometer registered four degrees of frost.

S.S. Florizel, Capt. Martin, leaves New York to-morrow for here via Halifax.

The garden party which was to take place at Kelligrews on Wednesday but which was postponed owing to the storm, was held yesterday and was fairly well attended. The proceeds are in aid of the parsonage fund.

The Reid Company's private yacht Fife which has been undergoing repairs for the last month, is now in first class condition. Her decks have been re-caulked, engines overhauled and her cabins repainted and repaired.

The civic collection for the week just closed amounted to \$10,221.22, as against \$2,668.31 for the corresponding week last year. The increase is mainly due to the importations of coal. The expenditure amounted to \$3,964.97, as against \$2,600.03, for the corresponding week last year.

The work of discharging the lumber cargo of the S.S. Athos is being continued daily and her deck load is now almost landed. She will likely be docked about Wednesday next when it will be decided whether she will receive permanent or temporary repairs.

Fresh Native Strawberries and Creamy also Choice Ice Cream, at WOOD'S CANDY STORE July 25th.

To what depths have the Germans sunk to avoid the British blockade!



YOU WON'T BE ANNOYED by long waits for papers you need in a hurry, and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in

Globe-Wernicke
 Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us install an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.

PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Weekly Meeting Civic Board

Messrs. Hutchings and Morris, J.P.'s, Look for Their Money in Connection With the Work Done in the Revision of Voters List in Recent Municipal Election

Mayor Gosling presided at last night's meeting, Councillors Morris, Tait, Brownrigg, Ayre and Vinnicombe attending.

W. R. Warren, K.C., wrote that E. A. Hayward, agent for the Warren Estate, objected to the increase of apportionment, which amounted to about 30 per cent. Mr. Warren cited the law in the matter and asked that the Council adjust its claim. The Council is unable to act, as objection should have been made when the Court of revision was in session.

Mr. Howley, K.C., wrote suggesting that a monument be erected to perpetuate the memory of the Newfoundlanders who died in defense of the Empire. Mr. Howley will be thanked for his letter, but already the Mayor and His Excellency the Governor have been discussing the matter, and something definite will be done at an early date.

John Drabury, sanitary man, claimed two days' pay, which was stopped while his child was dead and he was unable to work.

The amount will be refunded. T. J. Kennedy asked permission to repair fence, Cochrane St.

Granted, subject to Engineer's approval.

R. T. McGrath, for Jas. J. Collins, asked permission to erect fence around property, Pennywell Road.

Referred to Engineer. Jas. King made application for position as watchman at the Sanitary stables.

Application filed for further consideration.

The Colonial Secretary and Minister of Fisheries asked that the Medical Health Officer be given offices in the City Hall.

Yes, if the offices there are suitable. A. Snelgrove, Sudbury St., complained of neglect of sanitary staff calling for ashes in that street. The Sanitary Supervisor will deal with the matter.

D. Monroe submitted plans of out-house, to be built off Gower St. Referred to Engineer.

Chas. H. Hutchings wrote asking that himself and F. J. Morris, K.C., be paid \$50.00 each, and Sergt. O'Leary \$10 for work done in the revision of the list of voters, for the Municipal election.

Ordered to be paid. Capt. E.H. Dawe protested against the proposed extension of Patrick St. No action will be taken.

A telegram from Engineer Longley in reply to one sent as regards the laying of pipe at the Intake George's Pond was received. The telegram was of technical character, and the Engineer Ryan will decide for himself.

With the passing of pay rolls and some routine matter the meeting adjourned at 10.30.

In last week's report of the Municipal Council Mr. J. Skinner was referred to as complaining of the condition of the steps and wall at Beck's Cove. This was incorrect. It was the condition of the foot walk that was complained of, and the complainant is fully justified.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.
 EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Maurice Costello and Leah Baird in
"The Gods Redeem."
 A Special Vitagraph Feature in 2 Reels.
"The Desert Calls It's Own."
 A strong Western Drama.
"LOCKED IN."
 A Selig Drama.
"COUNT EM."
 A Vitagraph Comedy with Hughie Mack and Anita Stewart.
 PROFESSOR MCCARTHY PLAYING THE PIANO.
 A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects.
 A COOL AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

CHISLETT'S MARBLE WORKS
 (Opp Baine Johnston's, Water Street)
 P. O. Box 86.

If you want a Headstone or Monument visit our store and inspect our stock. We have the most up-to-date finished work in the City. Write for DESIGN BOOKS and actual PHOTOS of our work. PRICES to suit everybody. FIRST CLASS SOCKET given free with each Headstone. Outport orders especially attended to. LOCAL CEMETERY work done cheaply.

Removal Notice

Owing to increased business, we have removed our Warerooms to the 1st Floor T. A. HALL, DUCKWORTH STREET.

GARNEAU LTD.
 P.O. Box 36. Wholesale Dry Goods.

SCHOONER OWNERS, ATTENTION!

HOISTING OUTFITS

For hoisting anchors, sails and cargo are now being sold by THE ACADIA GAS ENGINE CO., LTD., at such a low price that they will save you more than their cost in less than a season.

Will fit the Windlass of Nova Scotia built vessels without alteration.

If interested, call, write or wire to
ACADIA GAS ENGINE CO., LTD.,
 250 Water Street, St. John's, Nfld.
 Head Office and Factory: Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.
Manufacturers of the Famous ACADIA MOTOR ENGINES.

The Casement jury was secured and sworn in 45 minutes. London has no a chump before he can learn to speed limit to legal business. A man must first acknowledge he's a chump before he can learn to acquire real wisdom.

JUST IN:

**50 Tierces
SPARE RIBS**

Nice Red Sweet Stock.
Guaranteed in every way.

