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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Aug. 2.—General French reports the recapture on the 30th of a portion of the trenches lost west of Hooge. Two further enemy infantry attacks were repulsed on the 31st.

ANXIETY PREVAILS AMONG POPULACE IN POLISH CAPITAL

Trains Overcrowded By Fleeing People Pending Desertion OF DOOMED CITY.

Military Authorities May Order Destruction of Greater Part of the Town.

Petrograd, Aug. 2.—An intimation that the Vistula line was to be abandoned by the Russians, and the beginning of the removal of factories, government institutions, and hospitals, has created intense excitement among all classes of the population of the Polish capital.

Further additional details have reached London concerning the plans of the abandonment of the city, but apparently the time has not arrived for the Russians to relinquish their increasingly precarious hold on the capital, or at least no word of its evacuation has come to London.

Many wealthy residents have left for the interior, including many of those who have remained since their families went out. During the past fortnight stations and trains have become overcrowded, the discomfort of the number of passengers having been increased by the necessary military precautions.

The French and Belgian Consuls left the capital in the early days of the German progress, turning their affairs over to the American Consul.

NAVAL VICTORIES FOR RUSSIAN FLEETS.

Petrograd, Aug. 2.—Rear-Admiral Grigovitch, Minister of Marine stated in the Duma yesterday that the Russian Baltic fleet has fulfilled successfully the task of resisting the Germans, and besides repelling attacks had inflicted defeats upon its antagonists even in their own waters.

The Russian Black Sea fleet, although weaker than the Turko-German, had rendered its adversaries offensive, inflicting severe losses upon them.

GERMAN ARMY IN THE AGGREGATE TEN MILLIONS.

London, Aug. 2.—At today's session of the Meat Cargo Cases, before the British Prize Court, Sir Frederick Smith, solicitor-general, produced a sworn affidavit, made by Major Dillon, member of the general Staff, giving the British estimate, which he says is correct, showing that the number of persons serving the army under control of German authorities aggregates ten millions.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA STILL PENDING.

London, Aug. 2.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Geneva, says that the statement that an agreement has been completed between Turkey and Bulgaria is denied by the Cologne Gazette, which says that negotiations continue still.

ALL IS QUIET ON GALLIOLI.

Constantinople, Aug. 2.—There has been no important actions on either side in the last fortnight on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

GERMAN TRANSPORT SUNK IN BALTIC.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 2.—An official communication, issued here tonight, says that a British submarine sank a large German transport in the Baltic Sea.

AUSTRO-GERMANS TIGHTEN THE CORDON AROUND THE POLISH CAPITAL

But Russia Still Holding On to Warsaw and Fighting Desperately to Hold the Lublin-Cholm Railway Against the Advance of Von MacKensen--British Submarine Sinks Destroyer on the German Coast And Another Works Havoc at Constantinople

London, Aug. 2.—While the Austro-Germans continue to tighten the wings of their great eastern battle-front with success at both extremities including the occupation of Mitau in the north and further progress beyond Cholm in the south-east, the Poland situation remains the same.

Further additional details have reached London concerning the plans of the abandonment of the city, but apparently the time has not arrived for the Russians to relinquish their increasingly precarious hold on the capital, or at least no word of its evacuation has come to London.

Yvangorof, south-east of Warsaw, which was heretofore erroneously reported invested, is now nearing that state in fact, according to Berlin's announcement, but from Yvangorof eastward to Cholm and beyond the Russians, who had to abandon the railway, are fighting most desperately in an endeavour to hold it and stop Von MacKensen's advance.

The Western theatre furnished nothing to alter the general situation. It remains for the British Navy

to furnish an unexpected contribution to the day's news, with the sinking of a German destroyer off the German coast by a submarine, and the strange performance by another British undersea boat while operating in the Sea of Marmora. This craft not only crept so close to Constantinople as to launch torpedoes at lighters in the olden orn, presumably awaiting munitions from the arsenal, but with its gains bombarded and, for a time, tied up the railway skirting the Asiatic coast, destroying troop trains and causing havoc among the stores, and in addition the submarine considerably damaged Turkish shipping, and sunk one craft believed to be a gunboat.

No hint of a separate peace or dissatisfaction with Britain's policy comes from any authoritative source, and Count Benckendorff made it plain that while there may have been some sentimental popular feeling in this country or in the west to relieve the strain in Russia, there had been no criticism emanating from those who understood the military situation.

SUBMARINE SINKS GERMAN DESTROYER

London, Aug. 2.—The Admiralty tonight announced that a British submarine had returned and reported sinking a German torpedo boat destroyer, believed to be the C 196 class, on July 26th, near the German coast.

The C 196 was completed in 1911 displaced 639 tons, and was capable of travelling at a speed of more than 32 knots an hour. She was armed with two 22 horse power and three torpedo tubes. Her complement in normal times was 73 officers and men.

GREECE REGARDS HER SERBIAN TREATY AS OBLIGATORY.

London.—A despatch from Athens says that Greek newspapers without distinction to party in commenting on the Turko-Bulgaria entente say that in case Bulgaria wishes to attack Serbia, Greece would prove that the Greek-Serbian treaty is not a vain word and would consider it an obligation of honor to aid Serbia immediately.

GERMANY GATHERS COPPER UTENSILS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Berlin, Aug. 3rd.—Large crowds of women and boys flocked to the Berlin Gas works and market halls today carrying copper kettles, pots, desk ornaments and other articles in accordance with recent requests of the Government that the copper supplies of the country be delivered to it for public purposes. This mobilization of the copper will occupy three days. To-day's deliveries yield enormous piles at each receiving depot.

SUBMARINE DESTROYS STAMBOUL BRIDGE.

London, Aug. 3rd.—Times Mylene correspondent reports that an important iron bridge connecting Calata with Stamboul blown up by submarine.

GERMANY'S NOTE ON SUBMARINE WAR FROM ADMIRALTY

Washington, Aug. 2.—Germany's first response to the last American Note on submarine warfare, comes from the Admiralty, which requests American ships to have the American flag painted on their sides, large enough to be recognized at a distance of a mile.

American ships are painting the national colors on their sides now, but it says they are too small. Ambassador Gerard transmitted this request in a message, a phrase of which was given out by the State Department, as follows:—

"The American Ambassador at Berlin has been informed by the German Admiralty, that merchant vessels should indicate their neutrality by painting their colors on the ships' sides, and not commit the mistake of painting those signs too small, so that they cannot be recognized at some distance."

"The Foreign Office requests American ship companies to be accordingly informed."

GERMAN NOTE ON SINKING OF 'Frye' ARRIVES WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Germany's reply to the last American Note on the sinking of the American ship, William P. Frye, began to arrive today at the State department.

The time for its publication will be arranged later.

RUSSIANS WORKING QUIET WITHDRAWAL FROM POLISH CAPITAL.

London, Aug. 2.—It is impossible to state exactly what is happening on the Eastern front, as obscurity is the most pressing need of the Russian army, in regrouping and shifting its positions, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail. This re-arrangement of forces is in the hands of General Yanushkevich, Chief of Grand Duke Nicholas's staff. The capture of Warsaw has not been accomplished according to the Telegraph, and the deliberate withdrawal of the Russians is an encouraging feature of the situation.

FRANCE HAS FAITH IN ULTIMATE VICTORY OF ALLIES CAUSE

War has Revealed To the Admiration Of the World VIRTUES UNKNOWN.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The morning papers generally print reviews of the first year of war, with statements from prominent men.

