

Citizens, Vote for KELLY, for Mayor.

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Russian Offensive Shows No Signs of Slackening Anywhere

Along all the Front Russians are Making Fresh Gains and Adding Large Stores of War Materials—Aggregate of Prisoners Taken Now Exceed 150,000—Germans Still Violently Bombard Points North East of Verdun—Canadians Still Hold the Ground Recaptured from Germans—Italians Capture Several Strong Austrian Positions—Turks Claim Victory Near Felahie Over British

LONDON, June 16.—Significance is attached to a sentence embodied in a semi-official French communication received in London today, in as much as it seems to draw the attention of the public to what is considered a serious failure in Germany's recent strategy. It seems since the Vaux affair, the sentence reads, that the Germans fronting Verdun are maintaining an attitude of expectation in view of the menace of events which they feel are becoming increasingly imminent. This statement is generally interpreted in the light of public offensive. Professor Pollard, of the English History University, London, lecturing today on the progress of the war said he anticipated a great offensive by the Allies on the Western front before long, and that people must not expect the war to end before next year. The most to be hoped for this year, he said, was the defeat of Austria, a virtual settlement of the Balkan difficulty, and the driving back of the Germans for a considerable distance on the Western front, and the final defeat of the Germans could only come some time next year. The speaker added, after a winter of discontent such as Germany had never known after another naval battle would take place. Pollard's anticipations reflect the prevalent idea in London. The view held here is that Germany made a serious mistake in strategy when she permitted Austria to withdraw half her effective forces from the Russian front for operations against Italy, after having brought her own reserves from the Russian front to Verdun, which apparently had the result of enabling Russia to make a successful drive in Galicia and Volhynia. He further considered the recent naval battle deprived Germany temporarily of a means of prosecuting a combined military and naval offensive in the region of Riga, thus centering the Russian drive, which it is now expected is likely to go on to fresh success, as it is believed it will be extremely difficult to reinforce the Teutonic Allies on the Russian front.

A Dangerous Find

FORE, Ont., June 16.—One hundred and twenty sticks of dynamite, enough to blow the town off the map, was discovered late last night by workmen engaged in a factory here. The explosive was found hidden in the back part of the building on the second floor.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, June 15.—The British official statement issued tonight reads: "In the past twenty-four hours, quiet prevailed in most parts of the front. Last night there was intermittent shelling by both sides. On the front lately retaken by us near Zillebeke, there has been no infantry action, and the situation is unchanged. Today French mortars and artillery have been active by both sides in the sector about Angres. Mine warfare continued actively at Loos salient, but otherwise there were no special incidents."

ITALIAN

ROME, June 14.—In a surprise attack made yesterday on the Austrian positions east of Montefalco, the official statement of today announces the Italians captured Austrian trenches, taking a severe engagement, taking several hundred prisoners and seven machine guns.

To Prevent Spectators Soaring Food Prices

THE HAGUE, June 15.—Socialist Deputy Scheper, in the Chamber of Deputies today interpellated the Government as to the high cost of living. He demanded extensive food control measures to prevent speculators from engaging in swindling practices, and enable workers to buy foodstuffs at reasonable prices. Premier Van Der Linden in reply, detailed the various measures already taken to prevent the exportation of home grown foodstuffs, on which he said the embargo would continue until the quantity required for consumption at home was provided for.

French and Bulgars Clash on Vardar Bank

SALONIKA, June 16.—There have been conflicts between advance guards of French and Bulgarians on the right bank of the Vardar, it was officially announced today. In the vicinity of Gumenj, German aeroplanes bombarded the Allied positions and French aviators bombarded the Bulgarian encampment near Negorci Strumitza and Petrich. The bombardment of Strumitza occurred at the railway station while supply trains were arriving to revictual the Bulgarian troops.

The Austrians Evacuate Czernowitz

PETROGRAD, June 16.—The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, according to despatches to a semi-official Petrograd news agency from Bukowina, by way of Bucharest.



HEINRICH VON BETHMANN-HOLLEWEG (as Bombastes Furiosus): "Who dares to stir up this pair of bores, must meet Bombastes face to face, thus to challenge all the human race!"—Passing Show.

LARGE UNITS IN THEIR ENTIRETY SURRENDERED

Austrians Unable to Resist Russian Drive are Surrendering Wholesale—Total Number of Prisoners Taken by Russians Now Amount to 150,000 According to Official Statements

PETROGRAD, June 15.—The Russian advance along the whole southwestern front continues to develop with a degree of swiftness which has astonished the country. The success of the movement thus far is looked upon as the more remarkable in view of the strong defences which have been erected by the Austrians during the long period of preparation. Their supposed readiness for resistance to a manner of assault is one of the outstanding features. The number of prisoners is steadily mounting up and has been augmented by the surrender of large Austrian units in their entirety. There is wholesale abandonment of trains with all sorts of field equipment, and in such quantities that they cannot yet be estimated. Finally, so far as is known here, there is a comparatively small extent of Russian losses. Except on the centre front, which runs from Volhynia to the Rumanian border, the Austrians have been wholly unable to resist the Russian drive.

PETROGRAD, June 15.—More than 150,000 men have been captured by the Russians during the offensive movement on the Volhynian and Galician fronts, it was announced officially today. The Russian statement yesterday announced the capture of 1,780 officers, nearly 120,000 men, 130 cannons and 260 machine guns. Probably the difference in these figures and the ones given in today's statement does not represent the captures made in the interval between the issuance of the two statements, but rather increases the due receipt of more detailed information from the front.

COPENHAGEN, June 15.—The Daegen Nyheder says that in the recent fight in the Baltic between Russian torpedo craft and German war vessels, which were conveying merchantmen, two German auxiliary cruisers, the Herzmann and Konig von Sachsen, and two armed trawlers were sunk by the Russians, in addition to ten more merchantmen. The newspaper says

RUSSIAN FLEET POUNCED ON HUN SHIPS IN BALTIC

Russian Fleet Surprise Hun Warships and Their Convoys off Harvange—Russians Approach at High Speed and Deliver Effective Broadside—Only Two Vessels Under Convoy Escaped

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—In the naval engagement off Harvange last Tuesday Russian torpedo boat destroyers are believed to have sunk the German auxiliary cruisers Hermann and the Konig von Sachsen, two armoured trawlers, and a number of merchant vessels laden with timber and ore which the German warships were conveying. Only two of the fourteen vessels under convoy, namely the Lavinia and Ingrid Hoyd, have been accounted for. They took refuge in Swedish ports. The crews of the sunken vessels are believed to have been saved except sixty men from the auxiliary cruisers.

The German officers said that the German warships with their convoys were off Harvange, on the Baltic, south of Stockholm, when they were surprised by the Russians who approached at high speed and gave the German craft a broadside and then disappeared with equal rapidity. The Germans had time to fire only one shot. A German trawler saved her commander, but the majority of the crew were lost. Half of them were killed during the brief engagement, while others were drowned.

The Naval Blockade.—The nation (London).—The blockade is blockading Germany. It is said that we obtain no victories. Every 24 hours that the blockade is maintained is a victory. The Central Powers are riddled with steel and fire, and the knowledge of that girdle closing in as the Russians advance, or as the Russians and British break, like the breaking of an egg, into the Eastern border of Turkey, is the knowledge which is the key to all recent German strategy. Without undue presumption, when all the story is told, it will be recorded that it was the blockade of the British Navy which finally beat Germany to her knees.

That five wounded German sailors, who landed in Sweden, have since died.

MANY DIE FROM COLD AND EXPOSURE

LONDON, June 14.—Details of some incidents aboard the British cruiser Hampshire just before she sank off the Orkneys last week, causing the death of Earl Kitchener, were given out in an official statement by the dozen survivors of the cruiser, who were washed ashore on a raft. From the report of the twelve survivors of the Hampshire, the following conclusion is reached: "As the men were going to their stations before abandoning their ship, Earl Kitchener, accompanied by a naval officer, appeared. The latter said to make way for Earl Kitchener. Both ascended to the quarter deck and subsequently four military officers were seen there walking aft on the port side. The Captain called Kitchener to the fore bridge near where the captain's boat was hoisted, to enter the boat, but it is unknown if Kitchener entered it, or what happened to any of the boats.

"The Hampshire was proceeding along the west coast of the Orkneys, a heavy gale was blowing and seas were breaking over the ship which necessitated the hatches being partly battened down. Between 7.30 and 7.45 p.m. the vessel struck a mine and began at once to settle, the boats heeling to the starboard before the finally went down about fifteen minutes after. Orders were given by the Captain for all hands to go to established stations before abandoning the ship. Some hatches were opened and the ship's company went quickly to their stations. Efforts were made without success to lower some of the boats, one of them was broken and half the occupants were thrown into the water. Large numbers of the crew used life belts and waistcoats which proved effective in keeping them afloat. Three rafts were safely launched with about 50 to 70 men on each and got clear. It was daylight up to about eleven and though the rafts with these large numbers of men got away, in one case out of over 70 men aboard, only six survived. The survivors all report of men gradually dropped off and some even died aboard the rafts from exhaustion, exposure and cold. Some of the crew must have perished trying to land on the rocky coast after such long exposure, and some died after landing."

CZERNOWITZ HAS FALLEN TO RUSSIANS

News Has Reached London of Fall of Important Centre—Austrians in Hasty Retreat Leave Much Booty Behind Them—Austrian Wounded are Sent to Dornavatra

LONDON, June 16.—News of the capture of Czernowitz reached London early today. Despatches of the past few days had in a measure prepared the public for the fall of this important centre, nevertheless, the speed with which the city was compelled to capitulate came as a surprise and, it is declared here in military circles that the briefness of the time allowed the Austrians for evacuation must undoubtedly have added largely to the toll of prisoners and booty which the Russians are now gathering in.

PETROGRAD, June 16.—Details of the reported evacuation of Czernowitz by the Austrians are given in a despatch from Bukowina by a semi-official news agency here. The despatch says that before the abandonment of the city the Austrian authorities arrested a number of persons who were forced to accompany the retreating troops. The railway rolling stock was sent to Iltani and the tracks about the city were destroyed. Train loads of wounded were despatched to Dornavatra, seventy-seven miles from Czernowitz.

Allies Soon to Launch Big Offensive on the Western War Front

Was Addressed to Governor Spry

BUTTE, Mon., June 15.—A bomb in a package in one of the mail pouches, which was being transferred from the Chicago to the Burlington Quincy train of Oregon, a short line here, today exploded, and wrecked the Oregon short line mail car.

The French Smash Powerful Hun Attacks

PARIS, June 16.—Powerful German attacks made last night on French positions south-east of Thillemont Farm, on the Verdun front, broke down under French machine gun fire, according to today's statement by the War Office.

A British Victory

LONDON, June 16.—British forces operating on Lake Victoria, Nyanza, have captured the German Island of Ukarewe, which constitute an important point for an attack on Muanza, the principal town on the southern shores of the Lake.

Bulgars Move For Roumanian Frontier

ATHENS, June 16.—It is reported in Athens today that the Bulgarians were withdrawing the majority of their forces from Salonika to the Roumanian frontier.

Extension of British Mine Field

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The Naval Department announces that in view of the extension of the British mine field in the North Sea, the Noord-hydrider lightship will be moved about eighteen sea miles northwards.

WILSON AND MARSHALL NOMINATED

President Wilson is Nominated by Democratic National Convention by Acclamation—As is Also Thomas Marshall, Vice-President—Party Lines up for "Battle" With United Ranks

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—The Democratic National Convention shortly after nine o'clock, announced its purpose of remaining in continuous session until it had nominated President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall and adopted the platform and transacted all other business brought before representatives of the Party. All Vice-Presidential booms were effectively killed off by President Wilson's announcement that he desired the renomination of Marshall. The platform committee remained at work drawing up the declaration of principles so they might be brought before adjournment. The work of the Convention will be finished. The session will last well into Friday morning it is assured.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Wilson was nominated by acclamation.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Marshall was nominated as Vice-President unanimously.

German Strategy is Considered as Having Failed and Failed Badly—German Arms Before Verdun are Maintaining an Attitude of Expectation in View of Events the Menace of Which They Feel are Becoming Eminent—Allies to Launch Big Offensive Before Long—Final Defeat of Germany Expected to Come Next Year Says Professor Pollard

LONDON, June 16.—The twelfth day of the great Russian offensive against the Austro-Hungarians and Germans from Volhynia to Bukowina shows nowhere any signs of slackening. Along all the front fresh gains for Russian troops are reported and the capture of thousands of additional prisoners, guns, machine guns and war supplies are claimed by the Russians. The aggregate of prisoners now exceeded 150,000. While semi-official advisers from Petrograd give a report that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, the latest official communication from the Austrian headquarters say the troops of Emperor Francis Joseph are making a stand north-east of the city and have repulsed Russian attacks. In a drive westward from the region of Lutsk the Austrians are counter-attacking or entrenching themselves in new positions for a stand against the Russians. No reports of gains for either side in Galicia or in the region of Tarnopol have come through. There is apparently still a deadlock between the Russian and Austro-German forces on the German end of the northern front. The Russians near Baranovichi attacked and carried some German trenches, but later were forced to give them up under strong pressure by the Germans. Infantry attacks by the Germans have occurred along the Drina River and in the Lake region south of Dvinsk, but all these were repulsed, according to Petrograd.