J. J. Rossiter

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 4, 1916

What About Cold Storage?

YESTERDAY there was a news item in the daily paper to the effect: "Squid are plentiful at Carbonear, but there are no vessels to bait." This item opens up again for the third time the question: Why have the Morris Government failed in providing cold storage for bait supplies for our Banking Fleet? Most of our vessels have gone to Labrador; and they will return shortly, and perhaps without fares. They will then likely spend weeks (as they have been doing for the past three years) sailing around the Bays looking for a supply of bait.

We figure that the callousness of the Morris Government and their total disregard for our fishing interest have cost this Colony some hundreds of thousands of dollars within the last three years alone. Interviewing a Banking captain some days ago, we put the question to him as to the loss sustained by the fleet since 1913 owing to scarcity of bait? He replied very promptly: About 150,000 quintals of fish! Think of it! practically a million dollars lost to our toilers on account of the supineness of the Morris Government!

Morris has been chasing rainbows for years; and we cannot point to one fact in his career beyond the erection of a few light houses that has been directly beneficial to the fishermen of the Colony. Edward talks large when away from the Colony. He makes patriotic speeches in London and elsewhere about "the part we are playing"; but he is quite mum at home when there is question of doing something for our fishermen who are the mainstay of the Colony.

Edward is not the philanthropist that his subsidized organs contend that he is. His visit to London will be paid for out of the public treasury, as of yore; so he must needs keep writing "notes" to his ministers and carry out the grand farce in grandiose style.

He has been quite lachrymose these days, at least his epistles would indicate such a frame of mind. But, interlarded with the notice of his heroic doings, comes the story of a magnificent banquet in London at which he delivers one of his flamboyant speeches to a gathering of Englishmen who have not yet learned to take Edward at his proper valuation.

We again insist that the Premier's place is right here at the present moment. As we have stated there are problems to be solved which demand immediate attention. He is evidently not occupied with any very serious matters in England as we have a daily account of his flittings across the Channel and hobnobbing with the mighty.

It is time that this sort of thing were at an end. We have had a

What About Our Wounded Soldiers?

IN one of his multitudinous "notes" Premier Morris says: "We have sent them into the jaws of death in order that we may be secure at home, we must see that the dear ones they have left behind are adequately cared for."

Several wounded soldiers have returned; others are due to arrive on to-morrow, and we beg to ask what is being done for them, or will be done for them or their dependents?

As far as we know there is no provision made for either the returned soldiers or their dependents when the former have taken their discharge. Fair words and platitudinous encomiums on their heroism will not give them bread; nor will it compensate them or their dependents for the enormous sacrifices they have made "that we may be secure at home." Ice cream functions are very excellent things truly; but we need something more substantial for the maintenance of the wounded and their dependents. There are cases where widowed mothers will have the care of wounded sons; at least we are so informed. It is high time that something of a concrete nature be undertaken to meet the exigencies of the case.

Elsewhere there is provision for the returned soldier, and it is in some cases a substantial annuity. We must now face this issue; and we again insist that the Governor-in-Council should attend to this matter immediately.

The big Chiefain is away; but possibly the expenditure of a few additional pounds would keep him informed of what is being done, and thus enable the Government to take up these cases at once. We had a rather sad story from Channel some days ago regarding a returned soldier. Surely this will not again be repeated. We insist that our hero sons be amply provided for—provided for in a way that will place them beyond the necessity of private benevolence. E. P. Morris should be right here; and he should initiate the steps requisite to make proper provision for those who crossed the ocean to fight our cause in the far-off Dardanelles and on the blood-sodden fields of France.

We understand there are several cases now requiring immediate attention at the hands of the Government. We know of at least one case where a soldier's widow and four children are in poor circumstances. Steps should be taken at once to see that none of our soldiers children are feeling the pangs of hunger. Action is wanted now, not soft words.

The Labrador Report

THE Sagona's report of the Labrador fishery is certainly very discouraging from every point of view. Little or nothing has been done on the upper part of the coast. The same is true of the middle section where the great bulk of stationers are found. There is quite a settlement of people from Conception around Indian Harbor, Cut Throat, Holton, and Emily; and the fishery in these localities is almost a blank. Captain Parsons says that most of the fleet have gone north. Unless these strike the fish in large quantities, we cannot expect their return till the end of August, at least; and it is quite possible that many of them will not be heard from till they return, as the connection with the lower part of the coast is not particularly satisfactory.

There are very few vessels from Conception Bay among the floaters; so, even should they be successful in securing good fares, there will be a tremendous shortage of Labrador fish.

Some of the suppliers will be hard hit again this season; and it seems as if the Labrador end of the fishery is becoming a very risky business.

What these people up the shore are going to do to offset the short fishery is difficult to foresee; but some provision will have to be made for them. Bell Island will likely be able to provide employment for a number; but we can see no other avenue of employment open.

Not only have the regular Labrador fishermen fared badly; but we are told that the Banking fleet have fared similarly. Most of the fleet are now on the coast; and should they not report better fishing within the next fortnight, they, too, will fare badly. From reports received from outside

sources there is a great scarcity of fish on the Banks. Whilst an excessively large fishery would be rather an unwelcome thing in the present state of the fish markets; yet a fair fishery would prove an excellent thing. It now looks as if the fishery generally were going to be short; so we shall be face to face with a very serious condition of affairs within the next three months.

REVELLE BY CALCAR

IF, instead of using up so much of the printers ink in the publication of puerile papers supposed to be reports of Newfoundland's timber and mineral wealth, the Morris Government had first of all made a proper survey by competent men, they would not have made such an exhibition of themselves and the unfortunate people they represent. The folly of entrusting to an ordinary scribbler the task of writing memoirs or reports on our natural wealth is very plainly shown in these publications by the Morris Government.