The Petit Parisien quoted the French Premier as follows:—"One year has rolled away since the day when on a nation devoted to peace, which with its allies had made every effort to maintain peace, Germany and Austria loosed war. Never had the virtues of our race appeared nobler and more solid, and still other virtues which previously had not been accorded us, have evoked the admiration of the world. By these virtues of enthusiasm, endurance, patience and the spirit, victory of a right is assured to our heroic army and its chiefs. France is united and resolved. It is exalted to heights yet unattained in history, though the test be prolonged our soul remains unshaken."

The Petit Parisien cables Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance as saying:—"After a year of war when the soldiers of the whole population of France have given proofs of the same heroic courage some facing death, and the elders hearing their griefs with admirable abnegation and simplicity, the country more than ever has faith in victory, and is resolved to do its full duty to accept every suffering and every sacrifice to defend its existence, and assure the triumph of Liberty."

From the Minister of Foreign Affairs the paper received this statement:—"For the Allies to will is to do."

AMERICAN STEAMER STRIKES A REEF

San Francisco, Aug.—Life-saving crews and tugs early to-day went to the assistance of the American steamer Georgian at Duxbury Reef, a few miles north of the Golden Gate, where she went ashore in a dense fog last night.

Capt. Nichols and the crew of more than thirty men are aboard the stranded vessel.

RUSSIA VALUES COLLOSSAL EFFORTS IN DARDANELLES.

London, Aug. 2.—Count Benckendorff, Russian ambassador to Great Britain, issued in London today a statement reviewing the Russian position after a year of war, laying stress on identity of the aims of Russia and Great Britain, and asserting that peace was impossible except on our own conditions. Commenting on reports that Russia was dissatisfied with the effort of entente allies were making in the West, he said it has been said that the Russian public hoped for strong offensive in the West, while the Germans were making their onset in the East this may be so, but not a trace of ill feeling has been manifested, and the sober view which considers only military possibilities has always prevailed. Nowhere has colossal effort of Great Britain and France in the Dardanelles been more appreciated than in Russia.

BRITISH STEAMER "RANZA" TORPEDOED

London, Aug. 2.—The British steamer Ranza has been sunk, the captain and eleven members of a crew of 24 have been landed safely. The Ranza was of 2350 tons and was probably sunk by a German submarine, but the statement to this effect is withheld by the British admiralty, which has announced that it will not longer make public information showing the waters in which German underwater boats are operating.

GERMANY TO ISSUE A NEW WAR LOAN.

London, Aug. 2.—The Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury has announced that the third German war loan will be issued in the middle of September.

GERMANS USING FLAX AS SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

Rotterdam, Aug. 3rd.—The Germans have already begun using flax as a substitute for cotton in some of their munition factories.

HER SON.

My baby boy he was so sweet From curly head to rosy feet: My honey that was most of me!

I made him grow, I let him be, He was a little king to see; He ruled my heart and all my brain.

He yearned to be a man and gain Great glory, though he knew my pain. And pressed my hand and stroked my head.

He has the glory and is dead, And I have tears I must not shed; My honey, honey who is dead, That I made live and caused to be. My boy who was the most of me!

—Morley Roberts, in the Westminster Gazette.

FIRST LINE OF AUSTRIAN DEFENSES CARSO FALLEN.

Milan, Aug. 3rd.—First line of the Austrian defence in Carzo having been taken and the Italian front advanced over considerable distances of most difficult country East of Montalzone and Sagrado line, the Austrian fortification hastily erected from Ronstina to Pietro Ross along the Western slopes of Vallone depression are now to be carried and the Italian army is fully equal to its new task. Attack on the Austrian second line has already begun with success. Italian artillery has been brought forward rapidly and is bombarding the new Austrian trenches. Infantry has maintained steady pressure on retreating Austrians. Each day is marked by the capture of a number of prisoners and considerable booty.

MOULDERS' OFFER WAS REFUSED.

The twelve men, moulders of this city, who offered their services some time ago to the British Government on the condition for the manufacture of war munitions, as exclusively reported in the Advocate, had a message a couple of days ago, declining their offer.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT DEVELOPS AT YPRES.

Amsterdam, Aug. 2.—Heavy fighting again is in progress on the British front near Ypres, according to telegrams from Courtrai, Belgium. The boom of the great guns and mine explosions is audible there for hours, quickly followed by a steady stream of wounded men from the vicinity of Hooge. Most of the casualties were the result of shrapnel wounds.

BRITISH TURNED GALLIOLI CREST.

London, Aug. 3rd.—The crest of the ridge in Gallipoli peninsula have been turned British troops, and the positions of the British in the Dardanelles has been improved according to a statement given out today by official statement press bureau.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE OF BRITAIN

Washington, Aug. 2.—Britain's supplementary note in reply to American representation on interference with neutral shipping reached the State Department to-day, and will be published in Wednesday morning's newspapers.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The British steamer Ranza has been sunk, the captain and eleven members of a crew of 24 have been landed safely. The Ranza was of 2350 tons and was probably sunk by a German submarine, but the statement to this effect is withheld by the British admiralty, which has announced that it will not longer make public information showing the waters in which German underwater boats are operating.

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To Boston (D.A.R. way)	30 to 41	51 to 72	18

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- Morris Chairs.
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What is Economy?

It is being pointed out in many quarters that economy must be the order of the day for the civil population of these islands, and no one in his senses will deny that economy is an imperative necessity. The war in which we are engaged is going to tax our financial resources to the utmost. Every farthing that can be saved must be saved; every luxury that can be foregone must be denied; every ounce of energy must be conserved and then utilized to the best advantage; and every inhabitant of our kingdom must be prepared to make supreme sacrifices. This was most clearly pointed out in a debate in the House of Lords the other day, when the financial position of the nation was discussed, and members were unanimous in declaring that no opportunity must be lost of imbuing our people with the spirit of thrift. With everything that has been said, and with everything that can be said, in favor of husbanding our resources and checking waste we are in hearty agreement. We should like to see the country so organized, governed, and its affairs so administered that waste would be impossible. We would like to feel that every penny of the national income is being expended to the best possible advantage. The "silver bullets" mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George some months ago will not be of such paramount importance as was promptly imagined if they do not find their billets in some part of the Prussian armour. But we are not sure that our people and our rulers realize that national economy is really the badgering of the vast majority into precisely what true economy means. There seems to be an idea prevalent forego all their simple and cheap pleasures and parading our national need in sackcloth and ashes.

STANDARD OF CANADIANS.

Lower Measurements Now to be Accepted.
Montreal, July 28.—In order to secure more recruits, and because many volunteers have been rejected as barely below physical requirements, a relaxation in the requirements was announced Saturday. Hitherto the regulations have set forth that every man accepted must be at least five feet three inches high and have a minimum chest measurement of 33 1-2 inches. Under the new regulations published Saturday men of five feet two will be accepted. So far as chest measurements are concerned, a compromise has been put into force. For men between 18 and 30 years the minimum girth of chest has been reduced from 33 1-2 inches to 33 inches, but this half inch has been added to men from 30 to 45 years, who in future must have a minimum chest measurement of 34 inches.