The French on the slopes south of La Mort Homme, north-west of Verdun have attacked and captured a German trench. The Germans are still violently bombarding the sectors of Thillemont Farm and Fort Souville, north-east of Verdun, probably preparatory to another infantry attack with the hope of further advance toward the fortress. Only artillery activity is in progress on the remainder of the front in France and Belgium. The Canadians are still holding the positions recaptured from the Germans in the vicinity of Zillebeke, where there is intermittent shelling by both sides.

Fighting on the Austro-Italian line in Tyrol has seemingly died down in violence, only artillery bombardments and small infantry engagements have been reported east of Montefalco, which lies a short distance from the head of the Gulf of Trieste. The Italians have captured Austrian positions and made prisoners 498 officers and men.

Must Resign

LONDON, June 15.—The Chamber of Commerce today passed a resolution, requesting members of German or Austrian birth, even if naturalized subjects of Britain, to resign.

Senators and Chaplin. "I see Charlie Chaplin gets ten thousand dollars a week just to make people laugh. Why that is almost as much as a state senator gets in a year." "Just to make people laugh too."

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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,
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1500 Boxes

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London, An Interesting Place in War Time

Charity Matinee in Drury Lane Draws a Big Crowd, But Society Amateurs Fail as Actors—Something About Albany, the Famous Residential Quarter of the Well-to-do People.

London is a very interesting place to live in during these stirring times. This has specially become the case since so many people have given up motor cars and taken to more democratic methods of getting about town either on foot or in motor omnibuses.

One morning this week, as I was walking along Piccadilly, I met the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, stopping briskly toward his club. The Grand Duke is a tall, handsome man, with a short, pointed, iron-gray beard, and large eyes set deep beneath very black brows. He has a very elegant figure and dresses exceedingly well. He and his two daughters, the Countess Nada and the Countess Zia Torby, are indefatigable theatre-goers and are usually to be found in the second row of the stalls on any first night of importance taking place in London. The Countess Nada is engaged to one of the Battenberg boys, so she will soon be a Princess by her English marriage. The Grand Duke, as you may remember, married his wife, the Countess Torby, morganatically—that is to say, in Russia, she was not acknowledged as his legal wife, and it is for this reason, I suppose, that the uncle of the Czar has been given no military command during the present war. However, this may be, both he and his wife are immensely popular with British royalty and in social circles generally, and they certainly are very charming, unconventional people, who live a nappy and quiet family life at a lovely half-country, half-suburban place between St. John's Wood and Hampstead.

Another personage often to be seen in the West End of London is the Marquis of Ribblesdale, the picturesque Peer, who has earned for himself the nickname of the Ancestor, because some witty person once upon a time remarked that he looked exactly like "a family portrait." J. F. Sargent, R.A., painted a famous portrait of him once, that was hung at Burlington House. It showed Lord Ribblesdale in hunting kit and it is now placed among the family pictures in the galleries belonging to the Marquisate, at Gisborne Park, near Clitheroe, where he owns an estate of about 4,800 acres. I saw him going into the Albany the other day—that famous set of chambers running through from Vigo street on the north, to Piccadilly on the south. The Albany contains residential flats that are the most famous and historical in London.

No Lady Visitors.
 These "Chambers," as they are called, according to old-fashioned English custom, used only to be let to bachelors and no person in trade or commerce was accepted as a tenant. Furthermore, prior to the end of the nineteenth century, it was the rule that no ladies were admitted as visitors to the Albany, except mothers, grandmothers, sisters and aunts of the tenants! The place gets its name from a former royal owner, the Duke of York and Albany, who exchanged it with Lord Melbourne for Dover House, Whitehall, which is the present Scottish office. The statue of the Duke of York and Albany now stands on top of its enormous pedestal overlooking St. James Park, at the foot of lower Regent street. It was said that this royal gentleman, who was the uncle of the late Queen Victoria, was thus exalted in order that he might escape his creditors, whose name was legion!

At any rate the Albany still remains a famous residential quarter for well-to-do people. Lord Lytton used to live there, so did Lord Brougham and Lord Tennyson, and Lord Macaulay, who wrote the greater part of his history in these chambers. I have been in the beautiful apartments once rented by Lord Byron, on the ground floor of the Albany, and it is said that he used to escape to these charming quarters in order to free from the domestic ties which, I fancy, hung very lightly upon him. Nowadays, Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft live in the Albany, so also does the Russian Prince, Serge Obolinsk, Sir Thomas Beecham, the famous musical enthusiast; Lord Kenyon; Sir Alexander Kennedy, the great engineer, and various other personages of renown. It is just one of those corners in the heart of London that are deeply interesting for their past, as well as their present, history.

Drury Lane Matinee.
 The sunshine of Society (with the biggest "S" that can be found in type) beamed radiantly at Drury Lane Theatre this week, when one of those

and the daughter of the still beautiful Marchioness of Ripon, was in soft black satin and chiffon with a tall, ermine stole swathed about her slight figure. She wore no hat and looked charmingly graceful. Princess Arthur of Connaught was an ornamental adjunct to the royal box. She is very chic and pretty, and wears low-cut blouses in the daytime and a "beauty spot" near the corner of her mouth always.

Of course we who live in England know practically nothing of the actual happenings in Ireland during those fearful days when red rebellion stalked loose in the Emerald Isle, and when the fair city of Dublin was laid waste by a raging mob, which can only be likened to the revolutionists who made Paris a hell during the time prior to the republican era. The amazing quickness with which the last act of the drama was arranged came home to me, however, for on Easter Monday I spent most of the day with an officer, who is second in command of the "Notts and Derby" regiment, that brave battalion of boys from the north of England who also are known by their distinctive name of "Sherwood Foresters." This is the regiment that owes its beginning to Robin Hood, the figure of history and romance who in medieval days was outlawed and roamed the Forest of Sherwood with his merry men.

The Irish disturbances gave "the Sherwoods" their first opportunity to distinguish themselves as a battalion. At any rate, no word of impending "active service" on home shores had reached the Sherwoods on the first day after Easter Sunday, and the first intimation I had of the "quick change" tactics of their commanding officers was a brief message sent by special delivery from Holyhead—"riots—brought to Ireland during the night. Unable to say more." In twelve hours this body of men had been conveyed from quiet inland England to turbulent Ireland and I heard no more for a week. Then came a letter from the Dublin Hospital—"Resting after six days and nights of ceaseless fighting. We have gone through scenes you can not picture. I have seen dead women being dragged by the hair through the streets and babies thrown out of windows onto the spiked railings beneath. And over all sounded the crack of rifles and the constant thunder of guns."

To the Sherwoods' Colonel several of the rebel chiefs surrendered, and they also took prisoners more than 2,000 of the rebels. It was likewise to the commanding officer of this regiment that the Countess Markievicz made her surrender with a pistol that she kissed melodramatically before handing it to her captor. It is a story of epic tragedy that probably will not be known fully in England for years to come.

Conscientious Objectors Will be Allotted Lots of Work in France

The first detachment of the non-combatant corps has now arrived in France, writes a correspondent in the "Scotsman." The authorities have not allowed the grass to grow beneath their feet in making use of these conscientious objectors, and for a very good reason. There is plenty of work to be done behind the line. The man in the street has no idea of the amount of labour necessary to maintain an Army in the field—to feed it and clothe it and house it, and to supply it adequately with material for offensive and defensive purposes. You would be surprised to know that we have a force engaged in such work exceeding in number the immortal first army of Mons.

It is here that the conscientious objector will be of serve. He will be employed in the quarries which provide the stone for the roads and defences in the various army areas; he can be employed in the forests which have been allotted to us by the French for the supply of timber for fuel as well as defence purposes; or he can lend a hand in the never-ceasing work that goes on at our base ports. I understand that this first detachment will devote itself to quarrying, far removed from the firing line, but it is more than likely that subsequent companies will be put on the work of roadmaking and mending in the areas of armies, duties which will carry them within a sound of the guns at least, if not within actual shell range. You may take it, I think, that their work will be limited to such duties as I have indicated, with perhaps such others as the building of huts for the troops thrown in.

Once Was Enough.

He—"I just saw a girl over there that I skated with last year."
 She—"How do you know it was the same girl?"
 He—"Because when she noticed me she started to skate as fast as she could in the other direction."

THE ALASKA COAST LINE

Longer Than the Distance Round The World at the Equator

Have you any idea of the extent of the Alaska coast line? The shores of the territory are washed by three great oceans. These are the Arctic ocean on the north, Bering sea on the west and the Pacific on the south. The Aleutian islands, off the Alaska peninsula, are separated from each other and the mainland by a network of rocky straits, and much of southwestern and southeastern Alaska is made up of mountainous islands that have rocks of all shapes and sizes. The islands are really the tops of mountains half lost in the waters. They rise in spires and cathedrals, some of which are thousands of feet above the water

and others hidden beneath it, lying there concealed and ready to rip open the hulls of ships as the iceberg of the Atlantic ripped the Titanic.

The extent of the Alaska coast with its windings surpasses that of the United States proper. It is greater than that of all our states on the Pacific from Puget sound to the boundary of Mexico added to that of our states on the Atlantic, including the gulf. All told, it is more than 26,000 miles long, or longer than the distance around the world at the equator, and in proportion to its length it has perhaps more dangers than than any other coast line on earth.

Nevertheless not one-half of it has yet been sounded by the coast survey vessels, and more than half of the general coast line is not marked by lights or by any aids to navigation.—Christian Herald.

Fishermen, Notice!

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The following instructions must be closely followed by all packing Codroes to sell at our stores:

"First put the roes in a tight package in strong pickle for 3 or 4 days, then put them on a clean floor and leave them drain, afterwards salt them dry in bulk and leave them till you are prepared to pack them in flour or pork barrels, then pack these in flour or pork barrels and put a good iron hoop on each chime and securely nail the heads, putting 250 pounds of roes in each barrel and place your name on each barrel either in writing on the barrel or on a ticket."

We won't buy roes after August 1st. Take notice and have your roes all shipped before that date.

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A Free Demonstration of "5 DIAMONDS" Flour

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From Monday, June 12 until Saturday,
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Samples of Bread will be Given Away.

There will be a Sample for you. Be sure
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Arrangements have been made with Wood's
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week as above.

The public, we hope, will assist the millers of
this high grade flour by making special calls at
"Wood's Central Store" for their afternoon teas,
and pass judgment on the bread, &c., made from
"5 Diamonds" Flour.

Ask your grocer to get "5 Diamonds" Flour
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Squires & Winter,

Barristers, Solicitors
and Notaries.

New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP !

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's
Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP
for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with
MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter,
K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

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Sinnott's Building
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The Beauty Of Alaska

Attu Island, Alaska, is further west
of San Francisco than that city is
west of Eastport, Maine. To the av-
erage American or Canadian the very
name is synonymous with gold and
glaciers, but of the country itself he
knows less than of any other spot on
the continent. He doesn't realize to
realize to those of Norway, that Al-
aska contains more than two hun-
dred immense and unmatched glaciers
some of them near neighbors to active
volcanoes, such as Wrangell, whose
smoking summit forms the eastern
end of a chain of living and dead lava
peaks a thousand miles long. Nor
does he realize the climatic variations
that are to be found in Alaska, where
the coldest month of Sitka is no cold-
er than that of St. Louis, the warmest
months of San Francisco and Juneau
are of identical record; and yet Point
Barrow, on its northern fringe, is 300
miles within the Arctic Circle and has
no sun for forty days out of every
year.

Leaving Vancouver in a comfort-
able Canadian Pacific "Princess"
steamer, the traveller wakes next
morning to his first view of the typ-
ical and wonderfully beautiful scene-
ry of the solemn funder country. Sey-
mour Narrows ushers him into
smooth, island-dotted waters that
lead to Alert Bay, where he may see
fifty-foot tottem poles and a modern
hospital by the cedar lodges of the
Kwailiuts.

At evening time Queen Charlotte
Sound is reached and for the first and
only occasion during the trip the ves-
sel rides open water while the whale
spouts in the offing and the basking
shark lies in the last sunshine.

River Inlet, Namu, Bella Bella, Mil-
bank Sound, Finlayson Channel, they
all slip by in the night as the ship
steams northward. Morning brings
Swanson Bay, where there is an im-
mense mill turning Douglas firs into
paper pulp.

At the mouth of the Skeena a fleet
of salmon boats is encountered and
passengers leave for many points on
the river, which is navigable for 180
miles.