These works having official sanction as they do should have been removed from any jobbery, and qualified men, men of learning and experience, should have been assigned the task of writing them. But it was in any event foolish to have written at all on matters round which cling so many doubts without first of all resolving those doubts.

Every day reports (?) are being written by promoters and others and we are all familiar with the style. Rosy colors are the predominant effect, and technicalities are handled in a manner truly wonderful. The attempted use of scientific terms makes the thing laughable and this very looseness is what wrecks many a prospectus, though the gentlemen who do the stunts among the terms employed by scientific men believe, we presume, that this is what is sure to favorably impress the prospective investor.

Nothing looks more ridiculous than a clumsy use of technical terms and nothing tends to bring a person into contempt like this pretension to knowledge. As far as learning goes most of us are mediocrities, even so, as long as we make no pretensions to being anything else we are quite respectable although we do not invite the admiration of the world.

Common sense is worth all the learning in the universe, and this Newfoundlanders possess in place of that education which has been denied them. They are not aping the qualities of the savants and are quite manly enough to hold with dignity the ground they stand on. Why then should we be made ridiculous by the hare-brained individuals who have taken up themselves the business of speaking authoritatively for Newfoundland.

Let the promoters (?) write what nonsense they like it cannot hurt us much, but for goodness sake let us use some common sense when we speak officially. Look at those various publications we have under criticism and see how an ignorant scribbler has made buffoonery of what was likely intended for seriousness.

The writer of those papers was not qualified in the least sense to write as he was called upon to do, but his conceit in his ability led him into the folly. Why Morris should think of getting him to write anything outside the low-down political stuff he is so well fitted to write is a mystery unless he is as ignorant as his scribe. Perhaps he was preparing him for his degree as Doctor of Literature, and these essays are as a part of the test. If so let us congratulate the learned gentleman on his success in the College of Buffoonery.

What Are We Doing For Our Widows?

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Parliament will next week be asked to vote £8,000,000, including £1,000,000 already voted, to provide the full estimated cost of supplementary pensions for widows and bereaved dependents of non-commissioned officers and men, and for partially-disabled non-commissioned officers and men. This sum, William Hayes, Fisher, Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, explained to the House to-day, estimates the number of deaths at not exceeding 220,000, but if the number exceeded this, the amount would be increased proportionately. An additional grant would be made for officers and men whose general circumstances warranted assistance.

Citizens of St. John's Demonstrate Their Determination To Continue Struggle

(Continued from page 6)
main tree under the protection of the British flag have passed beyond the Bar and wear the Victor's Crown of Glory, for He who said "Greater love hath no man than he who lays down his life for his friends" will surely reward those who fall in defence of Truth, Righteousness and Justice. Victory is ours! We can see the dawn appearing. A continued mighty effort will bring that triumph that we all so confidently look forward to.

I have the honour, therefore, Mr. Mayor, to move the following resolution:—"That on this, the Second Anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of St. John's records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of Liberty and Justice, which are the Common and Sacred Cause of the Allies," and ask that the same be submitted to His Excellency the Governor to be transmitted, with the others from the Colony, emphasizing our determination to continue this struggle to a victorious and honourable termination.

At the interval during the addresses of the different speakers the pent up enthusiasm of the populace found vent in prolonged applause. At the conclusion "God Save the King" was sung by all present to the accompaniment of the strains of the Band. Thus ended a meeting which from the standpoint of loyalty, as well as for the high character of the addresses delivered, will be long remembered by the citizens of St. John's.

OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS DUE HERE TO-MORROW

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.40 this morning with the following members of the Newfoundland Regiment who are returning home having crossed over to Quebec from the Old Country:—Lieuts. F. Knight, C. Duley, C. L. Edgar, Jos. Snow, J. E. Thompson, S. K. Smith; B.S. Major Paver; Sergeants Oke, E. Noonan, A. Edwards; Corpl. A. Mars; L. Corpls. Crossman, Hussey; Privates N. Evans, W. Gladney, W. Stenlake, H. Tomkinson, M. Bradbury, G. Bowering, S. Penny, E. Norris, F. Bursey, J. Stockley, J. Kent, F. O'Dea, A. D. Jesso, B. Harris; and the following passengers:—John Baird, G. F. Cowpre, M. S. Toms, Wm. Tippo, Frank M. Gregg, E. C. and Mrs. Hosack, Mrs. E. Kingsley and 2 children, H. and Mrs. Brennan, Fred Burke, Luke Burke, Rev. Dr. E. Jones, Mrs. Geo. Keating, Mrs. Thos. Manger, Geo. and Mrs. Bill, Mrs. M. Dicks, E. B. Williamson, Mrs. H. Poole, Miss M. Spracklin, G. Christian, Wm. Hughes.

S.S. STEPHANO HERE FROM NEW YORK

The S.S. Stephano, Capt. Smith, reached port at 2 p.m. yesterday from New York and Halifax. The run from the latter port occupied 46 hours, delay being caused by fog. She brought a three-parts cargo and the following passengers:—Miss L. Lundrigan, F. V. and Mrs. Green, Miss M. St. John, Rev. J. J. Lynch, A. K. and Mrs. Chapman, Hon. Judge Morison, Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Rev. P. J. Hearn, Mrs. J. D. March, J. P. Maher, T. C. Gilmore, Hon. J. and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick, R. H. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. J. T. Emerson, Miss H. Emerson, Dr. L. Jacobs, Miss L. LeFevre, Miss M. LeFevre, J. H. and Mrs. Johnson, Misses E. and L. Pike, R. Kavanagh, F. M. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. R. Carroll, W. E. Kelly, Miss M. Dunne, A. A. Wilson, H. D. and Mrs. Carter, J. M. Devine, E. Templeman and 25 in steerage.