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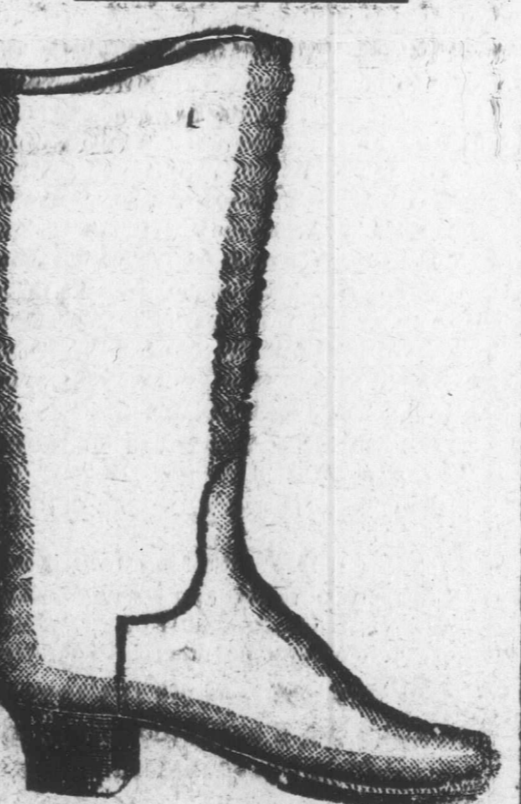


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CANADA'S PART IN GREAT WAR

Hon. T. W. Crofters Draws Picture of Future if Enemy Were Victors.

Should Germany succeed in smashing the British fleet and succeed in winning the war there is no doubt that one of the terms of peace would be that Canada should become a German possession, declared Hon. T. W. Crofters, minister of labor, in an address before 3,000 people in Britannia Auditorium last night. In view of this, he said, Canada is fighting with the Allies to protect her freedom and independence.

The address was one item on an excellent program of entertainment arranged by the Women's Canadian Club of Ottawa, that is providing entertainments every Sunday night and making collections in aid of patriotic causes. The money raised last night will be given to the Polish Relief fund and next Sunday the Belgian Relief work will get the proceeds.

Hon. Mr. Crofters said that he desired to emphasize the special interest Canada has in the war. She is in it and intends to stay in it until Prussian militarism is crushed and Germany is beaten to her knees. Canada is determined to assist in aiding Britain to redeem the nation's pledge to protect Belgium; and, Canada, like Britain, believes that the pledge of a nation is equally as sacred as the pledge of an individual. Germany covets Canada.

Germany is anxious to acquire colonies and the colony that she covets most is Canada. Is there a man in Canada who would bend his neck to Prussian militarism? The treatment of the Belgians by the Germans reveals to us the character of German Kultur and what would become of us if Germany became our master.

Hon. Mr. Crofters said that Canada needs more men to go to the front, more men to work in the factories, and more women to help to mitigate the sufferings of the wounded and needy. The men in the factories in this country are doing splendid work, he maintained. They are working faithfully and nobly. The women of this country have done wonderful work and will continue to do so, of this there is no doubt.

An appeal was made to all young men, who have no ties at home, to enlist for service, so that when the hour of victory comes they will be able to say that they did their bit for their country. The national independence and national liberties are at stake, which should be sufficient to rouse young men to the call of duty.

What 20 Ottawans Could Do.
The speaker asserted that there are no doubt 20 men in Ottawa who could together raise as many millions to help the Empire without withholding from themselves a single luxury, and yet some of them are not giving as liberally as they might. He paid a tribute to the Jews, stating there are 1,500 in the first Canadian contingent alone. In the British army there are 40,000 and in the Russian forces 500,000. The suffering in Poland was described as acute as that in Belgium.

The musical part of the program was provided by the Ottawa Pipe band, Mrs. Anderson, the double quartet, composed by Miss Reinhardt and Miss Ardouin, sopranos, Miss Laframboise and Miss Dostaler, contraltos, Mr. D. Parent and Mr. C. J. Charlois, tenors, Mr. R. Girard and Mr. Ardouin, basses, who sang the national anthems of Canada, Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium, which provoked a storm of applause. The soloists were Mr. Girard for La Marseillaise and Mr. Ardouin for La Brabanconne. Miss Laframboise and Mr. Ardouin were the accompanists for the other soloists. All the members were loudly applauded, especially the selections by the pipe band.

Mr. H. I. Thomas, president of the Ottawa Canadian club, acted as chairman, and the collection was taken up by Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Mrs. T. W. Crofters, Mrs. A. J. Frieman, Mrs. P. E. Marchand, Mrs. A. Rosenthal (senior), Mrs. Sweetapple Brown, Mrs. H. I. Thomas, Miss LeMay and Miss Goodwin.

The auditorium was loaned to the Women's Canadian Club by Mr. D. Murray and Prof. Laing. In the afternoon some patriotic pictures were shown, one being the Bells of Rheims, showing the bombardment of the famous cathedral by the Germans.

Why Confide It To Laborers
Hamilton Herald

The dismissal of all unmarried laborers of military age from the city's employ can safely be classed as a broad hint.

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THRILLING ACCOUNT BY THE OFFICIAL EYE WITNESS, SIR MAX AITKEN, OF THE CANADIAN ATTACK ON GERMAN POSITIONS AT STONY MOUNTAIN

A thrilling account of the exploits of the First Ontario Battalion of the Canadian expeditionary forces is given in the "eye-witness" narrative compiled by Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian record officer at the front. Individual instances of splendid heroism and gallantry are told by the observer. The narrative, which is a continuation of the story of the orchard battle, begins with the fighting the middle of June. The narrative follows:

On a Canadian Battle Front, July 13, via London.—About this time (the middle of June) a British division was directed to make a frontal attack on a fortified place in the enemy's trench line, known to our intelligence staff as "Stony Mountain."

The 1st Canadian Ontario regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hill of the 1st Brigade, was detailed to prepare the right flank of the British division by seizing two lines of German trenches between "Stony Mountain" and another fortified place one hundred and fifty yards to the south. The defensive flank to be thrown back to the right. If our men got thru, would depend upon the advance made by the British division.

Prepare for the Attack
Working parties of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 1st Brigade were told off to secure the lines of trenches and to connect them with our trenches, and finally to make the defensive flank.

After a few days of preparations the 1st Canadian Battalion, Ontario regiment, moved up and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the battalion reached our line of trenches opposite the position to be attacked when the 2nd Canadian Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Watson, which was holding the trench position, withdrew to the right to make room for them.

The trench line on the right of the attacking battalion was held by the 2nd and 4th Canadian Battalions as far as the La Basse canal, with the 3rd Canadian (Toronto) regiment in support. The left was held by the East Works.

Waiting for the Word
From 3 o'clock until 6 in the evening the Ontario regiment waited the command to charge and sang their chosen songs, all popular but unprintable. The enemy bombarded our position heartily, though our artillery had the better of them. Fifteen minutes before the attack was timed to take place two 18-pounder guns, which had been placed in the infantry trenches under the cover of darkness on the instruction of Brigadier-General Bursell, commander of the Canadian Artillery, opened fire upon the parapet of the enemy trenches.

One gun, under Lieut. C. S. Craig, fired over one hundred rounds, sweeping the ground clear of wire and destroying two machine guns. Lieut. Craig, who was wounded at Veres early in May and again while observing near Gumeny, was seriously wounded after completing his task here. Lieut. Kelly, who was in command of the other gun, succeeded in destroying a machine gun, when his own gun was wrecked by an enemy shell and he was wounded. The gun shells were hurled and missed the paper by the mere force of musketry fire.

Also Also Canadian
Just before 6 o'clock a mine, which had been previously prepared by the sappers, was exploded. Owing to the discovery of water under the German trenches its tunnel could not be carried far enough forward, and the Canadian troops had been withdrawn from a position in the Canadian line, known as "Duck's Hill," to guard against casualties in our own trenches when it went off.