Cape Fox marks the southern point
of Alaska and soon Ketchikan is
reached, a modern town solidly plant-
ed on the most difficult of hilly ground.
Copper has made Ketchikan, but the
tourist will perhaps be more interest-
ed in the vanishing Indian with his
woven baskets than in the advancing
miner.

Wrangell Narrows is a fascinating
and pulseless shadowland, where the
vessel goes too slowly through the
widening channel to break the reflec-
tion of the midnight sun in the sol-
emn northern waters. At the end of
the passage glaciers are sighted for
the first time. These huge awe-ins-
piring ice are characteristic of Al-
aska. In Sumdum Bay a hundred or
more may be seen along the walls.
The scenery is of the wildest descrip-
tion and the plunging bergs keep the
flood roaring like some vast foundry
of the gods. Farther north, the Taku
Glacier stretches a mile wide along
Taku Bay, the largest of forty-five
ice streams emptying their gorgeous
colored bergs in the path of the
steamer.

At the bottom of a sheer 3,000 foot
mountain, Juneau has ensconced itself
as the capital of Alaska, and is a well-
built city, although there couldn't be
found a naturally level spot on which
to place a single large building. The
townpeople are up-to-date, phenom-
enally healthy and entirely sane de-
spite the rush-created past of the dis-
trict and its present dependence on
gold mining.

After leaving Juneau there is an all-
day trip up Lynn Canal to Skagway,
the end of the journey and the best-
known town in Alaska. In the wild
days of '98, Skagway was the door
through which all trail-hitters struck
for the gold fields, taking the line of
the present White Pass and Yukon
Railway. The Canadian Pacific steam-
ers remain long enough for the pas-
sengers to take the road as far as
White Pass, or up to White Horse,
if a sufficient number wish to explore
the dizzy peaks, the terrific gorges
and sounding glaciers of the north
country. The round trip from Van-
couver lasts nine days.

Orpet-Lambert
Murder Trial
WAKEGAM, Ill., June 12.—The
trial of Will H. Orpet, charged with
the murder of Marion Lambert, his
former sweetheart, will move to one
of its compelling climaxes today when
Frank Lambert, father of the girl, if
called as a witness for the State.

Mr. Lambert's recital of the trag-
edy, which is expected to last for
several hours, will describe the find-
ing of his daughter's body in the
snow of Helms Woods last February,
and the events leading up to the
meeting of the University of Wiscon-
sin student and Marion that day.

At the outbreak of war in 1914,
Sheehy Skeffington perceived that the
causes of Feminism and Pacifism were
inextricably entwined, and that the
claim of women for enfranchisement
was in itself a protest against the
very fundamentals of militarism. He
saw in the Suffrage movement a force
against war and militarism. He at
once, therefore, opened the columns
of the Irish Citizen (the organ of Wo-
man Suffrage in Ireland, which he ed-
ited) to Pacifist contributions and,
characteristically uncompromising,
risked loss and unpopularity by mak-
ing the policy of his paper distinctly
anti-militarist. His able and subtly

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at THE NICKEL THEATRE.

"THE WRAITH OF HADDON TOWERS."

A three-part CLIPPER STAR feature with the eminent stage celebrities, CONSTANCE CRAWLEY and ARTHUR MAUDE.
A fanciful story of mediæval life revealed through psychic phenomena.

"THE FAMILY PICNIC"
(A Vitagraph Comedy.)

"BERT STANLEY"
(Singing the latest hits.)

"MUTINY IN THE JUNGLE"
(A thrilling melodrama.)

"THE SHABBIES."

A Vitagraph two-act comedy-drama. The "Shabbies" teach us to look on the brightest side of life. To meet disaster with a
smile and rob it of its sting. Cast includes Lillian Walker, Evert Overton, Paul Kelley.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE GREAT BIG BUMPER SATURDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY—THE GREAT TRIAL SCENE IN "THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"—SECOND EPISODE.

Francis Sheehy Skeffington A Martyr of Pacifism

The principles of Pacifism have
never thriven in Ireland. This is
commonly attributed to the character
of the Irish people; but it is far
more likely to be due to the extin-
guishable rejuvanance to an alien rule
felt by the Irish people. Mr. Sheehy
Skeffington was the first Irish poli-
tician to proclaim himself a Pacifist.
His loss to Ireland is, therefore, all
the greater. As an extreme "separ-
atist," cherishing as passionately as
any Volunteer the ideal of an inde-
pendent Irish Republic, his influence
upon the people would have proved
potent in eradicating violence from
Irish politics. Sheehy Skeffington's
ideal for Ireland was in essence the
same as that of the leaders of the
rebellion, but he differed vitally from
them as to the methods of attaining
it. His clear brain perceived the roots
of danger in the Volunteer Movement,
and foresaw that it must ultimately
create an "Irish militarism" as fatal
to the true interests of Ireland as ev-
er militarism has proved in any other
country.

And now he himself has fallen a
victim to the system he loathed and
had uncompromisingly opposed! And
by a cruel and wanton murder we
lose a man who, just emerging from
the fierce protest of youth to the real
constructive work of his life, would
have given invaluable help in leading
the Irish people towards the "new or-
der" for which internationalists and
Pacifists are striving. But we re-
member that neither shrapnel nor rifle
he can kill an idea.

Sheehy Skeffington's aggressive and
faring spirit, ever in passionate re-
volt against injustice and tyranny,
created for him a vivid, stormy car-
eer. His outstanding quality was
courage. He was a courageous think-
er, shirking no issue, following his
thought to its extreme conclusions,
however difficult or distasteful. He
had in full measure the ordinary phys-
ical courage and never hesitated to
expose himself to risk or danger. He
gave ample proof of this during the
first two days of the rebellion, when,
unarmed, he went about the streets
trying to prevent looting (this he did
so that the honour of Irishmen should
be as little as possible discredited by
lawless conduct); and tried to rescue
a wounded soldier lying under fire in
the open street.

But the moral courage which will
face ridicule, misunderstanding, and
scorn is that which must appeal
most strongly to the I. L. P. In his
very active service for the cause of
Woman Suffrage and many other un-
popular causes, Mr. Sheehy Skeff-
ington showed no lack of this quality
either. I think it likely that he was
never conscious of any effort in fac-
ing contempt or misunderstanding for-
sake of a principle until his reason
compelled him to range himself on
the side of Pacifism and openly to ex-
press his opposition to the Volunteer Movement.
For this was to separate him-
self from personal friends and allies,
to plough a lonely furrow, to conquer
inherent instincts. "I am, and always
will be, a fighter," he wrote. "I ad-
vocate no mere servile, lax acquies-
cence in injustice. But I want the
age-long fight against injustice to
clothe itself in new forms, suited to a
new age. I want to see the manhood
of Ireland no longer hypnotised by the
glamour of the glory of arms, no
longer blind to the horrors of organ-
ized murder."

At the outbreak of war in 1914,
Sheehy Skeffington perceived that the
causes of Feminism and Pacifism were
inextricably entwined, and that the
claim of women for enfranchisement
was in itself a protest against the
very fundamentals of militarism. He
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man Suffrage in Ireland, which he ed-
ited) to Pacifist contributions and,
characteristically uncompromising,
risked loss and unpopularity by mak-
ing the policy of his paper distinctly
anti-militarist. His able and subtly

reasoned "Open Letter to Thos. Mac-
Donagh" on the subject of the Irish
Volunteers appeared in the Irish Cit-
izen; the following paragraph occurs:

It is in the highest degree signifi-
cant that women are let out (of the
Volunteer organization). Why are
they let out? Consider carefully
why; and when you have found and
clearly expressed the reason why
women cannot be asked to enrol in
this movement, you will be close to
the reactionary element in the
movement itself.

Sheehy Skeffington spent six months
of last year in America. On his re-
turn home he seems quickly to have
become aware that a very critical
state of affairs prevailed in Ireland,
and he at once devoted practically all
his energies to efforts to avert the
tragic calamity which has now be-
fallen the Irish nation. But the seeds
of the mischief were too widespread
and too long sown; probably no
agency could have averted an out-
break of some kind.

We deplore his loss because, having
in such large measure the confidence
of the workers he had ready at hand a
field for his new ideas and methods.
We know that he was building up in
his mind the vision of a new Ireland;
he came back from America with
ideas of an Irish Commonwealth seeth-
ing within him, but unfortunately the
troubled times in which he found him-
self left him no leisure to formulate
these ideas by lecture or in writing.
We have, however, a hint of his initial
purpose in another portion of the
"Open Letter" from which I have al-
ready quoted:

We are on the threshold of a new
era in human history. After this
war nothing can be as it was be-
fore. The foundations of all
things must be re-examined. Things
which we might have let pass light-
heartedly, as unimportant, now
come to us charged with a tragic
and intense significance. Formerly
we could only imagine the chaos to
which we were being led by the mili-
tary spirit. Now we realize it. And
we must never fall into that
abyss again.

Can you not conceive an organiza-
tion, a body animated with a high
purpose, united by a bond of com-
radeship, trained and disciplined in
the ways of self-sacrifice and true
patriotism, armed and equipped
with the weapons of intellect and o-
will that are irresistible?—an orga-
nization of people prepared to
dare all things for their object
prepared to suffer and to die rather
than abandon one jot of their prin-
ciples—but an organization that will
not lay it down as the fundamen-
tal principle, "We will prepare to kill
our fellow men." Impracticable?
Not if you have the vision to con-
ceive it, the will to execute it. What
soever the mind of man can plan
that the executive brain of man can
carry out.

That vision is the legacy which
Sheehy Skeffington has not only to
his wife and child, not only to the
Irish people, but to the men and wom-
en of every country who are strug-
gling to follow the principles of jus-
tice, freedom, and truth.

LOUIE BENNETT.

What Dreams Are made Of.

Dillybilly (chronic procrastinat-
or)—"I dreamt last night that I er-
ah—proposed to you. I wonder what
that is a sign of?"

Miss Lingerlong (desperately)—
"It is a sign that you have got more
sense when you are asleep than
when you are awake."

Trials that Counted

Old Lady—(who had just heard his
tale of woe)—"Ah, poor man, you
must, indeed, gone through some
dreadful trials!"

Hen Doolittle—"I believe yer, mum
—an' what's more, I was always
convicted!"

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"THE ROMANCE OF A HANDKERCHIEF"—A Vitagraph
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"WHEN SOULS ARE TRIED"—A Lubin Comedy Drama with
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Blue Nose Potatoes, Black Oats
White Oats, Good Hay.

George Neal

PHONE 264.

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Guaranteed dry as flour.

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., JUNE 16th., 1916.

CIVIC ELECTIONS

PUBLIC interest seem to live up as the hour draws nigh for voting. At first it looked as if there would be few candidates offering to serve the city as Councillors; but within the past few days several citizens have announced through the press their determination to enter the field. This is a good sign and one which should stimulate citizens generally to take a deeper interest in this important matter than was evidently manifested by them lately.

Mr. Gosling, the Chairman of the present Board of Commissioners, and nearly all the Board have decided to enter the race. They have acted wisely in adopting this course as it will give the public an opportunity to pronounce on their labors the past three years.

We sincerely hope that the voters on polling day will bear in mind the fact that the object of a civic election is to select men who will act in the best interests of the city. Every householder and taxpayer should vote. It is his right to do so and the bigger the vote the better the endorsement or otherwise of the present Board will be made public.

That the present Board of Commissioners have done some good work would be foolish to deny; equally so would be to say they have been perfect. Many problems which the public understood were to be attended to by them have been neglected; but perhaps the Commissioners have had valid reasons for so doing.

We are of opinion that Mr. Gosling and his associates who are running on the ticket with him would do well to call a public meeting and meet the taxpayers and explain to them why they have conducted municipal matters the past three years as they have. In this way quite a lot of misunderstanding on both sides would be cleaned up. The Commissioners have given quite a lot of study and time to civic problems and we opine to the belief that they should in justice to themselves at least give a public explanation of their stewardship.

That a vast deal of improvements are needed on every hand is very apparent; but whilst admitting that we must also bear in mind that the question of taxation to meet those needed improvements is a very troublesome factor in solving the problem. People generally are against increased taxation of any kind; but many of the pressing needs of the city will to our mind have to remain as they are if extra financial burdens are not imposed.

On the other hand there is no denying that quite a large sum of money is spent in repairing streets, etc., which does not bring in the results to the city that they should. This has been very much in evidence since the first Council came into power some few years ago. We do not think the present

Board are to blame in this respect any more than the former Boards were. Too much attention was given to individual needs by some Councillors and this practice has grown of late years to such an extent that the funds of the city have been expended with no thought of the general welfare of the tax-payers.

However, Mr. Gosling and his associates have decided to let the public pass judgment on their work and it is to be hoped that on polling day the citizens will do so on the sole merits of their case and not on personalities. The citizens are the jury in the present premises and they should exercise their power in the same spirit as it is given them.