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Mr. E. M. Jackman wish to express their deep gratitude to all friends, both in Canada and Newfoundland, who sent floral and spiritual offerings, also telegrams and letters of sympathy.

Russians Within Ten Miles of Kovel

LONDON, Aug. 3.—According to despatches received from Petrograd, the Russian advances against Kovel continues. General Kaledin's troops have pushed forward ten miles since they crossed the bend of the Stokhod River, which would place them only ten miles from Kovel.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

AUGUST 4
ORDER of Dominicans founded, 1215.
Governor LeMarchant visited Bonavista, 1847.
House of Assembly closed first session under Responsible Government, 1855.
Foundation stone of Presentation Convent, Placentia, laid, 1863.
Regatta at Quidi Vidi Lake; Monroe's Mary made quickest time—11.35, 1875.
H.M.S. Bellerophon, Admiral Cowper Key, arrived, 1876.
Robert Marshall, a young Scotch draper at Job Bros., drowned at Long Pond, while bathing, 1871.
French warship Magicienne arrived; this was a large ship, captured from the Russians by the French during the Crimean War, 1870.
Papal Delegate, Bishop Conroy, died in St. John's, 1878.
Rev. John Dixon, M.M., died in Notre Dame Bay, aged 23, 1876.
James Donnelly, B.L., died, 1879.
George J. Hayward died, aged 86, 1884.
Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake; Hawk won first two races; Buttercup won fishermen's race and bonus for quickest time, 10.04, 1880.

Neutrals Ships Are Sunk in Baltic

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Swedish steamer Hudiksvall was torpedoed by a German submarine last night in the Baltic Sea, according to a Reuter despatch. She was on a voyage from Sweden to Finland. The Captain, 12 men of the crew, and 5 women, took to the boats and reached the Swedish coast. She carried a valuable cargo. It was reported also in the despatch that two other Swedish steamers and two Finnish steamers were sunk last night in the same vicinity. Two Swedish steamers named the Hudiksvall, are listed, one of 1,190 tons, the other of 473 tons gross.

Mount Etna In Violent Eruption

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A Journal despatch from Rome says, that the volcanoes of Mount Etna and Stromboli are in violent eruption, accompanied by underground rumblings. So intense is the heat from the flaming lava that the sea is boiling in the region of the volcanoes.

North of the Somme

PARIS, Aug. 3.—North of the River Somme several German attempts last night against French positions on Moneau Farm, were repulsed. It is officially announced this afternoon that French troops have organized their position between Moneau Farm and Hem Wood.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

May Prohibit Sunday Motoring

Petrol Says Harcourt Was The Prominent Factor at Verdun—The Supply is Plenty But Transportation is a Problem

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the Commons to-night, defending the government restrictions on the use of petrol which some members criticized as unfair, Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, made some interesting revelations. He said that if he could describe what the recent push on the western front meant, it would stagger the House. At Verdun, after the first week of its defence nearly the whole of the battle had been fought by petrol transport, because all the lines of communication were destroyed by artillery bombs. Britain contributed petrol for the purpose. There was plenty of petrol in the world, said the Commissioner, but it was difficult to transport. He had scoured the world for tankers, and was almost as exhilarating a sportsman as tiger hunting. He could find no trace of cornering or holding up petrol. The Admiralty would now undertake the construction of tankers, and he hoped for improvement in the situation, but warned the House that it might become necessary to prohibit Sunday motoring.

Austrians Capture Italian Submarine

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The Italian submarine Giacinto Pallino has been captured by the Austrians in the north Atlantic and brought to Pola, according to an official announcement.

Household Strife.

"You're pretty easy to see through," said the chair leg to the window. "I make all these chairs stand around." "That may be," replied the scorned window, "but I think I win by a shade."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS INCREASE

\$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to

\$103.01	in one year
\$106.14	in two years
\$109.34	in three years
\$116.05	in five years

Other amounts will accumulate in the same proportion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards. Interest will be added half-yearly. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN LONDON, ENGLAND, NEW YORK, MEXICO CITY AND OTHER IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES

Thousands of people use this Bank as the custodian of their money, and their combined deposits now amount to over \$199,000,000

OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

jl15,w,tf

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

We have just opened, at our Water Street Stores, another large shipment of the world-renowned

DOMINION NOBBY TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
DOMINION PLAIN TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for AUTOMOBILES.
DOMINION STUDDIED TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.
DOMINION PLAIN TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.
DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for MOTOR CYCLE.

Call in and be convinced of the superior quality of our goods, and get our prices before making your next purchase.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

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ANDERSON'S

THE HOME OF QUALITY AND VALUE.

NECKWEAR.

Tie on to our Flowing End Scarfs

—IN—

Black and White Stripe, Blue with White Spot, Plain, Grey, Green, White, Purple, Black, Bulgarian and other bright fancy designs.

50c., 75c., 90c.

Felts of Style Are Here.

Men of discrimination are wearing our Felts. Why?

Because our Hats are leaders in style, shape and colour.

Other Hats follow where ours lead.

Prices—Softs: \$1.80, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

Prices—Stiff: \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Men's Boots of style.

We fit the feet of the public!

Every style and shape that you could wish for are here.

We'll suit your feet with Boots adapted to your needs.

The prices may vary but the wear is always there.

Prices: \$2.50 \$6.00

What is it you ask of

HOSE

First—that they are light weight. Then they must be stylish.

We are now showing a special in thin summer weight.