However, to make sure that the explosion would reach the German line, so heavy a charge had to be used that the effects upon the Canadian trenches were somewhat serious. Several of our bombers were killed and wounded and a reserve depot of bombs burned under the debris. Another bomb went down up by an enemy shell about this time.

Caused Shortage of Bombs
These two accidents made us short of bombs when we needed them later on and we had to rely entirely on the supply of bombs which the bombers carried themselves.

The leading company, under Major G. L. Smith, rushed forward with the smoke and flying dirt of mine explosion for a screen and met a withering fire from the German machine

guns placed in "Stony Mountain." But their dash was irresistible and almost immediately the company was in possession of the German front trench and "Dorchester," but those who were opposite to "Stony Mountain" were stopped by fire from that fort, all being killed or wounded.

Bombers Hold the Flanks
The leading company was followed by bombing parties on the right and left flanks. Lieut. C. A. James, who was in charge of the right bombing party, was killed at the time of the explosion of the mine. Those who remained advanced without a leader.

Lieut. G. N. Gordon, in charge of the bomb party on the left, advanced in the direction of "Stony Mountain," but his bombers were almost all shot down. A few reached the first line trench, including Lieut. Gordon. He was soon wounded and was afterwards killed by a German bomb party while lying in the German first line trench, with two other comrades who had exhausted their supply of bombs. They were almost the only survivors of the bombing party.

Second Company Follows
The second company, under Capt. G. L. Wilkinson, at once followed the leading company and the bombers, and both parties charged forward to the second line trench, where the enemy presented a firm front, although sappers were retreating through the tall grass in the rear. The bombers went to work from right to left to clear the trench. Many resisting Germans were bayoneted, and some prisoners were taken and sent back and later, together with some of their escort were killed by machine gun and rifle fire from "Stony Mountain" itself.

Heavy Loss of Officers
Capt. Wilkinson's company was followed almost immediately by the third company under Lieut. T. C. Shims, as the other company officers, Capt. F. W. Robinson and Lieut. P. W. Pick, had been killed by a shell at the moment our mine blew up.

This company began to consolidate the first line German trench which had been captured, that is to say, reverse the sand bag parapet and turn the trench facing enemy-wards. It had suffered heavily in its advance across the open space between the opposing lines and Capt. Delamere's company was the fourth sent forward.

Co-Sergeant Commands
Capt. Delamere had been wounded and the command devolved on Lieut. J. C. L. Young, who was wounded at our parapet. Lieut. Tranter, who took command, was killed in a moment. Co-Sergeant Owen then assumed command and led the company with bravery and good sense.

Lieut. F. W. Campbell, with two machine guns, had advanced in the rear of Capt. Wilkinson's company. The entire crew of one gun was killed or wounded in the advance, but a portion of the other crew gained the enemy's front trench and then advanced along the trench in the direction of "Stony Mountain." The advance was most difficult, and although subjected to constant heavy rifle and machine gun fire, the bombers led the way until further advance was impossible, owing to a barricade across the trench which had been hurriedly erected by the enemy.

The bomb and the machine gun carried the brunt of the day's work more and more as time goes on until one almost began to think that the rifle may be superseded by the shot gun.

Gun Crew's Bravery
The machine gun crew which reached the trench was reduced to Lieut. Campbell and Pte. Vincent, a lumber-jack from Bracebridge, Ont., the machine gun and the tripod. In default of a base crew, Campbell set up the machine gun on the broad back of Pte. Vincent and fired continuously. Afterwards during the retreat German bombers entered the trench and Lieut. Campbell fell wounded. Pte. Vincent then cut away the cartridge belt, and abandoning the tripod, dragged the gun away to safety, because it was too hot to handle.

Died With Glory
Lieut. Campbell crawled out of the enemy trench and was carried into our trench in a dying condition by Co-Sergeant Owen, from Woodstock, Ont. In the words of Kluge Lake: "And no man died that night with more glory, yet many died and there was much glory." The working parties detailed for the construction of the line adjoining our trench

with the hostile line which had been captured, moved out according to arrangement, but the heavy machine gun fire from "Stony Mountain" forced them back to the cover of our trench, and all further attempts to continue work while daylight lasted came to nothing.

Pte. Smith
The efforts of the battalion were now confined to erecting barricades just south of "Stony Mountain," and north of "Dorchester," and to holding the second line trench. The supply of bombs ran short and Pte. Smith of Southampton, Ont., son of a Methodist minister, and not much more than nineteen, was almost the only source of replenishment. He was, till Armageddon, a student at the Listowel business college.

History relates he was singing the trench version of "I wonder how the Old Folks Are at Home," when the mine exploded and he was buried. By the time he had dug himself out he discovered that all his world, including his rifle, had disappeared. But his business training told him there was an active demand for bombs for the German trenches a few scores yards away. So Pte. Smith fastened himself with bombs, from dead and wounded bomb throwers around him and set out, mainly on all fours to supply that demand. He did it five times. He was not himself a bomb thrower, but a mere moodie man.

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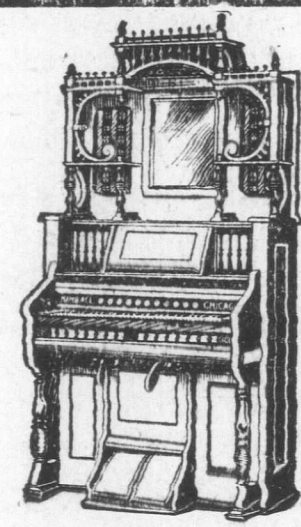
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Langs—That's nothing. The other day my wife was walking up the street when she looked back and turned into a millinery shop.

as the home of the fattest man in the world, for there lived Mr. Jonathan Miller who weighed 499 lbs. and moved about in a special carriage of his own. Pte. Gledhill destined perhaps, to conquer fresh fame on Ben Miller, saw Germans advancing down the trench, saw also that only three Canadians were left in the trench, two with a machine gun and himself, as he said, "running a race."

Before he had time to observe more an invader's bomb most literally gave him a lift home and landed him uninjured outside the trench with his rifle broken. He found another rifle and fired awhile from the knee until it became necessary to join the retreat.

"Thanks, I can Crawl!"
During that manœuvre, which required caution, he fell over Lieut. Brown, wounded, and offered to convey him home.

"Thanks, no," said the Lieutenant. "I can crawl."

Pte. Frank Ullock, late a livery stable keeper at Chatham, N.B., and now with one leg missing, said, "Well you take me?"

Took Back Wounded Man
"Sure," replied Gledhill, but Frank Ullock is a heavy man, and could not well be lifted, so Gledhill got down on his hands and knees and Ullock took good hold of his Webb equipment, and was hauled gingerly along the ground towards the home trench. Presently Gledhill left Ullock under some cover while he crawled forward, cut a strand of wire from our entanglements and threw the loop then back lasso fashion to Ullock, who wrapped it around his body. Gledhill then hauled him to the parapet, where the stretcher bearers came out and took charge.

Pte. Ullock's Experience
All this, of course, from first to last and at every place, occurred under heavy fire. It is pleasant to think that Frank Ullock is now under the charge of Dr. Murray McLaren, also of New Brunswick, who watches over him with tender care in a hospital under canvas, of 1,000 beds; a hospital that is larger than the General, the Royal Victoria, and the Western, of Montreal combined. Gledhill was not touched, and in spite of his experiences prefers life at the front to work in his grandfather's woolen mills, at Ben Miller, near Goderich.

Out of twenty-three combatant officers who went into action only three missed death or wounds, they are Col. Hill, who fought his men to the bitter end with high judgment and courage, Lieut. S. A. Creighton, and Lieut. T. C. Shims.