Up to the present time it looks as if we will have only two gentlemen seeking the Mayoralty chair, Mr. Gosling and Mr. Walter O'D. Kelly. The latter is a young man of many years business standing and though young should prove a progressive and energetic head of our civic administration. Mr. Gosling is a well known figure in our commercial life and is the "father" of the present commission form of government. His work there the past three years must be the ground upon which the voters should pass judgment. He has given three years of his time and service to the city and we feel sure is prepared to abide by the decision of the tax-payers at the poll.

The matter rests entirely with the ratepayers. They are the supreme judges of the case; and their decision on June 20th next must be accepted by all as vox populi.

THE WAR

TO-DAY'S press despatches contain a message of more than ordinary importance as regards the progress of this great world's war. The message we refer to is one from London dealing with a semi-official French communication referring to what is said to be the failure of the German strategy.

It is quite apparent that Austria has made a blunder in withdrawing her forces from the Russian front in order to launch heavy offensives against our brave ally Italy. The recent whirlwind advances of the Russians in Galicia and Volhynia are the direct result of this move of Austria's.

This is a serious matter for the Central Powers and one which cannot be too seriously considered in view of the enormous losses suffered by the Germans in their drive on Verdun.

Turkey has practically collapsed as far as being a serious factor in the war; Bulgaria seems to have come to the parting of the ways with the Central Powers, and except for a few warlike movements in Greek Macedonia has virtually been no help to the Teutonic Alliance the past few months.

Added to these is the smashing defeat administered to the German navy by Beatty's battle squadron. It is not then altogether too optimistic to look for a close of the war by the end of 1917. Some military experts, including many prominent neutrals, predict the war will end in September, 1917.

Professor Pollard as quoted in to-day's cable news says he looks for a big offensive by the Allies on the Western front before long. Within the past few weeks we have seen many indications which would strengthen this belief. The French on this front have been strengthened by a large force of Russians and the British whilst not alone holding their full front have successfully repulsed all German attacks in such a manner that Joffre is quite satisfied that the British forces at present are quite sufficient to hold the day. Doubtless when the drive comes for the fray and we may expect to hear of smashing victories on the Western front which will eclipse all previous victories of the war.

The war must be fought to a finish on the Western front. This all military experts are agreed on and in view of the statements of Professor Pollard we may be nearer the moment than we really think. We have no fear of what the result will be. Germany is fighting a desperate game; but now that France and Britain are able to supply munitions on a larger scale than Germany the result of almost two years sacrifice seems to point that the day of final victory is not so far off.

DIPHTHERIA AT POUCH COVE
There is one case of diphtheria at Pouch Cove reported a couple of days ago. The patient, a child, is being looked after by the doctor at Torbay.

PRESIDENT WILSON

THAT President Wilson was nominated by acclamation at the Democratic National Convention came as no surprise to us. For the past few months there seemed to have been that feeling throughout the States. One of the strongest factors in his nomination was the fact that he had pledged his word to the American people to keep the country out of war.

The average American looked upon Roosevelt as a dangerous man for the Presidency. He was responsible for the Spanish-American War and his action in 1912 in splitting the Republican party asunder had the effect of making thousands of Republicans vote for a Democratic President.

The nomination of Hughes on the Republican ticket would not have the effect of defeating Wilson even if the Progressives and Republicans had to unite solidly for Hughes is not acceptable to the Republican party bosses. His sympathies on the war are known only to himself and it is safe to say that the majority of the Irish and German voters would not lean towards one who has refused to clearly state just where he stands.

Even at this early date it is safe to say that President Wilson will be again elected as President with a large majority.

WORLD'S PRESS

We Must Have Faith

Times of India.—We must have faith in the fundamental justice of our cause, and the profound conviction that we are fighting for principles that must prevail, no matter how toilsome and gloomy may be the path to our goal; service as the one antidote to doubt and pessimism. It is for this reason that we venture to suggest as the call for the spring and summer, and all the months of war that are before us, the motto which was taken from the blind King of the Bohemia after the battle of Crecy, and has ever since been borne by the Prince of Wales—*Ich Dien, I serve.* This war is not to be won by things material only, indispensable as they may be; it must be fought from day to day, from month to month, from year to year indeed by the spiritual forces of the Allies, and those spiritual forces, based on faith, can be upheld only by service. Once again we urge that the paramount need of every citizen of the Empire is Faith, and that the need for a sure foundation for our confidence in victory will become increasingly evident with every month of the war. That confidence will be easy, if, taking the motto "I Serve" for ourselves, we find, with the French people, the heart's ease that comes from all being at work for the war.

The Men of Skye

London Chronicle.—The statement that every available man in the island of Lewis is serving either in the Army or Navy, or is called up for service, recalls a fact which Smiles introduced into one of his books, that "no less than a thousand men from a little storm-beaten island of Skye" stood in ranks at Waterloo. Viewing the grievous depopulation of the Scottish isles owing to the crofter troubles, he asked where should we find such men, and in such numbers, if the call of war were again to come. The call has come, and it is good to know that the spirit, if not the numbers, of the descendants of those sturdy soldiers is as high as a century ago.

Heroic French School Teacher

New York Press.—Some day, when peace reigns and the story of the great war is written, there will be a chapter devoted to the courage of school teachers who amid bursting shells have held their classes in order that the youth of France might not be neglected in their studies. Rheims, constantly under bombardment by the Germans, continues its educational service to its children. In the champagne cellars the school teachers of Rheims are sheltering more than 13,000 children and offering them the possibilities of continuing their studies.

Her Fear

Nervous Old Lady (as train stops suddenly)—"Whats the matter?"
Trainman—"There is a 200-foot embankment here and a whole train just rolled down it."
Nervous Old Lady—"Oh, dear, I hope it wasn't ours."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

REVEILLE

BY CALCAR

THE city will be glad, no doubt, to have an opportunity to express an opinion of the work performed by Mr. Gosling and his associates and Mr. Gosling and those other gentlemen of the Commission are only doing themselves justice by coming before the people with an account of their stewardship. It may be that citizens will so appreciate the work they have so far done, little account as it is, that they will give them a chance to finish their work.

It will be remembered that Mr. Gosling asked for one year of office at first. The year being up a further extension of time was asked and given so that the important work the Commission had in hand might receive the finishing touches. Two years instead of one have now passed and yet the wonderful work is incomplete.

We have seen a copy of the New Charter. This new charter is a most wonderful and fearful thing. It is to say the least about it an absurdity, and the best thing that could be done with it is in charity to burn it and then strive to forget it. From a casual look through it, the idea is forced upon one, that as it took two precious years to get the thing together, it might well take another two to get the kinks out of it. The easiest way and the most satisfactory would be to destroy it. It took two invaluable years to produce it, let us not throw good money after bad, by wasting any further time over it.

Was it to get up an absurd charter for the city that we put Messrs. Gosling and his fellow Commissioners in office? We misunderstand the proposition if that is what the Commissioners had in mind. The misunderstanding is due entirely to Mr. Gosling, for at the time, previous to the appointment of the Commission, that he was laboring the idea not one word was said to the people about a new charter. We can hardly think the deception was intentional, but there it is, the people were deceived, and if Mr. Gosling is to be condemned, he has only himself to blame.

It was generally, universally understood we might say, that the Commission was to take up the study of city affairs with a view to making recommendations to the regular Council as to ways and means of effecting certain improvements. So general was this belief, that most people thought

the Commissioners would only sit at a sort of wing to the regularly elected Council.

It was understood that the Commissioners had no authority to make expenditures, but they were not long in office before it was apparent that they intended to usurp all the authority of a regularly elected body. They launched forth into expensive undertakings and in a direction that was the very least expected to meet popular approval, by reason of the fact that it was least urgent. We refer now to the laying of the new water system, trolley roads, etc. In connection with these undertakings was the grossest mismanagement and extravagance, so gross as to amount to a scandal.

There has been understanding all round. In the first place the people did not understand that the Commission meant, and then the Commission seems to have had a misunderstanding as to the prerogatives of office conferred upon them by their appointment. It is a pity that this is so, for although the Commissioners have labored hard and we believe conscientiously they have labored in a direction contrary to the wish of the people. Had the Commissioners confined themselves to a study of the city's problems, as was generally thought they would do, a great deal of good might have been accomplished.

Two years have been wasted on a worthless, if not actually, mischievous charter that might have been usefully employed in a study of the housing problem, which is the most insistent of the many questions which confront this city to-day.

People have been given parks,

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

June 16

FIRST water turned on in town from Windsor Lake, 1862.
Rev. H. Dunfield, Rev. C. Jeffrey, and Rev. A. C. Waghorne ordained, 1878.

Railway commissioners first appointed, 1880.
William H. Horwood and Edward Shea, jr., admitted to Bar, 1884.

Captain Francis, of coastal steamer Curlew, buried, 1887.
Robert Stein injured by being thrown from railway train, 1899.

Augustus O. Hayward's house, Pennywell Road, burnt, 1887.
Explosion in Glace Bay mines; 20 persons killed, 1899.

American brig, Advance, Capt. Kane, arrived in St. John's, on her way to search for Sir John Franklin, 1853.

Rev. William C. Shears (Church of England) ordained, 1867.
Rev. Messrs. Romilly, Bradshaw, Evans and Bull (Church of England ministers) ordained, 1880.

The F.P.U. sloop, 'Paragon' left here yesterday for Oporto, fish laden by A. H. Murray.

that must dwell in squalor. They ask for utility and you give them stiff and formal, puny imitation of nature, they cry out for decent homes to dwell in and you give them fancy grounds to walk in (if they can reach them), "they ask for bread and you give them a stone."

A ROSE

A RED ROSE, gemmed with pearly dew

And breathing fragrant balm,
Within an English garden grew,
Where reigned a restful calm;
For it a eve the throistles sang,
Their chansons sweet and low,
Round it the stately lilies sprang
In garments white as snow.

One Summer eve, when hill and dell
Were bathed in sunset's gold,
Two lovers said a long farewell
Within that garden old;
And, when the maiden turned away,
Not seeing sky or land,
That red rose wet with tear-drops lay
Within her lover's hand.

Where English blood was poured
Like rain
One fateful battle-day,
Lifeless, amid the heaps of slain,
A youthful soldier lay;
And, when his comrades gathered round
And far had fled the foes,
Above his gallant heart they found
A blood-stained withered rose!
—M. Rock.

Scolding Down.

Hub—Look here Mary, it was only last month I paid a dressmaker's bill for \$74 and here is another one for \$60.

Wife—Well dear, doesn't that show that I am beginning to spend less?

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

BOWRING PARK. First Train leaves West End Promenade at 2.15 p.m. and every hour during the evening.

TORS COVE. Train leaves St. John's Station at 2.00 p.m., and leaves Tors Cove returning at 7.30 p.m.

KELLIGREWS. Train leaves St. John's Station at 2.30 p.m., and leaves Kelligrews returning at 8.07 p.m.

(This Train will not stop at Waterford Bridge leaving St. John's).

Reid Newfoundland Co.

GEORGE KNOWLING

Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.
Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for
Best Value for the Money.
We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing
Spring and Summer Clothing
Raincoats Macintoshes
Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.
We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.
Flour Pork
Molasses
Seeds Teas
Medicines.
Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.

Hardware Department.
Fishery Supplies, Manilla Rope, Coir Rope, Hemp Rope, Marlin, Fish Hooks, Patent Logs, Ship Side Lights, Steering Wheels, Anchors, Motor Ignition Batteries, Spirit Compasses, Dory Compasses, Motor Engine Oil, and Grease, Washing Machines, Wringing Machines, Garden and Farm Tools, Carpenters Tools, Fish Beams and Weights, Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights, Oil Cooking Stoves, Office Safes.

Women's and Children's Clothing
We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of
Costumes Blouses
Underclothing
Skirts Corsets
Raincoats
Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises.
Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.

GEORGE KNOWLING

ANDERSON'S

THE STORE OF STYLE AND QUALITY.

A STYLISH DRESS MATERIAL IS SHEPHERD'S PLAID.

Yes, and it is becoming increasingly stylish—it is one of the leaders in this year's material. There is nothing you can find that has such smart attractive appearance. We are now showing a line of this goods in 4 different size checks, at a special price.

25c per yard.

SEND TO-DAY FOR SAMPLES.

That Last Rain Shower You were Caught in

Did it not spoil the shape of your suit or Dress? And you could have easily prevented this by having a reliable waterproof with you.

Send to-day for one of our Special Value

WATERPROOFS

and take no further risks.

Men's and Women's, all sizes.

Special \$3.95.

Don't fail—send to-day—only a limited number.

THE WELL DRESSED SHERMAN MAN PAYS GREAT ATTENTION TO THIS COLLAR.



Fashionable High Extreme Cutaway A Corliss-Coon Collar

Get one to suit your taste.

SEE OUR NEWEST SHAPES IN "CORLISS-COON" COLLARS.

This cut shows the "SHERMAN," a very stylish collar, 2½ inch.

Some others are:—

"MANHATTAN" 2½ inch.

"JENNICO - BLACKSTONE" 2¾ inch.

