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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

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THIS WEEK IS REGARDED AS SAVING WEEK

McKenna Issues Manifesto Urging Importance of Citizens Investing Their Means in Various Forms Provided by Government For Financing War—Extravagance is Treason and Indifference is a Crime

LONDON, July 17.—The week beginning to-day is to be regarded in this country as war savings week, in which every citizen in the United Kingdom is expected to invest according to his means in the various forms provided by the Government for financing the war.

Deny Report Loss of British Cruiser

BERLIN, July 16.—The Admiralty announced to-day that on July 11th a German submarine sank a British auxiliary cruiser and three patrol boats.

Von Hindenburg May Command Entire Front

BERLIN, July 17.—According to private advices from Vienna important changes have taken place in the Austro-Hungarian army and others are impending as result of the Russian offensive, something akin to a shake up may take place.

British Progress Still Continues

LONDON, July 16.—Progress on the British front continues most satisfactorily says Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters in France.

Russians Force Teutons to Retire in Region of Ostroff

PETROGRAD, July 17.—In Volynia the Russians, in the region of Ostroff and Goubine, have put down day or two, but the beginning of a long, patient and arduous offensive.

Russians Make Further Progress

PETROGRAD, July 16.—The Germans made a determined effort yesterday to force back the Russians in the region of Baranovitch, where heavy fighting has been in progress for some time.

More Shipping Losses Reported at Lloyd's

LONDON, July 17.—At Lloyd's shipping agency, it was announced to-day that the British steamers 'Mopsa of Gool' and 'Alton' were sunk this morning.

Irish Nationalist Is Now Arrested

LONDON, July 16.—Laurence, Ginnell, Irish member of Parliament, who addressed many questions in the Commons to Ministers during the Irish rebellion, invariably alleging that his countrymen who had been arrested were mistreated, was himself arrested this morning.

British Continuing Their Offensive Break Through German Second Line Defence--Delville Wood was Stormed and Taken by S. Africans

British Guns Have Been Able to Reach Main Road of Martin Pinch and Have Caused Much Destruction and Confusion—British Airmen Have Now Supreme Mastery and Are Able to Descend as Low as 300 Feet Firing Upon German Infantry With Machine Guns—Cases Are Numerous in Woods Fighting Where German and Briton Have Been Pierced by Each Others Bayonet

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 17.—Continuing their offensive, the British, who yesterday broke through the Germans' second line defence, have now taken all of Delville Wood, which was stormed by the South Africans, they establishing themselves beyond Bazentin-le-Petit.

they are two busy fighting to either to bring them in. The most dramatic situation of the battle comes when the German gunners strive to draw off the guns with British infantry within rifle range in grinding conflict which is courageously forced at close quarters.

German second line trench about the middle of June complains the trench was full of water, and was generally in a bad condition with dugouts insufficient for their number.



CROWNING HIM. -Scene in New York World.

Brisk Rifle Firing On Verdun Front

PARIS, July 17.—The Germans made two attacks in Lorraine last night. A War Office report of to-day says that both assaults were repulsed.

Meatless Days

VIENNA, July 17.—Meatless days hereafter will be meatless in reality a new decree which is to be immediately effective, prohibits the sale or consumption of all kinds of meats including tinned or smoked meats and of poultry and wild game on meatless days.

Kaiser Bill Is At Somme Battle Sector

LONDON, July 17.—An official telegram from Berlin says that Emperor William is now in the Somme battle sector.

THINKS PEACE WOULD ONLY DO BOOST WILSON

German Writer Thinks That Wilson is Trying to Emulate Roosevelt as Peace Maker—Cites Treaty of Portsmouth and Says Germany May Get What Japan Got

THE HAGUE, July 17.—The German newspaper Vorwaerts prints an article recently written by Professor Kenard Metzger, of Berlin, a member of the National Liberal Party, under the heading of "Dread of Peace."

Berlin Admission

BERLIN, July 16.—Continuation of the British attack on German lines between Posieres and Louguetval, has resulted in their penetrating the German lines. The British have also occupied Trones wood. Fighting is continuing.

Anti-Monarchical Outbreak Occurred At Athens

NEW YORK, July 16.—A News Agency despatch from London says: Rome newspapers report that a violent anti-monarchical outbreak has occurred at Athens.

Italy Breaks With Germany

ROME, July 16.—The agreement that has been in effect between Germany and Italy, providing for mutual respect by the two nations of the rights of each other's subjects, has been renounced by Italy owing to the hostile attitude of Germany, according to the Giornale d'Italia to-day.

British Capture Delville Wood

LONDON, July 16.—Important successes in the German second line have been gained by the British, according to an official communication issued to-night. The British have captured the whole of Delville wood, and repulsed strong counter-attacks.

Italian Destroyer Sunk

ROME, July 16.—It is officially announced that the Italian destroyer Impetuoso was torpedoed and sunk in the lower Adriatic on July 10, by an enemy submarine. Most of the crew were saved.