Dominion Day
Dominion Day, after several days of heavy artillery fire, our troops were relieved and the headquarters moved to the north. Here a trench line was taken over from a British division, and here for the present we must leave them. When Dominion Day came they remembered with pride that they were the army of a nation, and those who were in the trenches displayed the Dominion flag decorated with the flowers of France, to the annoyance of barbarians, who riddled it with bullets. Behind the lines the day was celebrated with sports and games, while the pipers or the Scottish Canadian battalions played a selection of national airs. But the shouting baseball teams and minstrel shows with their outrageous personal allusions, the skitter of the pipes, and the choruses of the well-known regiments, moved the men to the depth of their souls, for this is the first Dominion Day that Canada has spent with the red sword in her hand.

Loss of the Officers
Gradually our men in the second German line were forced back along the German communication trench, and the loss of practically all our officers hampered the fight. The volunteers who were bringing forward the supply of bombs were nearly all killed and the supply died out with them. The British division had been unable to advance on the left, owing to the strength of the fortified position at "Stony Mountain" and the German line north of that fort. The Canadians held their ground, however, hoping for the ultimate success of the attack on the left, in the face of heavy pressure on their exposed left flank.

Forced Back by Numbers
The enemy meanwhile had been accumulating strong forces and finally at about half-past nine, the remnants of the battalion were forced to vacate all the ground that had been gained. The withdrawal was conducted with deliberation through a hail of bullets, but it cost us heavily. One splendid incident amongst many may perhaps explain the reason.

Pte. Gledhill
Pte. Gledhill is 18 years of age. His grandfather owns a woolen mill at Ben Miller, near Goderich, Ont. Ben Miller was, till lately, celebrated

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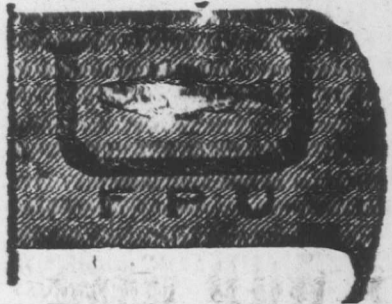
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 3, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

A walk through the suburban districts reveals the fact that there is a great and growing desire among our city folk to get out into the country and build their homes in surroundings that are pure and wholesome. Everywhere one goes he meets evidence of this new spirit among our people, in neatly built villa or bungalow. Some of these houses are isolated, but others again stand in groups, along certain defined lines, made to represent future streets. Whilst viewing this migration of the city countrywards, one is very forcibly struck by the tendency means, and we ask ourselves the question, whether the city is doing its part in this respect.

The part we believe the city should perform is to see that streets are properly laid out. By properly laid out is not meant the mere delineation of street courses, but the grading should also be regarded, if we hope to have well regulated thoroughfares. This is a matter of the gravest importance, and yet it is a question that is entirely lost sight of.

When people are allowed to erect houses as it suits their fancy, without regard to the topography of the land, there is sure to be lots of trouble later on when it comes to the laying down of sidewalks or of grading the street. Once the houses are built it can be only at the cost of removing them or raising them or undermining them that a proper gradient can be obtained, conditions, which in the majority of cases, because of the strikingly uneven character of the land, make improvement next to impossible where minor finance interferes.

We can prevent all this trouble and the prospect of an untidy city of the future, by taking the proper measures beforehand. Before any houses are built it should be the duty of the City government to see to it, that streets are laid out and graded.

To do the thing properly, of course, water, sewerage and lights should be put in when a new street is projected. This indiscriminate building should be controlled in some way, and parties having building lots to let or sell, should be made to conform to some well-directed plan for city extension.

As an instance of lack of proper laying out of streets, we need not go far for an example, they are many in the older as well as

in the newer sections of the town. Cabot Street furnishes one very striking example of a street up on one side and down on the other, and Field Street provides a sample of another kind, with its hill in the middle, making a very unsightly prospect.

There is scarcely a street in the whole town that does not show signs of having been put there in a haphazard sort of way.

This slovenly beginning is costing us the pain and chagrin of having a city, whose natural site has been marred, by our lack of taste and that faculty of taking forethought, which is deplorable.

Once a street (?) has been built upon it is too late to think of improvements. We have some other remarks to make along these lines which we intend to take up in another issue.

CIVIC ADMINISTRATION

(From The Ottawa Citizen)

ONE of the objections frequently advanced in opposition to the city managership plan of municipal administration is that such reform is but an adaptation of European civic government. That this is not so is clear from a review of conditions abroad in this department of popular administration.

In Germany municipal government is in the hands of a professional class; in Prussia the chief executive power vests in the administrative council or magistrate, one or two of whose members hold the rank of burgermeister.

The burgermeister is primus inter pares, and not at all the great panjandrum type of executive. He is trained for the work and is, if successful, advanced to the position in larger cities. He draws no such salary as American cities are paying managers, but enjoys a comfortable security in office that contrasts with the precarious tenure of the American subject to the whims of a capricious electorate.

The burgermeister presides over the council in session, and superintends the execution of orders. He supervises the detail work of municipal departments, but has a restricted power of appointment. Members of the council who receive pay are heads of departments. Division into departments is much like our own. In addition to the council there is a deliberative body acting as an advisory board to the council and as a legislative department.

The supposition that the British town clerk is the pattern for the office of city manager is likewise incorrect. The clerk's position is decidedly inferior to that of a city manager. The former is chief legal officer of the municipality and performs some functions of the trained professional administrative agent.

In those American cities that employ a manager that official is not at all a legal adviser, but he has responsible control of all departments, with power of appointment and removal.

In Germany and in Britain the prestige of the municipal office is sufficiently great and prized to offset the deficiencies in salary as an attraction for men of experience and high qualification.

In France the chiefs of departments may not be experts, but the permanent working staffs are all composed of professionals. The whole underlying fabric of French municipal service is founded upon an army of trained men who by virtue of experience and technical training master the details of public office, adjust the complicated machinery of officialdom and create that record of efficiency commonly credited to their superiors—a condition not unknown in other branches of public service elsewhere. But under the city manager plan the individual who does the work gets the credit or the blame.

The whole trend of European

NOTES ON THE HABITS AND LIFE HISTORY OF CANADIAN SALMON

By Professor E. E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

(Continued)

In ascending there are no obstacles which will deter the salmon, and their extraordinary leaps, 10 to 12 feet being a usual limit, are known to every one. Dr. A. Landmarks thinks that a 16-foot jump is possible if there be a deep pool immediately under the fall to be ascended. A recent observer, Dr. R. T. Morris, asserts that salmon can leap falls 18 feet high, and supports his declaration by published photographs. Salmon will certainly attempt to mount the most precipitous and forbidding falls and cascades. In ascending, the schools have been known to accomplish a distance of 40 miles a day.

Livingstone Stone estimated the rate in the Sacramento at two miles, and in the Columbia at three miles a day; but salmon, above tide-head, have been found with sea-fish undigested in their stomachs, and their rate of ascent must be vastly greater. The earlier runs appear to be most leisurely, and the fish appear, indeed, to regulate their rate of progress by the condition of the eggs in their ovaries. In their ascent, they practically eat nothing.

Dr. Noel Paton's researches on Scottish salmon have shown that a peculiar degeneration of the walls of the stomach takes place, a "catarrh" it may be called, filling its chamber with a dense mucous mass, in which degenerate cells largely occur, and rendering the organ incapable of digestive functions.