"BASIL" 2 inch.

"CROXTON" 1¾ inch.

"CONTINENTAL" —long peak effect.

Get any one of these and you won't lack style.

Economize in Boys' Clothing for Summer Wear.



Have your boy wear a

WASHABLE LINEN SUIT.

Serviceable—economical—dressy—and withal cheap

Send for one of those suits for your boy. We have a full range, in all sizes, at the following prices: **40c, 70c, \$1.20, 1.60, 1.70, 2.00**

MR. FISHERMAN!

An all round serviceable 70c. Shirt will probably answer more purposes than one.

We are now offering for your benefit about 30 Dozen Brown and Blue Linen Shirts—Perfect in finish and material.

49c.—SPECIAL PRICE—49c.

An economy event without precedent. Send for one or more to-day while sizes are complete.

ANDERSON'S, - - - - - Water Street.

If Properly Governed, Terra Nova Will Forge Ahead

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—With great interest I have watched the attitude of the President during the recent sessions of the House of Assembly. He has shown that he is capable of more than mere criticism, though a good critic is as badly needed in our Government, as men to fill some of the executive offices that of late have only been occupied. He has shown excellent capability and a wide range of vision. He has exhibited more hope for, and a greater faith in, the Colony than has been shown for years past. More than that, he has the right kind of vision. Not a vision of what the Colony might become if properly advertised and outside capitalists induced to come in and open up the country's resources for us. His vision is more hopeful even than that. He sees the possibilities of self-development and in that lies the Island's great future, for there are possibilities within our gates that if properly handled are destined to make us a world-famed centre. And Mr. Coaker seems to have sounded the right note. Not only has he advocated restrictions that will eliminate the too-common monopoly of the few, but has laid plans, not hot-air schemes, but practical plans that cannot but mean advancement all along the line. Take the shipbuilding alone. What opportunities have been lost forever to that one industry. Ships that have made settlements on the banks of the La Havre. What they are might just as easily have made some of our Northern settlements just as prosperous. But it is not too late now and the future holds great things for us in that alone. But we need faith in our country, the faith of Coaker and men like W. A. McKay, and if men like these were given more scope and encouragement we would soon be on a higher plane of prosperity than we are at present. I feel that I must refer to Mr. Coaker's exposition of the fraudulent practices carried on in higher places. I have always thought that in big cities there are dozens of murders who should long since have filled the graves of executed felons had not political power come to their rescue, and hundreds who ought to be in jail who are princes at election time, and elegant loafers, holding fat sinecures during the balance of the year. But I had not got so far as to think that in our little executive circle that actions like Goodison's had become "the custom of the country" or that of the "Lorina Bounty" had ever pervaded the dignity of our highest Government offices. We are grateful for having these things brought to light and glad that one man has at least the courage to pull aside the curtain that has so long stood between the Government's "Holy of Holies" and the public. And rest assured Mr. Editor that Optimistic is not the only one who foresees

a mighty revolution at the next general election.

OPTIMISTICUS. Sprindale June 8th, 1916.

Sounds a Note of Warning

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—Please allow me to make a few remarks concerning the removal of the Postal Telegraph office here. It is reported that it is going to be removed to about a quarter of a mile farther east. Why it is, I cannot say, except that it is to please the whims of a few individuals here who are more "nice" than wise. If Supt. Stott or the Government removes this office without consulting the public someone will wish they had not meddled with it at all. Let those reformers who want it removed call a public meeting and let the public decide the case. We have been quiet all along, but tread on a worm and it will turn. The Telegraph Office is within 10 minutes walk of the public wharf and if the mailman from the Petrel thinks it too much trouble to walk that distance let him give his place to a better man. Let those cranks who want their way go and dwell in some isolated spot clear of anybody else. Where is our Justice of the Peace (so called). May be he is too busy telling his friends the rules of the traps and trawls and so on. Let those grumblers who informed the Government of the Telegraph Office show their names and we will do the same. Yours truly, JUSTICE.

["Justice" omitted giving the name of his settlement.—Ed.]

A Small Part.

Mr. Smith—"Ow's your little boy gettin' on, Mrs. Jones?" Mrs. Jones—"Very well, indeed. 'E's entered the theatrical profession now." "Oh! Wot par's 'e takin'?" "Well, 'e ain't exactly taking arant, but 'e fetches the scene-shifter's beer!"

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

Fishermen's Union Traing Co. Ltd.
Water Street, St. John's.

Thanks Brother Members for Kindness

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me space to add a few notes respecting the kindness done me by the good Brothers of Century Lodge, L.O.A., Port Blandford.

I was taken very sick on the 18th ulto, just as the busy season was getting ready for sowing seeds, and if I continued sick long it would mean quite a draw back to me in this respect. But the first opportunity was soon decided upon by those brethren, so it was arranged to help me out, and soon my potatoes were in the ground. I was somewhat glad to realize that these brethren had not forgotten their obligation as Orange brothers to one another.

As the Lodge is closed until the fall season I will not have the opportunity of thanking them. Thus, I would solicit space in the Mail and Advocate to acknowledge this deed of kindness and hope all those that helped me will accept my humble thanks and sincere appreciation. Thanking you for space and wishing the Mail and Advocate every success.

Yours truly,
WM. H. DALLEY,
W. M. of Cen. Lodge
Port Blandford, June 9, 1916

Naval Reservist Dies of Pneumonia

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I regret to inform you that a telegram has been received from the Rear Admiral of the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, stating that Jacob Pearcey, Seaman, Newfoundland R. N. R., died at that establishment on 14th June of pneumonia.

Pearcey joined the Reserve 11th April, 1916, and embarked for England 23rd April. He resided at New Perlican, T.B.

A. MacDERMOTT,
Commander
H. M. S. Briton,
June 15th, 1916.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Fire the Kaiser Kindled Will Scorch Him Badly Before it is Quenched By the Allies.

**With Germany it will Soon be a Case of Got Strafe
Everybody---The Kaiser, Frantic for War, and
Crown Prince Longing for the 'Real Thing'
Have Succeeded Only in Uniting World
Against Menace Prus. Militarism.**

The great war drama, with all its slaughter and blood-letting, its desperate struggle for the mastery, and its epic of heroism, is being played out in many fields of conflict. Each passing day so pregnant with fate brings us nearer to the hour of decision. From the first burst of the war cloud over the violated Belgian soil time has been with the Allies and against Germany. It is doubly so today, when weary and troubled months of toil and effort have brought the Entente Powers to an equality of strength and a prospective superiority. The whole fabric of Prussian militarism was reared up to achieve a lightning triumph. It was to be the thunderbolt of force that was to wreck Europe and leave it one scarred battleground for the spoiling of the Teutons, in the years to come. That thunderbolt was badly launched and controlled. Germany expected too much from her fighting machine. She is expecting too much today, as Verdun can testify, and though there is the inner realization that the game is up yet that must be kept from the watching neutrals and the world at large.

The moment Germany admits failure the war is at an end. The day is past when the enemy sang "Deutschland Uber Alles," and when victory was upon every lip. To a nation stepped in the assurance of a Kaiser's triumph in which all would share it has been gall and wormwood to put aside the dreams of the past and to be content with an honourable peace.

The "Cracking Up" of Germany. The Germany of August, 1914, had no thought of such a result as an honourable peace. It was to be victory, staggering and complete, and no nation was to be left strong enough to dispute Germany's claim to world supremacy. It was "The Day," and the triumph it was to bring, that made the Kaiser and his hosts frantic for war. We know how the Crown Prince tired of sham fighting and the goose-step, longed for "the real thing." Well, he has got it with a vengeance, and if Germany can extract any glory whatever out of the conflict the Hohenzollerns cannot claim a particle.

Speed was the absolute necessity for Germany and Austria, and when once the carefully-gear'd war chariot was compelled to run slow the balance began to weigh down in the Allies' favour. Thus to-day when we survey the widespread battlefield in all its phases, and give every consideration to what the enemy may still achieve, it is impossible to arrive at any other verdict than that the power of Germany has waned, and that the Allies, thanks to time, have gained the plenitude of strength. I am not carried away by what has happened at Verdun, for although failure has been deep writ upon German plans there it is but a part of the great conflict. I base all my assurance upon German wastage as against the Allied stores of force.

I am frequently asked the question especially just now when Germany is losing heavily, as to the enemy's capability of lasting out. "Where is Germany getting all the men?" is a query one constantly hears in tram, train, and workshop. I am afraid most of the experts who presented us at the outset of the war with sets of figures to prove their superior knowledge of enemy resources led us sadly astray. We were not accustomed to think in millions, and in the first three months of war we exaggerated the German losses to such an extent that some of us ran away with the idea that the enemy thus early felt the pinch of attrition. The armies which Germany threw into the eastern and western fields were really her picked advance guards, and never at any moment has she had more than three million men in the field.

In the five months of 1914 it is calculated that 860,000 of the enemy were put out of action, the highest loss being inflicted in November, when over a quarter of a million were accounted for, but a certain percentage must, of course, be written off as returning to the ranks after recovering from wounds and sickness. That shows that in five months of war Germany lost far more than Britain has lost during the whole campaign, even including the disastrous Gallipoli cam-

aign. And more important still is the fact that these casualties are inflicted upon the real German "thunderbolt," the army which was schooled to back through at any cost. When we add failure to that total it will be readily recognized that it meant more to Germany than actual loss of men and power. It meant the shattering of driving power. But Germany had the advantage of an armed and prepared reserve, and thus through all the months of last year, when the casualty lists averaged over 125,000 per month, she was able to reinforce without great interference with war labour or necessary business.

The latest return of German casualties as admitted by the enemy gives a gross total of 2,667,372, exclusive of naval losses, but we cannot place much reliance upon German figures, and it is safe to estimate that the total exceeds the three million mark. When units are up to full strength Germany has a total of three and a half million men in the field. That is the maximum strength, and save at the present moment, when additional divisions have been concentrated in the west for the Verdun onslaught, that figure has never been attained. Assuming that Germany had nine million available men—and that is a generous estimate, unless we include the dregs of Teutonic manhood and make serious inroad upon the men necessary for war work and industry—we have about two and a half million of a reserve army to make good wastage on a three and a half million field force. To be effective an army must strive to maintain a superior reserve, and it is here where we are now getting the strangle-hold on the enemy.

It is just here where the losses at Verdun are fatal to the enemy and of inestimable importance to the Allies. The cardinal object of the war is killing. It is a brutal object, no doubt, and one deplores the slaughter, even those who are not conscientious objectors, but the fact remains that a standard of attrition must be kept up. It was calculated in January by a French expert that if the enemy loses 250,000 men per month in the period stretching from March to September, a period which is generally regarded as one of activity, then the total reserve power will be licked up by September. They will then be reduced to field strength, which, of course, would be inadequate in a war which will be hotly contested on at least two fronts, and possibly on three or four.

When The Kaiser Turns to the East. I have taken you into the realm of figures to endeavour to gauge the strength of the enemy and to estimate the chances of Wilhelm & Co. in the task which awaits them. We have made a very good start in biting into the German reserve power, for the holocaust before Verdun has accounted for at least the first quarter of a million. Weigh that loss against the gain of a few miles of territory, keeping in mind Germany's striking reserve force, and one realises the madness of the Kaiser's gamble. From the first I had full confidence in our French allies being able to resist the German attack, and I see no reason to abate that confidence; indeed, I am more assured than ever as each German wave thunders upon the heroic and firm-rooted lines, only to be flung back spent and impotent, battered and blood-drenched.

It may be that our allies' line will be further dented, but until a break in the steel-linked chain is effected then Germany has utterly failed. Thus the attrition of 1916 has indeed started well, for when the February and March figures are calculated they will undoubtedly be in excess of any months of the whole war. I make a still further calculation on last year's German casualties, and find that the total between March and September reached the aggregate of 1,037,207, so that with the half of March to go we should at least drain the enemy to a far greater extent than in 1915. We have, of course, to take Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria into account, but as victory-winning allies who will lend assistance to the master criminals in the main fields they cannot play very important parts. Italy is seeing that Austria's cup is kept brimming

over, and the Bulgar and Turk are by this time more concerned about their own existence than to think of stretching out a helping hand to the Kaiser.

The participation of Turkey and Bulgaria in the war necessitated the dispersal of our forces. That was unfortunate, for it has prevented us from demonstrating an overwhelming force in the west, and has also claimed several gallant divisions from our Eastern ally. That, of course, was the German plan, and we do not grumble, for the war has now reached the stage when we can spare the men. In the House of Commons this week, on the debate on the War Estimates, we have had the true estimate of our military strength. The vote for an army of four million should convince Germany that we are indeed in earnest, and have made good use of the time, and it should also be a heartening to Russia and France, who have hitherto borne the brunt of the battle. The time has come when Britain will exert her strength, and I am glad to notice that our brave Ally France is inspired in the present struggle by the assurance that we are ready, and that whatever happens the foe will have the great army of the British Empire to tackle.