Stylish—Colours: Grey, Fawn, White, Champagne, Black, at

15c pair.

Spot, Stripe and Cross-Bar Muslins

IN THE CLEARING.

We have agreeably surprised hundreds of Women with our large offering of Dress Muslins in dainty designs

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We have now taken all our stock of Spot, Stripe and Cross-Bar Muslin and are selling these at even smaller prices.

DROP IN AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.



Special Sample Shirts.

For the evenings you certainly need a nice Shirt.

A nice neat Stripe Shirt will add a distinct touch to your appearance—and all the more if wearing no vest.

You can have your Shirt with either

SINGLE, DOUBLE OR STIFF CUFFS.

See our Western Window—if your ideal Shirt is not there, drop in, we can suit you.

They are all \$1.00 value.

75c. is our Price.

Tea Aprons.

Have you spoilt a good dress getting tea?

If you haven't you are running that risk wearing no apron.

A Tea Apron of fine cambric with two rows of embroidery three inches wide will cost you

Only 25c here.

You save perhaps \$5.00

Fashion's Latest Neckwear

All of you to be just in style must watch fashions latest in Neckwear.

Are you looking for Stylish Neckwear in Military, Jabot, or Sailor Style.

We have America's latest

for 17c.

A Table Cloth Bargain.

Do you need a strong cheap Table Cloth?

STRONG—In good quality Diaper with no dressing.

CHEAP—A 1 3/4 by 1 3/8 yard Cloth—with a four inch fringe—

for 59c.

Do you need one now or later—this is your chance.

Plain Cashmere Hose.

Are of vital importance for summer wear.

They are cool because they are thin.

They are neat because they are fine.

They are what you want—cheap and in season.

17c.

SPLENDID WORK OF THE FISHERMEN FIGHTERS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

BY BECKLES WILLSON, IN THE LONDON EXPRESS

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, June 13: Round the coast from Brigus Along to Harbor Grace. Each wife and maid was sore afraid Until they heard their faces. Hey, Nancy, back from the sealing pack.

And now to catch the Boches, O! Through the narrow, sloping street of a French village, between walls of dilapidated stucco, onward they came, a long column of bronze-faced men in muddied khaki, singing the chant: "I first heard in the Newfoundland out-ports twenty years ago." It was not that there was anything dramatic in the spectacle itself. On almost any road running east and west to the British trenches just such a column may be seen—brigades and battalions on their way eastward to the "ultimate ditch," there to face the Boche for a spell, or westward to enjoy a brief respite in rest billets. But if you looked closer you saw that these men were different. There was a cant about them that marked them out from the British troops of either the New or Old Armies and even from the other Colonials.

Bred on the Sea. It may have been their gait, the piercing quality of their eye, the squareness of their shoulders, or the seriousness, almost sadness, with which they sang the most absurd doggerel; but the impression was inevitable, scarcely needing the brass shoulder lettering "NFLD" to confirm it, that these marching men were bred on and by the sea; that, like the Royal Marines, they were, in the words of the poet, "giddy harem frodites, soldier and sailor, too."

If, moreover, you happened to have known these men of the Newfoundland Contingent in their far island home, and to have heard something of the tale of their adventures since that October day twenty long months ago when their first battalion sailed out of the harbor of St. John's, you could hardly fail to regard them with inter-

Today they are all comfortably settled in cottages, barns and stables, making friends with the rural population, revelling in fresh eggs, new milk, and local cheese, and endeavoring to master the intricacies of the French language. On my way to battalion headquarters, which is in a farmhouse on the far side of a great walled enclosure, alive with pigs and poultry, I spoke to a swarthy, keen-eyed fellow, who told me he came from Placentia. I asked him how he liked it here, and he answered me in that extraordinary composite dialect which is one of the peculiarities of Newfoundland, a mixture of Irish, Scottish, and Devon: "Aweel, sorr, but it ain't so bad as when we were after fechtin' the Turks in Gallipoli."

At Savia Bay. Fighting the Turks? What a tale the remnant of these simple-hearted, gallant fishermen will have to tell when they get back to the tilts and coves of their native island! I wonder how many of the public are aware that, after the landing in Savia Bay in September, it was not the Anzacs but the Newfoundland Contingent who pushed farthest into the interior on the road to Constantinople and for months held the trenches they had dug on the slopes of Caribou Hill? Out of one of these trenches a white sheet, on which a picture of a giant caribou (the native deer of the island colony, which, by the way, supplies the regimental device) had been upraised to astonish and perplex the Turk. Beneath were the words: "Newfoundland Here!"

What must the Ottoman have thought when he was told that a race of simple fishermen in a fog-enshrouded isle and on the coasts of sub-Arctic Labrador had left their cod-fish and drying flakes without any invitation or compulsion whatever in order to fight the foes of a Motherland they had never seen.

I listened to many stories of the fighting in Gallipoli, of the long months of every sort of hardship which

these hard-bitten men bore uncomplainingly, of the two evacuations, of Anzac and Helles, and of the sojourn in Egypt. While they were in the Peninsula, holding on, ill-fed, lacking water, subjected to a devastating shell fire from the Anafarta batteries, the heavy rains came, scourging the face of the country, filling the trenches knee-deep with water, and converting them into shallow ditches of soft sand and clay. In the Newfoundland trenches the word was passed every day merrily along the line by a non-commissioned officer who had often plied his nets over the Grand Banks. "All hands to the pumps, boys! Bail her out quick and keep the good ship Avalon afloat."

Heart's Content." The adjutant of the regiment was one of Grenfell's men—Grenfell, of Labrador, the stout-hearted missionary whose work on that inhospitable coast is famous—and he told me many tales of the courage and resource of the men during that trying campaign on the outskirts of Asia Minor.