The same feature has been noticed in some of the fresh-water salmonoids (Coregonus), the rigid condition of the stomach precluding the possibility of normal digestion. In the Pacific rivers it would, of course, be impossible for the migrating schools, on account of the vast numbers of fish composing them, to obtain any food in the ordinary sense, and the same physiological law applies to the schools of salmon in all rivers.

Some doubt has been thrown on the generally accepted theory that salmon return to their own rivers. Certainly, on the two famous Canadian rivers, the Restigouche and the Miramichi, anglers and practical fishermen have always held that, though the rivers are practically adjacent, the schools belonging to one river never enter the other; indeed, the difference in size and general appearance is such that the men on the river distinguish them at once.

This may be said to apply to rivers generally, the salmon of St. John River are unlike those of the Saguenay or Godbout, and none of them are identical in general appearance and build with those native to the rivers around the Bay of Chaleurs.

Some accurate experiments in Scotland proved that salmon do, for the most part, return to their own rivers, and of 58 marked fish set free, 34 were afterwards caught ascending the same river, and the other 22 were taken in

municipal administration is towards the employment of expert professional advice, and service and towards the centralizing of authority and responsibility.

At the present time, when we are beginning to appreciate the fundamental defects in our form of municipal administration, it is well to investigate the working not only of the city manager plan, but of all the methods which are in vogue in other countries.

The ideal plan for one people may not suit others equally as well, and the solution may eventually be found in a combination of the working features of several methods.

fixed tidal nets at distances of from half a mile to 500 miles from their native river.

The Pacific salmon may not be so strictly true to this supposed instinct, and Dr. Starr Jordan lays little stress on it, but regards as somewhat accidental this supposed fidelity to its native stream.

He says: "It is the prevailing impression that the salmon have some special instinct which leads them to return to spawn in the same spawning grounds where they were originally hatched. We fail to find any evidence of this in the case of the Pacific coast salmon, and we do not believe it to be true. It seems more probable that the young salmon hatched in any river mostly remain in the ocean, within a radius of twenty, thirty, or forty miles of its mouth. These, in their movements about in the ocean, may come into contact with the cold waters of their parent rivers, or, perhaps, of any other river, at a considerable distance from the shore. In the case of the quinnat and the blue-back, their 'instinct' seems to lead them to ascend these fresh waters, and, in a majority of cases, these waters will be those in which the fishes in question were originally spawned. Later in the season, the growth of the reproductive organs lead them to approach the shore Galley 7—Fishery—and search for fresh waters, and still the chances are that they may find the original stream."

Of the respective numbers of male and female fish which pass up during the season, some interesting facts have been observed. Thus, in the Penobscot River Marine, U.S., out of 100 salmon examined, 34 were male and 66 were female, a proportion of the sexes which showed even greater disparity in the land-locked variety of Schoodic salmon, in which over 1,000 out of 1,604 specimens proved to be female, and the balance of 604 were males.

In the Dominion hatcheries, the female salmon caught often exceed the male; but, on the other hand, in some years, as in 1893 there was a large surplus of male fish. As a rule the ova of three female fish may be fertilized by one ripe male fish. No doubt the proportions of the sexes vary according to the portion of the year in which the captures are made, as there are grounds for thinking that in the earliest runs the female fish predominate and the parent salmon taken for the Dominion Government hatcheries are usually what are termed "late" runs.

In most rivers, salmon run almost the whole year through, yet the main runs are confined to definite months of the year, an unusual drought of some special condition in the season retarding or accelerating the ascent of these main runs.

"In America," said Dr. Brown Goode, "the southern streams seem to yield the earliest fish. In Connecticut they appear in April and May, in the Merrimac in May and June, in the Penobscot most abundantly in June and July, though some come as early as April."

Rivers are known as early or late, not in allusion to the period of spawning, but to the early or late appearance in general of the main runs of salmon. The Tamar, between Devon and Cornwall, is, as might be expected, an early river, and the Tweed is a late river; but the rivers of the east coast of Britain are all early, while those pouring into the Atlantic are late.

The time at which spawning salmon approach their rivers is really a somewhat complicated one, and appears to depend very much upon local features in the respective rivers; but the periods, annual or otherwise, at which salmon return or rather the interval elapsing between their descent and their next ascent, has been a matter for much discussion.

Experiments in Norway clearly proved that some salmon spawn annually, but while the proof was

not conclusive that all do not do so, the fact that in a series of marked fish 20 were caught in the first year following, whereas 30 were taken in the second year following supports the experiments on the Penobscot River within certain limits.

Of the growth of salmon, there is much accurate information, though the records are somewhat scattered. As I have, in a previous report (Departmental Report, 1905, page xx.) pointed out, "it takes nearly 250 alevins to make up an ounce, yet in sixteen months a weight of two ounces is reached, and twenty months later, when, as a smolt, the fish seeks the sea and becomes, after twelve or fifteen weeks more, a grilse of seven pounds or eight pounds weight i.e., achieved, an increase of 88 times his own weight in three or four months."

A salmon 2 1/2 feet long usually weighs 9 pounds or 10 pounds; when 3 feet long, 16 or 17 pounds, and when of the length of 4 feet, the weight is usually 50 pounds. Fish, 60, 70 and 80 pounds in weight are taken in some rivers, but the increase to these enormous weights is accomplished mainly by an increase in vertical depth and lateral thickness, rather than length. The well-known experiments of the late Duke of Atholl demonstrated the increase in weight in the short space of six months of salmon 10, 11 1/2 and 12 1/2 pounds weight to a weight of no less than 17, 18 and 19 pounds respectively.

For facility of reference, the following salient points are summarized in conclusion:—

(I)—Seven stages may be distinguished in the life of the salmon: (a) the egg, (b) the larva, (c) the parr which descends after one or two years, (d) the smolt silvery stage assumed by the parr in its descent, (e) the grilse returning in a few months, or in a year or more, which may be sexually mature, and as a grilse kelt descending to the sea; (g) the adult salmon, eight pounds weight, or more, depositing and fertilizing spawn annually or biennially, (h) the salmon kelt descending in the spring subsequent to spawning.

(II)—The male salmon at the spawning season greatly changes in form and appearance, especially in Pacific species.

(III)—A considerable proportion of parent salmon organs die on all salmon rivers, and this is especially noticeable on Pacific rivers.

(IV)—Salmon cease to feed, and their digestive organs become non-efficient after entering fresh water.

(V)—Each river has its own race of salmon, which show local peculiarities; and these in the main return to their own rivers.

(VI)—Female salmon frequently predominate.

(VII)—Salmon spawn annually, though some may double their weight in six months.

(IX)—There are runs of salmon which return without spawning, apparently omitting spawning for a year.