"We have watched the growing might of Britain," writes a French soldier. "In the day of retreat, we knew that Britain's sons were with us, and as the months have fled we have seen the power of our island ally grow and expand. They day may come when our arms may grow weak, though strength and vigour still is ours today, but that will not dismay us, for we know that Britain will step into the van." That is one of the problems Wilhelm & Co. have to face—the militarism of Britain reared and perfected since the first shot of war.

I notice that the German critics are very wrath because Britain is not playing a part in the Verdun engagement. They jeer at "Mr Haig," as they dub the commander of the British forces, for shirking battle and leaving France to suffer. It is not for me to state what assistance we are giving our ally at this moment, and you may take it that our leaders are not twiddling their thumbs and waiting serenely for the trouble to come along to our lines but the mere fact that Joffre does not call upon British aid to any great extent is in itself proof that he is supremely confident of licking Germany off his own hat. No! The time has not yet come to us to throw in our reserves, but when it does Germany will feel the weight of each blow.

Time and Tide on Our Side. The entry of Portugal into the war arena may not count for much at the present juncture, and will not accelerate the coming of the day of victory to any great extent, but it shows which way the wind is blowing. All over the world Germany has been making enemies. "Blood and iron" might have awed the nations prior to the memorable August day when the Kaiser flung down the gauntlet to the world, but it is a very milk-and-water concoction today, and the nations are beginning to see Prussian methods and ambitions. America, the peace-lover, still indulges in "Notes," but the supply will fall some day, and Germany will have the land of the West to "strafe" just as she is "strafing" Portugal to-day. The entry of Portugal is welcome, for it will speed up the campaign in German East Africa, which is now entirely ringed by the Allies. General Smuts has got started there, and in dead earnest, and before many weeks have passed the last German colony will have been torn from out the Prussian grasp. We welcome Portugal for her pluck, and for the lesson she is teaching other neutral peoples who have not yet apparently come to regard Germany as a wrecker and destroyer of all that is best and noblest in the traditions of the nations who love freedom and truth. It will not be long before Roumania and perhaps Greece come into the ranks, and then with the hapless Teutons it will be a case of "Got strafe everybody!" The flame which the Kaiser kindled is going to scorch him badly before it is quenched by the Allies.

Although we have not yet seen the

end of German activity in the West, it is evident that the enemy plans have miscarried, and that German-like, they did not bargain for stern resistance. It is quite possible that the attack may develop in other sectors, and both Joffre and Haig would welcome such tactics, for every German out of action means a lessening of our task in the spring, and will have an undoubted effect upon any offensive which may be undertaken against Russia. On the basis of the argument I have used, Germany, by forcing the pace, and striving for a decision, is playing into our hands.

for, again I say it is the killing of Germans that counts. If the German drain of blood is maintained so much the better for our Salonika army when the hour comes to move in that battle arena. At present Bulgaria shows not the slightest inclination to attack, a very wise decision, for the words of one who has been over the ground "no troops in the world could force the Allies out of their position, and an army venturing to launch an offensive would suffer more severely than any troops in this war have yet suffered."

The good work being done by the Russians, who are swerving in upon Bagdad and carrying everything before them, is paving the way for the smooth working of the Allied plans. The Turks are in considerable strength, and are well dug in, for they realize the vital importance of preventing a junction between the British and Russian forces. Great difficulties are being encountered by the British force in this campaign, especially the lack of water when they leave the Tigris and try a flanking movement in the desert. It is about time a British victory was due against the Turks, for it must be admitted that we have not shown up too well as far as results are concerned. However, the hard spade-work has been done, and whenever Sir Percy Lake has overcome all difficulties, and has a

sufficient force to launch attacks simultaneously on more than one salient, then we may expect it will be full steam ahead. Meanwhile, Turkey is kept so busy in various quarters that she is practically fighting for her own hand, and Bulgaria is left alone. With the severe cutting into German reserves on the West it is almost impossible that the Kaiser can lend many divisions to Ferdinand when comes his hour of reckoning, and thus I still hold the opinion that the Balkans will play a strong part in the great decision.

The Problem of the Married Men. There was some interesting and rather sensational talk in London the other day about—what do you think? Well, the subject was—"Have we said goodbye to Gallipoli or only au revoir?" Think it over. Germany would like very much to know what we are doing with the great reserve which Britain keeps moving about in the Mediterranean, but that is Britain's secret. Salonika is not the only place the Allies can strike if they have the mind and the means, and that is just what is perturbing Germany and Turkey. Ever Bey—if that worthy is still in the land of the living—has not yet ventured to withdraw many men from Gallipoli, although they are badly needed in other fields. There is something doing in the East as well as the West. Meanwhile, at home we have got to realise that time being on our side must not be wasted. We have to make sure of a continued superiority in men, guns, and shells, and there must be no slackening.

Colonel Churchill has been getting it hot for urging more driving power for the navy—more "devil" as another politician put it—and though it may have been rashly expressed, yet I agree with him when the demand is applied not to the navy alone but to every department which is responsible for the winning of victory. We want more "devil" in our method of war,

in our plans to strike at the enemy at every point, in our work, and in our determination to give Germany no breathing time. There must be a thorough understanding of our industrial and military needs, for they both count in the great conflict. It is certainly a step in the right direction to call upon single young men in munition works to give military service, and by the call upon married men and women to give their labor in the factories I feel sure that work will not be hindered.

The problem of the married man who attested is still with us, and up to the present the Government does not show any great desire to come to the aid of those who will have to sacrifice everything to serve the country in its hour of need. No man should be called upon to make the double sacrifice of means and service, and there will be intense dissatisfaction and resistance until some aid is given. A moratorium will not do, for man should be compelled to serve knowing that a burden of debt has been accumulating, and that he must discharge it upon his return to civil life. If we face all the problems and difficulties boldly they will be overcome, and let us remember that whatever our troubles may be they are necessary for the gaining of the victory. Let us use every hour of the time that is upon our side, and that victory will be inevitable and complete.—Hector Mackay in "The Weekly News."

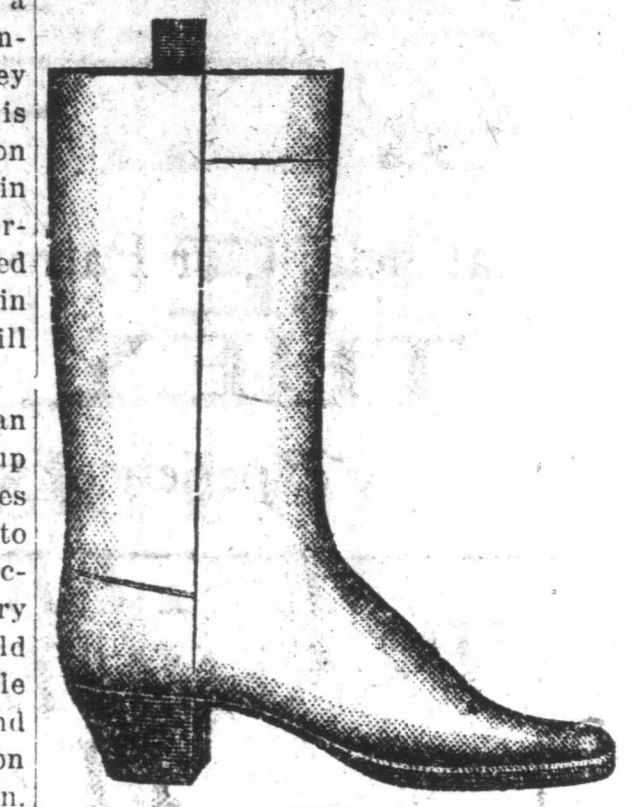
A Crown to Fit.

A Sunday School teacher had been telling her class of little boys about golden crowns of glory and heavenly rewards for good people.

"Now, tell me," she ordered at the end of the lesson, "who will get the biggest crown?"

There was silence for a minute. Then a bright little chap piped up: "Him wot's got the biggest head."

WELLINGTON BOOT



Look out for the Name on the Heel! Our Customers tell us this: The Wellington Boot will wear longer than any three pair of the best Rubber Boots they can buy—Warmer—Less expensive, and Healthier than Rubber Boots.

F. Smallwood,
Distributor for Newfoundland.

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

<p>"RED CROWN" BRAND of CORNED BEEF, ROAST BEEF SAUSAGES, POTTED MEATS and LUNCH HAM.</p>	<p>"HARVEST QUEEN" Corn Flour. Pkgs. of 1/4s, 1/2s and 1s. "LIBERTY GLOSS" STARCH Pkgs. and Bulk.</p>
<p>"GREAT BEAR" Spring Brand MACCARONI, 16 Oz. Packages.</p>	<p>"CHAMPION" TOBACCO 7s and 14s. in 20 and 21 lb. Caddies.</p>
<p>"KNICKERBOCKER" BRAND COFFEE in 1 and 7 lb. Tins.</p>	<p>"KNICKERBOCKER" BRAND Cream of Tartar Substitute in 10 Pound Tins.</p>
<p>Also in Stock: 200 Bags LIMA BEANS. 400 Bags ROUND PEAS. 400 Bags YELLOW EYE BEANS. 500 Sides SOLE LEATHER. 100 Cases TOMATOE CATSUP. 100 Boxes DATES, 10 oz. Pkts.</p>	

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Small Profits

That help Our Patrons to Help Themselves.

THEY KNOW

by experience gained at our store.

THREE BIG BARGAINS IN LADIES' BLOUSES

Consisting of

White and Khaki Colored Lawns, Fawn Crepes,
Stripe Delaines, Canary Color Muslins,
Navy and Black Sateens, etc.

60, 75, and 90c. each.

LADIES AM. NECKWEAR,
17 to 50c.

Brassieres,
25c. to 75c. each.

The very latest creations.

THE MONEY-SAVING STORE.



WHY OUR STORE

Fully Satisfies

the people who visit it, is because it affords many opportunities of securing absolute necessities at unprecedentedly low prices.

SPECIAL VALUES

IN

LADIES' ONE-PIECE DRESSES

In White Pique, White and Fancy Colored
Muslins and Delaines.

\$1.65 to \$4.40.

CHILDREN'S
Lightweight Flannelette
UNDERSKIRTS
37c. each.

CHILDREN'S
White Muslin
NIGHT DRESSES
40c. each.

Lace Curtain Bargains

In White, Ecru and Lemon Shades.

Sale Price **\$1.80 to \$5.00** per pair.

RATTAN CLOTH

In Light and Dark Fawn
and Brown Colors,

At 20c. a yard.

Ladies' White Embroidered Underskirts, From 55c. to \$1.30.

LADIES' WHITE MERCERIZED UNDERSKIRTS

With Fancy Figured Tucked Flouncings, \$1.50 each.

WHITE WASHING CREPE UNDERSKIRTS,

With Tucked Flouncings, 90c. each.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOOTUNE TELLERS DOING THRIVING BUSINESS IN FRANCE SINCE WAR

Playing on the Anxieties of Those Who Have
Relatives at the Front, They Have Reaped a
Golden Harvest and Matters has Reached
Proportions of National Scandal so That the
Police are About to Stop the Evil

PARIS, June 10.—Fortune tellers, card readers, clairvoyants and diviners of all kinds have been reaping a harvest in Paris since the war began. Now the police are about to take the matter up to put an end to their frauds on the public and their cruel exploitation of the anxieties of the wives, mothers and daughters of men at the front.

As a matter of fact, the war has been a gold mine for them, and the development of their business has reached the proportions of a national scandal. The clients of these fortune tellers have steadily increased since the conflict began and now include, the Temps says, persons who before the war would have scrupled to yield to such weakness. It would seem as though the fear in which those live who have some dear one at the front, exposed to every peril, has ended by altering the moral wellbeing of the cleanest and most steadfast minds.

Without fully believing in the power of divination they apply to mediums and card readers in the hope that the pretended gift of intuition will furnish some new argument leading them not to despair.

But the Paris newspapers, while blaming the fortune tellers, declare that the evil goes further than that. The Figaro thinks it is all very well to imprison the clairvoyants who see too well, if not into the future, at least into the pocketbooks of their dupes, but says there will be always superstitious persons to believe in them. There would be no seers if clients did not flock to their parlors, and, rather than repression, general education alone can obtain the desired result.

The same idea is contained in an article in the Temps, which says that it is not only the poor women who seek the future, but the rich and prominent ones, are not thoroughly aware of the most secret intentions of William H. General Joffre or President Wilson.

"The evil," he continues, "is in the minds of the masses, who cannot confine themselves to the definite realities of the hour and who want to obtain, even from impostors, the confirmation of their desires. In a few years, the great tragedy ended, persons will be amazed at what was written from day to day during the war and at the credulity with which the most absurd prophecies and predictions were received. Then those who have predicted the future will be severely derided unless—and this will be the more fortunate for them—they are forgotten and thus obtain the benefit of that force of forgetfulness without which humanity would be ashamed of itself."

Not Respectable.