When the retirement came, out of the first Newfoundland battalion less than half answered to the roll-call, and were landed from the transports in Egypt. Hundreds of graves of men who had never seen a soldier in their lives or handled any weapon save a sealing gun, men from Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Twillingate, and Bonaville, had been dug in that desolate land which stretches from Sagha Dere to the Aegean Sea. Of the rude inscriptions made by comrades over these graves one struck me as profoundly touching by reason of its very nomenclature. It ran thus:

JAMES WHITE, HEART'S CONTENT.

Heart's Content is the name of a village on the Newfoundland coast, and White was the name of the dead soldier, but both might serve in a wider and poetic sense as an epitaph for all. I was told that on the day they arrived at the western front from Egypt, and entered our trenches here, they were told that the Germans had been asking for them. A placard had been displayed from an opposing parapet: "When are the white Indians coming?" and so they knew that to their various nicknames, such as "cod-fish," "Caribou," "Newfoundland dogs," and "Fog-horns," by which they are affectionately known among their

British fellow-soldiers, was added by the Boche that of "White Indian." Not very fond is the Boche of the dusty Indian of the East, and in his ignorance he probably supposed Newfoundlanders were of the same type.

What He objected to. Mrs. Bill Et Rod—(delivering a tirade)—At last my eyes are opened—Bill—(calmly)—I wouldn't mind that my dear if your mouth wasn't also.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:— Mrs. Mayo—Duckworth Street. Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East. Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd. Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road. Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road. Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road. Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street. James Whelan—Colonial Street. F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunery Hill). Mrs. Organ—Military Road. Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street. Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street. Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street. Mrs. Downton—Fleming Street. Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street. Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.

Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street. M. J. James—Cookstown Road. Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill. Popular Store—Casey Street. Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street. Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St. Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street. Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street. A. McCoubrey—(tinmith) New Gower Street.

Mr. Ryan—Cobey Street. Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street. Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street. Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets. Mr. Ryan—Casey Street. Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street Water Street West. Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street. F. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road. Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street. Miss Murphy—Water St. West.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

(Written Specially For The Mail and Advocate)

This little island, situated in the Irish Sea, equidistant from England, on the east, Scotland on the north, and Ireland on the west, has certain points of resemblance with Newfoundland though in point of size it has not the extent of one of our large districts, being only 227 miles in area. It has contributed proportionately the largest number of recruits to the navy, except ourselves, and its military contribution has also been very large. It is the only part of the British Empire that has on its own initiative followed the lead of the Imperial Government in adopting compulsory military service. It is now seeking relief from the Imperial Government in consideration of the sacrifices it has made, as its trade, owing to war conditions has been practically destroyed. It is now one of the largest interned prisoners camps, some 45,000 prisoners being interned there, at Knockaloe Camp.

The fixed population of the island is about 1-5th of the population of Newfoundland, and the chief industry is fishing. Nearly half the population are found in Douglas, the capital.

On the outbreak of the war the large number of naval reservists were immediately called out and recruiting for branches of the service began. But most of the soldiers of the Isle of Man are employed on home service, such as guarding the internment camps, government buildings and the cable stations. Its first contribution to the war was the handing over of nearly the whole of the Isle of Man's Steam Packet Company's fleet of steamers—some twelve in all to the Admiralty. This is something like we did ourselves by handing over our steel fleet of sealers and the Bruce and Lintrose to the Russian Government, it is said by order of the Admiralty, though we are not certain if such be the case. But there is a similarity in the action to that of the Isle of Man. It has a large number of reservists, and they are presumably scattered among the British fleet just as our reservists are. It is said that there is hardly a ship in

the navy that has not a Maximan on board. This is in a sense true of our reservists, also.

The trade of the Isle of Man, which was largely dependent on tourist traffic has been completely demoralized. Our trade, on the contrary, seems to have increased, though we are paying through the nose for every commodity since the beginning of the war; and we doubt if the prices now being charged for certain commodities is warranted, though, of course, we know that increased freights would necessarily cause a rise in price. But are these increased freights justifiable in all cases? Are they justifiable locally? We fail to see why they should be, at least why they should reach the level they have at the present time. We think it is the duty of the Government to step in and hold an investigation into this matter.

Governmentally, the Isle of Man occupies a very remarkable position. The government of the island is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown, an upper chamber of the legislature, and the House of Keys, or a representative branch. This is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of twenty-four members elected by male owners or occupiers, or female owners of property. They are elected by the "sheedings," or counties and the towns of Castletown, Peel, Douglas, Ramsey, and Peel.

The judges of the Island are called "Deemsters," and readers of Hall Caine will recall certain phases of the judicial administration of the Island. Until the XVth century, they acted according to unwritten laws, called "breast laws," of which they were the depositaries. For the adjudication of fishery matters, an official known as the "water-bailiff" is appointed by the Governor, and he has two assistants called admirals, to preserve order. The water-bailiff has also jurisdiction in questions of salvage, and takes cognizance of suits in maritime matters.

Round the Isle of Man there are some very valuable fishing grounds, and herring, cod, and mackerel form the chief fishery items. Nearly 10,000 men are engaged in the fisheries of the Island.

A very remarkable feature of the Isle of Man is that it has no lakes.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Bull Moosers May Support Pres. Wilson

NEW YORK, Aug. 1st.—Go-as-you-please-on-President will be the policy of New York delegates to the Bull Moose and anti-Hughes Chicago conference August 5. This was decided yesterday at informal talks between Bainbridge Colby, Robert H. Elder and other Progressives who fought the Hughes endorsement at the national committee meeting in Chicago and ditched the Hughes approval at Syracuse last Saturday.