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Tilling, per P. J. Bryan 8.50
La Sala, per D. P. Duggan, J.P. 25.00
Wesleyville, per Dr. Dowden Stone's Cove and Anderson's Cove, Fortune Bay, per Sec. W. P. A. 46.00
E. C. Ellis 2.00
E. F. Taylor, Custom House 5.00

From Employees of Crosbie & Co. (Office)—
Albert R. Woolgar 5.00
Miss Curtin 1.00
Miss Hudson 1.00
Ralph Barrett 1.00
Store—
George Barrett 4.00
S.S. Pogoda—
Captain M. Dalton 5.00
W. Roberts, 1st. Officer 5.00
W. Clark, Purser 5.00
Jos. Roberts, 1st. Engineer 5.00
(List to be completed on return to port of ship.)
S.S. Susa—
Captain Cyril Horwood 5.00
A. T. Cluett 5.00
James Banfield 5.00
James Porbes 5.00
Barry Lynch 5.00
John W. Banfield 5.00
Jonathan Rose 5.00
Charles Burke 5.00
George Paul 5.00
John Crout 1.00
W. H. Dicks 1.00
Albert W. Cluett 1.00
James Fudge 1.00
Byron Barnes 1.00
Lovell Barnes 2.00
Thomas Nash 2.00
Elias Baskett 1.00
S.S. Earl of Devon—
Captain A. Carter 5.00
S.S. Cabot—
Captain Jacob Keen 5.00
G. E. G. worthy, 1st. Engineer 5.00
Chas. Damm, 2nd Engineer 3.00
James Kavanagh 4.00
Ernest Viehan, Chief Steward 5.00
Wesley Stevens 4.00
A. Baskett 3.00
W. J. Mercer 2.00
James White 2.00
S. S. Stamp—
Capt. Henry Norman 5.00
R. Hennebury, 1st. Officer 4.00
J. Cunningham, 1st. Engineer 5.00
Samuel Codner, 2nd Engineer 4.00
James Drace, 3rd Engineer 3.00
Ernest Howell 2.00
Aho Gardner 1.00
John Mercer 1.00
Joseph Rogers 1.00
Captain N. J. Kennedy, S. S. Detroit 5.00
Capt. P. Moore, Harriet Claitia 5.00
Capt. Edgar Burke, schr. Jean 5.00
Capt. W. Thos. Davis, barg. Rosina 5.00
Capt. W. J. Rose, schr. Water Truck 5.00

St. John's, Aug. 2nd.

Port de Grave
Thomas Dawe 2.00
Mr. Ebenezer Hampton 5.00
A. H. Seymour Seyern 2.00
Matthew Patten 2.00
Chas. Keith D. Dawe 5.00
Small sums 2.50

Barnesed
David Patten 1.00
Mrs. Samuel Patten 1.00
Isaac Patten 1.00
Walter F. Patten 4.00
John Downe 1.00
Cyril Patten 1.00
Sums under \$1.00 12.00

Emiston
Rev. W. H. Dotchen 5.00
Abel Brown 1.00
James Crew 1.00
W. M. Bill 1.00
Frank Brown 1.00
Robert Tully 1.00
Thomas Cluett 1.00
John Coles 1.00
Samson Trask 1.00
B. Baker 1.00

Bishop's Pills
(Collected by Frank J. Dove)
Frank J. Dove 5.00
George Stone 5.00
Bart Taylor 5.00
Arthur Barry 5.00
Albert Taylor 5.00
George Taylor 5.00
J. C. Hampton 5.00
E. B. C. 5.00
William Sauson 6.00
Joshua Marshall 3.00
J. W. Butler 3.00
Abram Kelly 2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kidcutt 2.00
Mr. and Mrs. James Williams G. C. Allen 2.00
Thomas Kelly 2.00
Eli Arnold 1.00
John Preilly 1.00
Pat. Healey 1.00
Reggie Colbourne 1.00
Wm. James 1.00
Jacob Gillingham 1.00
Heber Smith 1.00
Frank Kelly 1.00
J. J. B. 1.00
Alfred Pike 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Esau Baker 1.00
John Hawco 1.00
Alex. Vokey 1.00
Richard Rendell 1.00

TO BEGIN TOUR OF FACTORIES
Mr. D. A. Thomas and Party Will Visit All Munition Plants.

The Belfast delegation headed by Mr. D. A. Thomas who are here in connection with the supply of war munitions intend to begin in a few days a personal inspection of the larger plants engaged in this work. They propose to go first to the Maritime Provinces to visit New Glasgow, Sydney and other manufacturing centers and then take the rest of the country. No definite itinerary has yet been arranged. Mr. Thomas and his party will be accompanied by General Dewart and Mr. Carnegie, of the shell committee.

The object of the trip is to personally investigate the capacity of the various factories and ascertain what changes it is necessary to increase the output of the munitions plants. Mr. Thomas has been constantly in conference with the shell committee and has been furnished with much statistics and other information as to the work being carried forward.

HE WAS DISGUSTED
Bobby—Mamma, did you ever see a cyclone carrying a house up in the air and then dropping it down upside down?
Mother—Certainly not!
Bobby—Gee, I think it would be tiresome to live to be your age and see nothing.

A Correspondence That Speaks for Itself

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—The use of your columns is asked for the following correspondence which is self-explanatory, and needs no comment. Taking into consideration the time which has elapsed since date of last letter to P.M.G. the natural deduction is that Silenus gives consent; hence the publication.

Yours truly,
C. T. JAMES.
Port aux Basques,
July 28, 1915.

Dear Sir,—In glancing through your Annual Report, which is a very interesting and well compiled document, I notice that in the list of Postal and Postal-Telegraph officials having volunteered for active service at the outbreak of the Great War, you omitted the name of Llewellyn Carter, Operator, Cable Office, Port aux Basques, who was one of the first to respond to the call, "Young King and Country need you." One does not like to suggest that the omission was inadvertent, yet in justice to Mr. Carter, some acknowledgment should be made, and that in whichever way you think will repair the evident, though perhaps inadvertent oversight.

Yours truly,
G. T. JAMES.
Hon. H. J. B. Woods,
Postmaster General,
St. John's.

General Post Office,
St. John's, N.F.
June 6, 1915

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of 5th inst., and regret to say that the omission of Llewellyn Carter's name in my Annual Report was an oversight, but his name will appear with others in my next report. Thanking you for calling my attention to this matter.

I remain,
Yours truly,
H. J. B. Woods, P.M.G.
C. T. James Esq.,
Port aux Basques.

Port aux Basques,
June 14, 1915.

Dear Sir,—As it will be some time before your next Report appears, would you object to having correspondence referring to Llewellyn Carter published in the daily papers which will, at least, be an earlier acknowledgment of the omission.

Yours truly,
C. T. JAMES.
Hon. H. J. B. Woods,
Postmaster General,
St. John's.

HOW EMPEROR SEES THE WAR AT THE FRONT
German Writer Says the Kaiser's Advice is Eagerly Sought—Ruses To Evade the Attacks of Aeroplanes.

LONDON, July 28.—A daily correspondence despatch from Zurich says: Paul Schneider, who claims to be one of those very few and highly favored correspondents who have lived at the Kaiser's headquarters since the beginning of the war, has just written a large volume, in which he tells the German public all about the life and supreme war lord leads at the front. The theory circulated by enemies of the Fatherland that the Kaiser's presence at the front disturbs his generals is scornfully rejected, the writer maintaining on the contrary that the imperial advice is frequently sought and generally acted on by them.

No Luxurious Travelling
The Kaiser's special train, in which he makes his famous and frequent dashes from one front to the other, consists, according to Herr Schneider, of ten carriages constructed on modern lines; comfortable, certainly, but not luxurious. At the beginning of the war the special train was painted a whitish blue color, so that troops and civilians were always able to recognize and cheer the emperor as he passed, but fear that hostile aviators might find the task of dropping bombs thereon made easier for them if they became aware that the train had resorted to a protective color.

Evading Aviators
The necessary for this precaution, adds Herr Schneider, will be obvious when I mention that a train purposely made to resemble in color and form that of the Kaiser's was promptly down hauled by a French aviator shortly after leaving the Frankfurt railway station.

The safety of the emperor in the field is guaranteed, he says, by his personal adjutants and by a large number of secret police, known as secret field police, specially selected for their duties from all parts of Germany.