A mission worker tells of a conversation on the East side between two women in a tenement.

"Did you notice," said one, "that Mrs. O'Malley had a black eye?"

"Did I not," commented the other. "And her husband not to be out of jail for another week yet! I don't call it respectable!"

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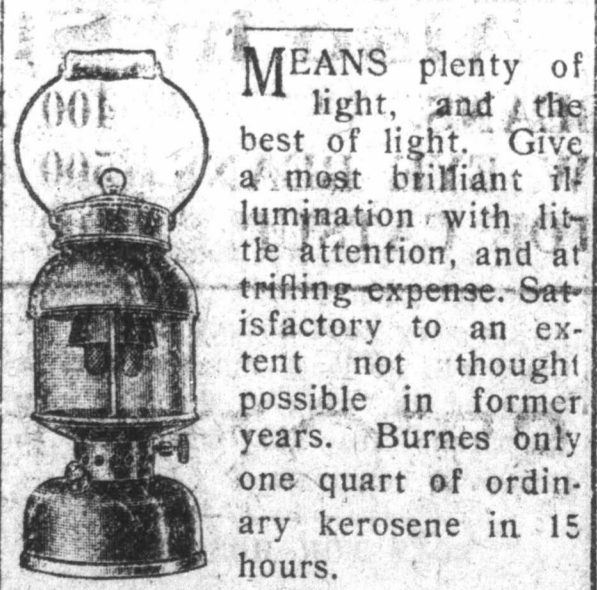
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PORTABLE AIR-O-LITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS



MEANS plenty of light, and the best of light. Give a most brilliant illumination with little attention, and at trifling expense. Satisfactory to an extent not thought possible in former years. Burns only one quart of ordinary kerosene in 15 hours.

Robert Templeton,
Agent,
333 Water Street,
St. John's.

Hungarian Youth Off to War Pleads for Girls' Kisses

BERLIN, June 10.—The Prager Tageblatt which has just arrived in this city contains a rather pretty and amusing story of the experience of a young cadet by name of Paul Waisenkind, who was graduated from the military school and who had been ordered to the front. The story was written by Herr Ernest Szep, a well-known Hungarian writer and poet and was authoritatively translated into German by Herr Stefan I. Klein. Waisenkind was an unsophisticated young man from the country, who felt that every one, particularly pretty women, would be interested in the fact that he was leaving for the front. He was not long deluded, however.

"Eugen Paul Waisenkind, having received word that he would quickly start with his regiment for the front, thought he would amuse himself as best he could and started by taking a walk in Andrassy strasse," writes Herr Szep. "He had come from the provinces and the city fascinated him. He wore a brand new uniform in gray wore gray gloves and even the scabbard in which hung his sword was gray in color. Slowly he walked along through the crowded streets, mingling with recruits, soldiers, officers, students, servants, girls and newsboys, as well as numerous other members of God's people. He was particularly interested in many women and young girls, pretty girls, that were walking in white, and talked and smiled and laughed, and no one would imagine by looking at them that there was such a thing as a cruel war going on, and that he, Paul Waisenkind, would soon be on his way to the fighting line.

"Darkness came and the street lights shone out in all their electric brilliancy. Then it was that Paul Waisenkind received a shock. As the girls walked by in their white dresses the rays of the street lights shone upon them. He became dizzy, it was like a dream to this country boy, it

most like a scene from 'Arabian Nights,' which he had read in his boyhood. And yet he had to leave all this and go to the front! Just then a young girl radiant in her blond beauty came toward him. Paul Waisenkind stretched out his arms so that she could not pass.

"My dear, sweet girl," he said, "to-morrow I must join my regiment and go to the front to fight for our dear country. Give me a kiss."

"The young woman looked at the handsome boy with his soft blue eyes and smiled good naturedly, but when he persisted in his attentions she screamed.

"Don't be alarmed, my dear girl," he said. "My name is Paul Waisenkind. I have no friends or relatives to whom I can give a parting kiss, and now I must be off to the war. Who knows if I will ever return—only one kiss!"

"Idiot!" said the girl, and she strode away.

"Paul resumed his walk and soon espied another pretty young woman, also attired in white.

"My dear lady," he said, stopping her, to-morrow I go to war and leave everything behind—life, love and beauty. Please, just one kiss—one kiss!"

"The young woman looked him over angrily from head to foot.

"Away with you!" she cried.

"The bewildered youth gazed after her in amazement. A crowd collected and laughed at him, but he never heard their taunts and jeers. He thought only of the war, and it saddened him that he found not a single soul who would give him a goodby kiss. And he strode back to his quarters, looking up at the stars, and he wondered and wondered."

A KID'S IDEA.

"It is called the altar because that's where a girl alters her name when she gets married," explained one sister to another.

"Define a kiss."

"A kiss, my boy, is a short contact which frequently leads to a long contract."

WANTED!

2 SCHOONERS,
From 50 to 100 tons,
To freight
SALT
from St. John's to
West Coast.
SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

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JUST ARRIVED

Another Car-load of
FERRO ENGINES

3, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 1-2 H.P.'s.

Order early for immediate delivery as they are going fast and it will be too late to get any more for this season.

Lowest Prices on
**BATTERIES, COILS,
PROPELLORS, SHAFTS,
LUBRICATING OIL, ETC.**

L. M. TRASK & CO.,
P. O. Box 1217,
140 Water Street, St. John, Nfld.

Food Prices and Dutch Working Classes

LONDON, June 14.—Hundreds of Dutch women went to the Prime Minister today to demand that measures be taken to enable the working classes to obtain food, by having prices reduced, says Reuter's correspondent at the Hague. The Premier promised to receive a deputation of the women later. The women then went to the house of the Burgomaster.

"Define a kiss."

"A kiss, my boy, is a short contact which frequently leads to a long contract."

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.

The week-end performance at the Nickel theatre is one that will appeal to all. The programme will open with a Mutual masterpiece entitled "The Wrath of Haddon Towers" which is a three-part, clipper star feature with the celebrated artists: Constance Crawley and Arthur Maude. It is a faithful story mediaeval life revealed through psychic phenomena "Mutiny in the Jungle" is a thrilling melodrama. "The Shabbies" is a Vitagraph two-act comedy drama with Lillian Walker, Evert Overton and Paul Kelley in the leads. The comedy is by the Vitagraph Co. entitled "The Family Picnic." To-morrow afternoon there will be a big matinee with extra pictures specially arranged for the children.

THE CRESCENT

The Crescent Picture Palace presents to-day Maurice Costello and Leah Baird in "The Romance of a Handkerchief," a Vitagraph melodrama. G. M. Anderson and Marguerite Clayton in "The Convict's Threat" is an Essanay two-reel Western drama. Romaine Fielding and Jack Lawton in "When Souls are Tried" is a Lubin comedy drama; and all the Vitagraph comedy stars in "Willie Stayed Single" is a funny new comedy. Professor McCarthy plays a hero and appropriate programme of music for this big week-end show. Extra pictures will be shown at the big matinee to-morrow. Send the children to the popular Crescent.

RECOVERED THE BODY.

Some two months ago a young man named Golding while crossing the ice at Badger Brook alone, fell through the ice and was drowned. A number of men returning from the lumber woods saw the accident and hastened to the rescue, but when they arrived at the scene the unfortunate man had been drawn under the ice and had disappeared. The body was found a few days ago about 8 miles distant from the scene of the accident, and was buried.

HIS ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

A recent issue of "Canada," a London magazine, announces the engagement of Lieut. Cyril Boyd Carter, of the Mid. Regiment, to Eva Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mogg, Ingleside, Nunsia Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W. Lieut. Carter, so well and favorably known in St. John's, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Carter, St. John's. The Mail and Advocate extends its congratulations.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING GOWER STREET CHURCH

The congregation of Gower St. Church are reminded of the meeting announced for to-night, in the School Room of the Church, commencing at 8 o'clock. Reports from every department of the Church will be presented. The financial standing for the year just closed, has been printed and will be distributed at this meeting, and a very interesting time is expected.

WILL BE MARRIED AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. C. La C. Bryant will be married at Washington, D. C., U.S.A. tomorrow to Miss Margaret Donn, of that city. Mr. Bryant, some years ago, held the position of Assistant Passenger Agent of the Reid Nfld. Coy. and a few years ago was wounded by a revolver shot in a railway strike in Nova Scotia while with the Thiel Detective Agency on the staff of which he has been since engaged.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

WANTED—A Boy, with some education, one willing to make himself generally useful in office. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St., -jnc13,5i

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.

How to Detect Bad Meats

If the Caterer For a Family Knows the Difference Between Fresh and Stale Foodstuffs Plomaine Poisoning and Other Serious Ills May Be Avoided.

Smoked meats and fish are bad when they are flabby to the touch and have a rancid, sour smell.

Classed meat products are bad when they have a rancid, sour smell and when the color differs from the fresh product.

Good fresh pork is solid, has pure white fat and pink flesh. Do not buy pork that is soft and yellow.

Remember that lamb or mutton should be firm, close grained and light red in color, with fat that is white and hard.

Beef should be of a rosy red color, with cream colored, firm, elastic fat and scarcely moist when touched with the finger, do not buy wet, flabby beef that is pale and purple.

All shellfish should smell fresh, and the shells should close firmly when put into water or touched with the finger. Shellfish should be alive when cooked.

Fresh veal is pale red (unless milk fed, when it is light) with firm, white fat between the muscles and surrounding tissues and scarcely moist to the touch. Bad veal is soft, mushy, sticky and has a very red tinge, while the fat has a grayish lead color.

Fresh fish should have red gills, moist, bright scales and clear eyes, and should be firm and rigid when handled. Stale fish is flabby, has dull scales, the eyes are sunken and covered with a film (the gills are pale or of greenish color, and the fish has a bad odor. All lumpy fish should be rejected as the growth may be cancer.

To detect decomposing meats in cans before opening inspect the ends of the can and if they bulge, discard the can. This bulging is due to accumulated gases of decomposition that push the ends outward by force of pressure. Leaking and rusty cans should also be discarded. Canned meats should be free from mold. The odor of such meats should be the same as when freshly prepared. If the meat is put in exposure to heat will make it possible to detect the foul odor.

MORE FISHERY NEWS

The following was posted at the Board of Trade yesterday: From J. C. Cunningham, June 10th, (Red Island to Connors)—The total catch is 7,559 qtls. with 789 for last week. Ten traps and some 60 beats are fishing. Prospects are slightly improved and caplin in abundance landed to-day. The average per trap is about 5 qtls for the week. Two schooners have arrived from the Banks with 300 qtls. each.

From P. J. Wade, June 15th., (Salmon Cove Pt. to Colliers North Pt.)—Seven traps, 10 dorles and skiffs but no boats are fishing. The catch for the week was about 5 qtls. Some of the traps operating here have taken a little fish but others have done nothing so far. Prospects are now improving slightly and there is a plentiful supply of herring for bait.

BEID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle leaving Placentia to-day for Red Island route. Clyde leaving Lewisporte to-day. Dundee left Port Blandford 8.30 a.m. to-day. Ethie arrived Humbermouth 9.30 a.m. yesterday. Genoece arrived at Placentia 2.15 p.m. yesterday. Home left S. W. Arm 2 p.m. yesterday inward. Kyle arrived Port aux Basques 8 a.m. to-day. Petrel left Clarendville 6.30 a.m. to-day. Meigle left Port aux Basques 10.40 p.m. yesterday. Sagona left King's Cove 10.40 a.m. yesterday going North.

AS TO THE COVES.

Yesterday we referred to the filthy condition of Bowring's Cove. We learn to-day that the Health Department has investigated and finds that in every case where fish markets are located similar conditions prevail. As a matter of fact the waters all over St. John's harbor are polluted and fish which fall into them should not be allowed to be sold. Something should be done in the matter of cleaning up these public coves.

SOLDIER LOSES EYE.

Mr. Patk. Morrissey had a letter yesterday informing him that his son, Private Thos. Morrissey of "Ours" recently had an artificial eye given him and he has been sent back from London to A.Y. His eye was hurt as the result of accident at Gallipoli and he was operated on losing the optic at Port Said. He tells his father that he is now well and in the best of spirits.

Mr. H. Brownrigg Enters Contest

Asks the Public for Their Support on Polling Day and Pledges His Word to Work for the Best Interests of the City

The friends of Mr. H. J. Brownrigg, and they are legion, will be pleased to read his public announcement in to-day's issue, that he has decided to place his name before the public as a candidate in the forthcoming Municipal election. Mr. Brownrigg needs no introduction to the taxpayers of this City, as he is possibly the best known of our young business men, who, by sobriety and honesty, has worked himself to the fore. Mr. Brownrigg possesses all necessary qualifications to make an ideal City representative, and, judging by the manner in which his decision to enter the contest has been received by his friends and the public generally, it is safe to say that Mr. Brownrigg will pull a large vote.