It was agreed that John M. Parker, Progressive nominee for Vice-President, should be advised to retire and that no substitute for Colonel Roosevelt as the Presidential candidate be offered. This would mean no Progressive Bull Moosers freedom to vote for Wilson or anybody else against Hughes.

Though George W. Perkins emphatically declined to discuss the Wilson-Seabury men's demand that he resign as chairman of the Progressive National Executive Committee, a Bull Moose organization official next to him said:

"Mr. Perkins will not retire as Progressive national chairman nor as a member of the Hughes Campaign Committee. He will not recognize attacks upon him by replying to them. For the present he will hold on to both jobs. He knows of no man or set of men capable of putting him out of either."

EXCHANGING GIFTS.

In actings or the household weal The June bride wishes To make a small commercial deal In pickle dishes.

And so she bustles to the store— (She's a good looker) And swaps some eighty of them for A fireless cooker.

She trades in forty for a rug All new and nappy. Acquires a skillet for a jug And goes home happy.

"Beef prices increased suddenly at the beginning of the war, but soon fell and have since behaved normally."

Visiting P.G.M. Address I.O.O.F.

Atlantic Lodge, No. 1, Hears Splendid Address From Bro. P.G.M. Marshall of Massachusetts—Reviews work of Order Through out the World—Membership Now Over Two and a Half Million

A big and enthusiastic meeting of the I.O.O.F. took place at their Hall on Monday night. A most distinguished visitor was present in the person of Bro. Past Grand Master Marshall, of Massachusetts.

The meeting was presided over by the Noble Grand Bro. Arthur Long. The Bro. Marshall, who delivered one of the finest addresses ever listened to by the I.O.O.F. of St. John's.

The Bro. Marshall possesses a whole British army can any soldier remarkable talent as a speaker, which lay claim to a greater number of object, coupled with his great knowledge and experience of the Order, vice, enjoying the prime of life at 45 made his address a very interesting year of age.

He outlined in the lucid language the noble work which first contingent as a private, but soon the Order was performing throughout after was promoted to Lance Corporal, the United States and Canada for the afterwards becoming a Corporal and general welfare of its members, and then was given the rank of Sergeant.

Bro. W. Quick, P.G., rose to tender a hearty welcome to the visiting brothers, and in doing so made reference to the Great War. Bro. Quick has three sons fighting for King and Empire.

Bro. Arthur Shano, P.G., well-known in this city and a one-time member of Atlantic Lodge No. 1, expressed his pleasure at being back among his friends again in the Old Colony.

Bro. Quarter-master Sergeant McLeod, a Gallipoli veteran was also present and intimated that he was soon to leave for active service again. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all and Bro. Marshall's visit and address will long be remembered with pleasure by the members of Atlantic Lodge.

It is proved that Carbonoid absolutely eliminates Carbon from Cylinders, Cylinder Walls and Piston Heads.

Miss Maumder, of Job Bros. has left for Carbanar on a holiday. Miss Maumder, an expert typist, is one of the most popular officials in the employ of Job Bros.

Is Father of 17 Children

Unique Case of Sergeant M. J. Nugent Who Has Gone Through Gallipoli and Big Drive of July 1—Recently Became Grandfather of a Twin

Amongst the thousands of Newfoundlanders who have severed home ties and responded to their country's call to defend the Empire, we think the case of Sergeant Michael J. Nugent is unique.

Sergeant Nugent left here with the United States and Canada for the afterwards becoming a Corporal and general welfare of its members, and then was given the rank of Sergeant.

He's brother, Frank, went through the South African campaign in 1900. We wish the gallant Sergeant a continuance of his good luck and a safe return to his equally patriotic wife and family.

Our Returning Soldiers. A whole-hearted welcome awaits our returning veterans, who are due to arrive here by Saturday's express.

Another Patriotic Newfoundlander. Gerald D. Coughlan, son of Mr. James Coughlan of the General Post Office, is a young man who is distinguishing himself.

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Citizens of St. John's Demonstrate Determination Continue Struggle in Maintenance of Liberty and Justice.

The public meeting to-day was without doubt the greatest demonstration of public spirit ever witnessed in the City. The whole square and street opposite, and for some distance east and west of the Court House were packed with citizens, all anxious to demonstrate their loyalty and to renew their determination of the present struggle until final victory for Great Britain and her Allies has been achieved.

Mayor Gosling announced that a wire had been received from Dr. Lloyd, who was to second the adoption of the resolution, that owing to the storm which prevailed on Wednesday he found it impossible to attend.

Hon. J. D. Ryan acted in his stead and in a brief, but appropriate address seconded the resolutions.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. Two years ago this day the German Emperor perpetrated the most infamous crime in the history of Mankind. He plunged the world—a peaceful world bent on the Arts of Peace—into the horrors of War, a War for which he had secretly prepared and of which the main—certainly the ultimate—object was the disruption of the British Empire and the subjugation of the British Races under the heel of Germany.

Over the whole surface of the Globe the response was immediate and spontaneous. We were not trained to arms. We had relied upon the protection of our Fleet which policed the Oceans and maintained the equal rights of all who journey in the Seas.

It is now realized that two great and diametrically opposed systems of government and of life had arisen in the World. On the one side there were British Freedom and French 'Liberte' and 'Egalite', and on the other there was German 'Kultur'. The former reverences, respects, and encourages individualism, which the essence of the latter is the subjugation of the individual in the State.

On the one hand there is the great-hearted, generous, perhaps too easy-going self Government which prevails in the British Empire, on the other there is State Despotism, under a ruler who has been, for a generation, fashioning a weapon, with which he calculated to subordinate the whole of Europe.