Khaki Overalls For Small and Big Boys

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

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

Being weightless, a child could easily wash them and they dry readily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

Green Cabbage, Ripe Bananas
New Potatoes and Turnips.

Due Thursday, per S.S. Florizel:
50 BARRELS NEW POTATOES
30 BARRELS RIPE BANANAS
25 BARRELS NEW TURNIPS
75 BARRELS GREEN N.S. CABBAGE

Good and Firm for shipping.

George Neal

An Exceedingly Encouraging Result

The great success which has attributed the Mount Cashel Garden Party of 1915 must indeed be a source of satisfaction and pleasure to Rev. Brother Ennis and the gentlemen who assist him.

Seaman Caused Trouble Yesterday.

Several men from the S. S. Polson, now on the dry dock. Some of them, stokers, were ashore yesterday, and some having imbibed too freely became quarrelsome.

POLICE COURT

Before Mr. F. Morris, K.C. A Scotch stoker, drunk and disorderly, was fined \$2.00 or 5 days. Wm. Anthony, a drunk and disorderly laborer of Water St. West, was fined \$2.00 or 5 days.

OUR THEATRES

OURS IN THE WEST END The West End theatre last night was filled at each performance with a highly delighted audience and the pictures were very fine.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.

Begor Head Was Here.

The S. S. 'Begon Head' referred to in yesterday's early cables as being in collision with the collier 'Batiscon' in the St. Lawrence, was here a few years ago about midwinter.

Death Under Sad Circumstances.

The death occurred under sad circumstances, Sunday evening, of an estimable young lady in the person of Miss Theresa Badcock of Holloway St.

SPECIAL TO DEEP SEA FISHERMAN—Just received a large stock of James British Made Cod Hooks, in all sizes; Superior English Made Squid Jiggers, 10 & 12c. each; Best Barked Cotton Squid Lines, 5 & 10c. yard; Best Gray & Barked Sed Lines, 5 to 30c. yard.

SHIPPING

S.S. Florizel arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. S.S. Stephano leaves Halifax for St. John's at 1 p.m. to-day. A six year old child, Topsail Road, has developed diphtheria and has been removed to the hospital.

FOR THE MACHINE GUNS.

Doubleheader Wednesday, 10.30; Cubs and Shamrocks; 3 p.m. B.I.S. and Red Lions. Admission, 5 cents.

TRAIN NOTES

Sunday's westbound express arrived at Port aux Basques on time. Yesterday westbound express left Gambo at 7.45 this a.m.

KITCHENER'S COMING HOUR?

(By A. G. Hales, in John Bull, London) The hour is pregnant with great news. It will not be long before our land will ring from coast to coast with a splendid story of triumph and daring and men will bare their heads and thank God for giving us the grim granite man who sits like a sphinx at the head of our armies.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the volunteers had drill indoors and the number now on the roll is 2140, the following enlisting yesterday: Albert Keeping, Flat Islands. Moses Green, Burin.

Telegraph from Grand Falls

Public patriotic meeting held at Badger Brook Saturday night. Andrew Porter ably filled the chair. There were capital speeches delivered by Messrs Cole, Tobin, Rideout, Devine, Chalk and the Chairman, resulting egotistical collection over five hundred dollars.

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Tomorrow's Baseball

A Double Header for Machine Gun Fund

To-morrow's baseball games promise to be keenly contested. In the morning the postponed match between the Cubs and Shamrocks will be played and an exciting game is looked forward to.

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Port Rexton Notes

"Business as usual" is the slogan of progressive Port Rexton, although times are rather dull.

That all important industry, the cod-fishery, has failed again this year, as it has for the two previous years. We earnestly hope that some employment will be secured by our men during the fall, so as to mitigate circumstances somewhat.

LOCAL ITEMS

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

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

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

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

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

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE.

Religious services are being held all over the Empire, August 4th, the anniversary of the declaration of War.

Unjust Discrimination. "Oh, no!" soliloquized Johnny bitterly; "there ain't any favorites in this family. Oh, no! If I bite my finger nails I get a rap over the knuckles, but if the baby eats his whole foot they think it's cute."

Greatness can only be rightly estimated when minuteness is justly revalued. Greatness is the aggregation of minuteness; nor can its sublimity be felt truthfully by any mind accustomed to the affectionate watching of what is least.—Ruskin

Every Fisherman who runs a Motor Boat can save both money and worry by sending 65 cents in stamps for a copy of "The Motor Boat Manual," price 65c., post free. GARLAND'S Bookstores, St. John's, N.F.—jy30, aug3, 5, 31

Advertisement for Elastic Cement Roofing Paint.

Advertisement for Forest Fires Do Damage.

Advertisement for Thoughtful People.

Advertisement for Holyrood Garden Party.

Advertisement for Eat more Bread and Better Bread.

Advertisement for Purity Flour.

Advertisement for Wholesale and Retail Steer Brothers.

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Drowning Accident

We learn from people who arrived from Grand Falls by yesterday's express that Saturday afternoon a little boy named Frederick LeDrew, aged 6, was accidentally drowned in the Exploits River near Grand Falls.

The little chap with a companion about his own age, went fishing in the river, when the LeDrew boy overreached himself and went head first into the stream. At this place it is 25 feet deep with quite a strong current. His companion reached his pole to him, but the little lad who had sunk repeatedly failed to grasp it and sank to rise no more.

All Sunday the river was dragged and then a diver went down and searched until nightfall but up to yesterday the body, we hear, had not recovered. The lad's mother is in a delicate state of health, and it is feared the intelligence of her son's death will seriously effect her.

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

FOREST FIRES DO DAMAGE.

Four Mills with their Contents and Large Areas of Timberland Wiped Out in Trinity Bay.

Yesterday private letters were received in the city to the effect that since the latter part of last week widespread and very destructive forest fires have been raging in Random Island, Trinity Bay. At Lady Cove three large saw mills, which turned out coopers' and builders' lumber, were destroyed by the flames with all their contents, representing hundreds of thousands of feet of sawn stuff.

A gale of Southerly wind prevailed and the forests, both in the Island and the mainland, have been swept of extensive tracts of timber of fine quality. When the letters were written the big mill owned by Hayward Burt, brother of Mr Joshua Burt of Whiteaway's store, this city, and five miles up country from Lady Cove, was in good danger. It was feared then that, as the wind was blowing directly in it and carrying flames and embers far in advance, it will go under. Mr. Burt believes it has been destroyed and will be a great loss to its owner, who has been for sometime past in the Straits.

It is feared also that several mills and houses will be burnt on the mainland. It is hoped by Mr. Burt and others who had letters that to-day's rain, if it reaches that section, will stop the further progress of the fire.

Two little boys, aged 7 and 8 years respectively, named Stafford and Monahan, strayed from their homes in the South Side yesterday early, and were not found by the searchers, who went for them until late last night. They had roamed a long distance over the hills and gave their friends and anxious time.

Some light-fingered people are still prowling around nightly and are paying special attention to suburban poultry yards, while they do not show any qualms of conscience, if anything of greater value than a duck, a goose, is uncounted. The police hope soon to form the acquaintance of some of these.

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Mrs. John Housekeeper, Everywhere, Nfld.

Dear Madam, Does the laundry soap you are now using give satisfaction? Even, so would you not like to try something that you may like even better. White Russian Soap has just been put on the market.

It is pronounced by those who have used it to be just what they have always wanted. It is equally good for bath or laundry. When next shopping, we would suggest that you ask your grocer for a cake.

Yours faithfully, CLEVELAND TRADING Co., Agents.

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

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

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