Mr. Brownrigg's card to the Electors of the City, though brief is to the point, and the question of judicious expenditure of civic taxes, is a matter which affects every household and one that should cause serious thought to all concerned. It looks as if Mr. Brownrigg will be one of the new councillors elected on June 29th next to govern the City. Courtous and painstaking in all his business undertakings he can be relied upon to do justice to all classes in the matter of civic administration.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF ST. JOHN'S

AT the request of a large number of my friends, both East and West, I have decided to place myself in Nomination at the forthcoming Municipal Election. Owing to the limited time between now and Polling Day, and the possibility of not being able to call on every elector personally, I would kindly ask them to accept this card as a personal canvass. I promise, if elected, to use all my energies to see that the civic taxes are spent judiciously.

H. J. BROWNRIGG

TRAIN REPORT.

Wednesday No. 1 left South Branch 7.05 a.m. Yesterday's No. 1 left Port Blandford 8.05 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2 left Millertown Jet. 8.40 a.m. To-day's No. 2 left Port aux Basques 9.13 a.m.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 8.30 a.m. bringing T. Wills, T. L. Sheppard, W. W. Nelson, G. B. French, S. and Mrs. Franshaw, J. Ford, H. Brown, E. Mosel, Miss Dryward, Miss A. Furneaux, Miss Curtis, Mrs. W. Hynes, W. and Mrs. Scroggie.

FROM TROOPER O'KEEFE.

Mrs. O'Keefe of Bannerman Street had a letter yesterday from her son, trooper Andy O'Keefe of the Grenade Section of the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles. Andy was in the thick of the recent heavy fighting in France, in which the Canadian troops covered themselves with glory. He suffers from shock and is now in hospital "somewhere in France." Andy is a well-known good athletic and wrestler and was a member of the C.C.C.

FOREST FIRES DESTROY PIT PROPS

We learn by the express which arrived yesterday that forest fires raged at Kitty's Brook, Thorburn Lake, Port Blandford and other places. A good deal of timber has been sacrificed and a man named Piley of Blandford had 40 cords of pit props destroyed.

FOREST FIRE AT ST. BRIDES.

Train hands and others report to-day that a big forest fire covering an area of over 10 miles rages near St. Brides. It is destroying a good deal of timber and another feature of it will be the destruction of large numbers of young partridge so that birds will be scarce in this vicinity next Fall.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Kyle's express arrived here at 5 p.m. yesterday, bringing several passengers.

The schr. 'Edward Roy' sailed for Halifax from Burin yesterday, taking 2,095 qtls cod from LeFevre Bros.

The Lady Sybil leaves here to-morrow to take up the Sydney-Basque service.

Wanted Two Large Schooners to Freight Salt North. Apply to P. H. COWAN, 276 Water Street, -jnc15,3i

There was good fishing by the Battery man today and yesterday and Baggs' trap secured 25 qtls.

The S.S. Viking, Capt. Taylor, arrived this morning from Sydney to Bowring Bros, coal-laden and will ply in the coal trade all the summer and Fall.

The S.S. "Charles Beatty," which put into Sydney, damaged, with a cargo of 15,000 bbls. flour from Montreal to this port, leaves for here to-morrow and is due Monday.

The schr. 'Belle of Burgeo' is loading codfish at Lark Hr. for Oporto from Moultons' and the 'Richard' at Burin for Hollet Bros.

The corps of Mr. Duncan Noseworthy who died here recently was taken to Harbor Grace by this morning's train for interment.

During the week past five cases of diphtheria were reported to the Health Authorities. There are 24 patients ill of the disease in hospital and three are being treated at home.

The S.S. Ethie arrived at Humbermouth yesterday reporting a good sign of codfish in the Straits and no ice. The steamer got down to Battle Hr. and made all ports of call.

Codfish has struck in about Bonne Bay and vicinity and traps are taking from five to 25 qtls, while bait (caplin) is plentiful also. Along the S. W. coast caplin are reported in large schools and the banking fleet will have no difficulty in getting all the bait required.

NOTICE to all ladies and gentlemen of Newfoundland—A free demonstration of "5 Diamonds" Flour will be held at Woods' Central Store, Water Street, St. John's, from Monday June 12th until Saturday, June 17, 1916, inclusive. Samples of bread will be given away. There will be a sample for you! Be sure and get it. je10,14,15

IMPORTANT CHURCH MEETING.

The members of George Street Church will hold a meeting in the schoolroom this evening at 8 o'clock. At the meeting matters of great importance to the Church will be discussed as well as its activities for the past year and all who can do so are asked to attend.

Citizens Committee

Another meeting of the Citizens' Committee dealing with the proposed Civic Charter was held last night, Mr. A. Soper presiding. It was determined to hold meetings during the months of July and August on the second and fourth Thursday, except meetings when convened in the interview by the Chairman for special reasons. A member, in speaking of the matter of the qualifications of voters, said that with the Attorney General who had informed him that the definition had been sent the Colonial Secretary's department for publication. He asked what had been done in the matter and observed that some 800 taxpayers were uncertain as to their position in the use of the franchise, thought what he deemed a misinterpretation of the law and expressed his indignation, holding that the Committee had been treated with contempt in the premises. The Secretary was again instructed to write the Colonial Secretary and if no answer were received by Saturday night that all correspondence on the subject be published.

ATTACKED OFFICER BRUCE.

Yesterday afternoon a burly drunk on Water Street east attacked Officer Bruce and gave him a hard time of it. He repeatedly struck the officer in the face, and but that a civilian helped the policeman to handcuff him he would have had much difficulty in arresting the man. To-day Mr. Hutchings fined him \$10 or 30 days.

Civic Commission Weekly Meeting

Impounder Dessart After the Council for Compensation in the Famous Goat Raid—Many Permits for Repairs, etc., are Asked for and Granted

The regular weekly meeting of the Civic Commission was held last night with most of the Board in attendance and the chairman, Mr. Gosling, presiding.

The impounder, A. Dessart, claimed for \$44.50 in connection with the Mary Earles goat case. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee for adjustment.

The Engineer reported that he was making ready several streets in the East and West sections of the city for the sprinkling of oil to abate the dust nuisance.

Mr. D. A. Ryan submitted plans for a proposed garage at Monkstown Rd. Approved.

Albert Taylor was given permission to erect a wood shed on Pleasant Street.

Bishop & Sons were given a permit to make interior repairs to building, 341 Water Street.

Mrs. J. Dillon of the South Side can make repairs to her house as requested.

The Engineer will enquire into James Carter's complaint as to a defective drain at the rear of Balsom Place.

A. H. Murray asked that a floating stage for the benefit of fishermen be placed in Bowring's Cove. The Engineer will attend to the matter.

Plans submitted by F. J. Searle of proposed shed, Freshwater Road, were approved.

The Royal Stationery Co. asked the Board to buy an addressograph. Referred to the office committee.

The Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Company asked permission to install sprinkler in factory. Can do so under regulations governing other factories.

The Gas Company complained that the tarvia pavement on Duckworth Street, resting as it does on their mains, has caused a leakage. Referred to Engineer.

The Engineer reported progress in the matter of laying the sewer on Waterford Road. With the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned at 10.15 p.m.

YOUNG GIRL ARRESTED

Yesterday we referred to a case of embezzlement. We learn to-day that a young girl aged 14 years was placed under arrest yesterday by Sgt. Byrne at Holyrood. She had been placed in charge of the post office there to perform various duties, had no correct training to enable her to properly and systematically conduct the work, and the result was that a shortage of \$290 was discovered in the accounts. There was no evidence to show that the girl had misappropriated the funds. She had sent much money to headquarters there and did not seem to know that a record of such should be kept. Friends offered to settle any discrepancies that might appear and she was released on bail.

LATEST FISHERY NEWS

Lawn—Traps last evening 11 to 20 qtls; traps yesterday, 2 to 4. This morning, traps 5 to 12; caplin plentiful.

Twilligate—Traps, 1 to 5 qtls; hooks, nothing.

St. Mary's—Caplin plentiful; all bankers and boats baited; trawl doing well; traps not much.

Lamaline—Good fishing for trawls, scarce for traps; caplin plentiful.

Seal Cove—Sign of cod; caplin and herring plentiful.

MANY TOURISTS HERE.

There are now quite a number of American tourists up on the West Coast at Doyle's, Robinson's, Stephenville and other places. They are enjoying very good salmon fishing and there will be large numbers arriving later on as owing to the war many Americans fear to travel in the European countries.

BOYS FOR HOSPITAL.

Rev. Mr. Maidment brought in two boys by the express yesterday for hospital. One from Daniel's Hr., in the Straits, suffers from appendicitis, and the other from Bonne Bay is ill of an internal disease.

Nfld. Boy Wins Military Cross

John Mitchell, Son of Mr. J. B. Mitchell, Commission Merchant, Wins High Honors in France—Was Well Known and Successful Student of Methodist College

Yesterday Mr. J. B. Mitchell received a wire from his son Harold of the Newfoundland Regiment conveying the pleasing intelligence that his eldest son Jack had won the Military Cross and was promoted to Captain. The recipient of this new honor was well and favorably known in St. John's, having won a name for himself as a Rhodes Scholar.

When the war broke out he was in Canada but when the call for volunteers was made Capt. Mitchell quickly offered his services and joined the Army Service Corps in Vancouver. On arriving in England he joined the London Rifles and shortly afterwards was gazetted as 2nd Lieutenant. He has spent several months on the firing line in France and that he has acquitted himself with honor goes without saying.

No particulars of the circumstances surrounding the winning of this high honor by our young soldier are yet to hand but we have no doubt when the deed is done will show that Capt. Mitchell acquitted himself as a loyal son of the Empire and that the high honor conferred on him was justly merited. Capt. Mitchell has a brother, Harold, in the Newfoundland Regiment.

To his parents we extend our heartiest congratulations on the honor conferred upon the soldier son.

ROW IN THE PARK.

Last evening while a Volunteer was seated in Bannerman Park talking to a young lady he was set upon, insulted and assaulted by two half drunken scamps. The soldier, when one had been taken away polished off the other in short order and it will cool his ardour for meddling with such people in future.

IS BADLY DAMAGED.

The S.S. Lyngfjord which was ashore at Holyrood Beach, was dry docked this morning at 9.30. The ship mill where they were sawed at a res had been badly damaged on the port side, and many of the plates are pierced by the rocks, while others are indented. The ship has been surveyed and on the report of the surveyors it will be determined whether she will get temporary or permanent repairs.

Arrangements have been made with Woods' Central Store to demonstrate the qualities of "5 Diamonds" Flour as a bread flour &c. for one week as above. The public, we hope, will assist the milling of this high grade flour by making special calls at Woods' Central Store for the afternoon teas, and pass judgment on the bread &c. made from "5 Diamonds" flour. Ask your grocer to get "5 Diamonds" Flour for you. Milled by the Canadian Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Chatham, Ontario, Canada. je10,14,15

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the volunteers had a route march in the morning to wards the White Hills and the men had a swim in one of the nearby ponds. In the afternoon there were squad and section drills on the barrack grounds and the men received their pay. There are now on the roll 3,872 with the addition of the following:

Fred. E. Chafe, St. John's. Jno. Jos. Lambert, St. John's. Robt. Oakley, St. John's. Samuel Parnell, St. John's. Jas. Fitzpatrick, St. John's. Chas. Dicks, Flat Islands, P.D. Ralph Senior, Flat Islands, P.D. Norman Way, Bonavista. Fred. Abbott, Bonavista.

A SPECIAL TRAIN.

At 8.20 this morning a special train left here for Witless Bay in which went about 50 passengers, including Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, most of the Catholic priests of the City and others, to be present at the obsequies of the late Rev. Dean Roach.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH

Wednesday a girl named Singleton came here from Tilton, near Spaniard's Bay, and with her father ship on the fishery with Mr. Wareham, Southside. She became suddenly ill yesterday and died this morning. The doctors pronounced death to be due to meningitis.

Stanhope Stands by Coaker

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your much esteemed paper to make a few remarks from Stanhope.

Well, Mr. Editor, the Union here is still advancing. We are in heart and hand with the Union and started our new Union hall, which we hope to have ready to hold meetings in, early the coming fall. In the past we have not been able to hold meetings regular, owing to not having a place suitable.

I would like to say a few words of appreciation to Mr. A. T. Woodley & Sons of Lewisporte, who own a little saw mill at this place. Our Union saw mill at Holyrood, which was docked this morning at 9.30. The ship mill where they were sawed at a res had been badly damaged on the port side, and many of the plates are pierced by the rocks, while others are indented. The ship has been surveyed and on the report of the surveyors it will be determined whether she will get temporary or permanent repairs.

I also would like to say that during the week the Road Board received an amount of money to repair the local road around this place, a distance of one mile and a half. The work will start as soon as possible in order to get through with it the early part of the summer. The amount of money which the Road Board received was \$9.50.

I must close by wishing the Union and Mr. Coaker every success.

Yours truly, UNIONIST.

Stanhope, June 10, 1916.

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