It was obvious, perhaps it was fore-ordained, that a clash between two such different systems of Government should take place, and that in the quest of truth it was necessary to pass through the fiery furnace of War.

Through the Empire to-day meetings such as this are being held. We are called upon again to state our unshaken faith in the justice of our cause, and to pledge ourselves to support our faith by every means in our power.

In this great Empire the citizens of St. John's have a peculiar and proud position, and it behoves us to play our part in a manner befitting that position.

For here the British Empire Overseas had its beginning. By an extraordinary coincidence it was exactly 323 years ago to-day that in this Harbor near this spot, the Flag of England was first unfurled over a Colonial possession, and I greatly misunderstand the temper and sentiment of my fellow-citizens if we do not intend with all our might to defend and uphold that Empire, and the principles of Liberty and Justice which are the very foundations of its being.

I therefore beg to submit to you the following resolution in the firm conviction that it will receive your deepest and most heartfelt approval. Resolution. "That on this, the second anniversary of the declaration of a righteous War, this meeting of the Citizens of St. John's, records its inflexible determination to continue a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of Liberty and Justice which are the common and sacred case of the Allies."

that our silent unoffending men are the deadliest foes to meet on the stricken fields. You have made history you brave Soldiers and Sailors of the King. You have raised the Ancient and Loyal Colony to a lofty pinnacle of Glory, of which two years ago we never dreamed.

The date which will outline all in our history is the glorious First of July. Picture the gallant scene, when our brave lads, with all the consciousness of their disciplined courage rose as one man over the parapets and faced death, in a charge as glorious in the history of brave man as the far-famed charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

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Through the Empire to-day meetings such as this are being held. We are called upon again to state our unshaken faith in the justice of our cause, and to pledge ourselves to support our faith by every means in our power.

In this great Empire the citizens of St. John's have a peculiar and proud position, and it behoves us to play our part in a manner befitting that position.

For here the British Empire Overseas had its beginning. By an extraordinary coincidence it was exactly 323 years ago to-day that in this Harbor near this spot, the Flag of England was first unfurled over a Colonial possession, and I greatly misunderstand the temper and sentiment of my fellow-citizens if we do not intend with all our might to defend and uphold that Empire, and the principles of Liberty and Justice which are the very foundations of its being.

I therefore beg to submit to you the following resolution in the firm conviction that it will receive your deepest and most heartfelt approval. Resolution. "That on this, the second anniversary of the declaration of a righteous War, this meeting of the Citizens of St. John's, records its inflexible determination to continue a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of Liberty and Justice which are the common and sacred case of the Allies."

that our silent unoffending men are the deadliest foes to meet on the stricken fields. You have made history you brave Soldiers and Sailors of the King. You have raised the Ancient and Loyal Colony to a lofty pinnacle of Glory, of which two years ago we never dreamed.

The date which will outline all in our history is the glorious First of July. Picture the gallant scene, when our brave lads, with all the consciousness of their disciplined courage rose as one man over the parapets and faced death, in a charge as glorious in the history of brave man as the far-famed charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

Over the whole surface of the Globe the response was immediate and spontaneous. We were not trained to arms. We had relied upon the protection of our Fleet which policed the Oceans and maintained the equal rights of all who journey in the Seas.

Tribute to Late Mr. E.M. Jackman

The Following is Taken From the New Freeman of St. John, N.B., and is a Just Tribute to One Who Spent the Best Years of His Life in the Service of His Native Land

There died recently in Montreal, after a prolonged illness, a Catholic gentleman to whom the title of statesman might be applied. It was the Honorable E. M. Jackman, for nine years, Minister of Finance and Customs in the Newfoundland Government.

Although your losses have been terrible, yet I will repeat—what I have said before and what I still firmly believe—that nine of every ten who go forth to fight will return home to live in hale health to an honoured age.

The Band then played the Dead March in Saul in the presence of the masses who reverently stood with bared heads.

The Acting Premier, Hon. J. R. Bennett, was the next speaker: ACTING PREMIER'S ADDRESS. Mr. Mayor:—

In submitting the resolution, whereby the residents of St. John's pledge themselves, on this, the second anniversary of the Declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany I might say that similar meetings are being held to-day all over Great Britain and the Dominion's beyond the Seas.

One asks: What are we fighting for? Is it for the further extension of our Empire, or merely for the purpose of conquering our foes and bringing them into subjection? No! We are fighting for higher principles—the principles of Truth, Righteousness, Liberty and Justice.

Such tyranny recoils upon the head of the Tyrant. It does not breathe the spirit of a brave people. But it makes the name of the Kaiser loathsome and detested, and accused for ever more.

I have spoken proudly of our Soldiers and Sailors. I have dreamed dreams which will record these battle honours on the Regiment and on the arms and motto of the Old Colony and of this City of St. John's.

And what can I add of those who have borne them? Those who loved them best; their fathers and their mothers? What can I say but that I too am broken-hearted by their sorrows.

And yet, the fathers and the mothers, the wives and the sweethearts, the brothers and the sisters too, like the brave soldiers themselves, have risen to the occasion: you are showing the same disciplined courage in your darkened homes. You know that the lads themselves gallantly and cheerfully laid down their lives for the noblest ideals.

I have prayed for those who have fallen. I have listened to the stirring words of comfort from the pulpits. Yet, in my heart, I feel—and I think most men will feel the same—there is no end which man can pray for or

It is the belief amongst fishermen that the N. E. gale of Wednesday will result in better catches of codfish. After a gale fish usually comes out of the old bait and then becomes hungry again, when better fishing results.

(Continued on page 4)

PICNIC GOODS FOR CHILDREN FOR LADIES GLOVES HOSIERY MIDDY BLOUSES Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

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