Canadian Missionaries Murdered by Burglar

TOKIO, July 16.—Rev. A. W. Campbell and wife, Canadian missionaries, were stabbed to death early this morning in their summer cottage, by a burglar.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, July 16.—An official statement says that further important successes have been gained on the German second line. The British have captured the whole of Delville wood.

LONDON, July 16.—An official says that financial arrangements have been arrived at amongst the Allied powers as a result of a conference, and that ways and means of shouldering the war expense, have been decided upon.

LONDON, July 16.—A Russian official says that their armies have overwhelmed the Turks on the Caucasus front. Much ammunition was captured.

LONDON, July 16.—Belgians have repulsed attacks of the Huns. The official reports say that heavy batteries repelled Germans.

FRENCH

PARIS, July 16.—Under a blanket of fog last night the Germans in the region south of the Somme river hurled violent attacks against La Maisonette and the village of Biachesse, recently captured by the French, and took those positions by surprise.

PARIS, July 16.—A violent artillery duel continues in the Fleury sector, the War Office announced to-day. A German attack on a trench north-east of Avencourt redoubt, was repulsed.

ITALIAN

ROME, July 16.—Despite violent thunderstorms there was heavy fighting yesterday, between the Austro-Hungarians and Italians in Posina Valley, says an Italian statement issued to-day.

On the Somme

LONDON, July 16.—With the exception of heavy bombardment, there were no events of importance on the Somme battlefield since last report, says a British official this morning.

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

BRITISH NOW WATCH FOR NEW MOVE ON FRONT

Allies Now Make Junction at Point Mile in Front of Comblan Which Was Formerly German Headquarters—Casualty Lists Show 227 Officers Killed, 597 Men Killed

LONDON, July 17.—The Anglo-French advance has brought the Allied troops where they make a junction to a point about a mile in front of Comblan, which prior to July 1st when the offensive was begun was the German headquarters on the sector.

Quiet prevailed on the British front on Sunday. A detachment which had been thrust forward to the third German line of Fourcaux Wood to protect infantry operations has now been withdrawn to main position.

Casualty list as announced total, 227 officers dead and 457 wounded or missing, 597 men dead and 1,832 wounded. The British public are keenly watching the new move on this front.

Casement's Appeal

LONDON, July 17.—Sir Roger Casement's case reached the Board of Appeal to-day. Sir Roger's counsel opening the argument emphasized the technical point of that law governing treason which does not include any offense of adhering to King's enemies outside of the realm.

Steamer in Collision

LONDON, July 17.—The steamers 'Montreal' and 'Acadnan' were in collision yesterday in the Thames off Millwall. Both ships are damaged.

Discuss Necessary Financial Matters

LONDON, July 16.—Regarding the Allied Conference held in London, the following official statement was issued to-day:—Reginald McKenna, and the Finance Ministers of France, Russia and Italy, held a series of conferences in London on Friday and Saturday in conjunction with the Ministers of Munitions of the United Kingdom, and France, and General Belief, Chief of the Staff for Russia. They discussed the financial measures necessary to meet military and other requirements, and several joint interests.

AN INCH OF RAIN.

When the weather bureau reports that an inch of rain has fallen, it means that the amount of water that descended from the sky in that particular shower would have covered the surrounding territory to a depth of one inch, if none of it had run off or soaked into the ground.

It means that on the one acre of ground enough water to fill more than 600 barrels, of 45 gallons each has fallen. That quantity of water weighs more than 110 tons. If the rain storm covered 1000 acres, which would be a very small shower indeed, 113,000 tons of water would fall from the clouds.

Rain storms frequently cover whole states, and often two or three or five inches of water falls in one storm. In that case the weight of water that falls to the earth is simply enormous. A single widespread and heavy storm might result in a hundred billion tons of rain.

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

A camera man, working for the educational department of a film company, met an old farmer coming out of a house in one of the Middle States, and explained his presence on the place thus:

"I have just been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm." "Did you catch any of my laborers in motion?" asked the old man curiously. "Sure, I did!" The farmer shook his head reflectively, and then said: "Science is a wonderful thing!"

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and His Grace the Archbishop.)

The Annual Garden Party at Mount Cashel WILL TAKE PLACE ON Wednesday, July 26th.

Road Race, Football Fives, Pony Race, Baseball Final, Dancing, Gun Exercises, Skittles, etc. The C.C.C. and T. A. Bands will be in attendance.

Advertisement for George Neal's produce: New Arrivals. Due Thursday, Per 'Florizel' 100 Crates CABBAGE, 50 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES. PHONE 264. GEORGE NEAL.

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Defends the French-Canadians, as They Have Done Their Part in Recruiting in Present War

Editor Ottawa Citizen.—Dear Sir kindly allow me a few lines to destroy that legend which the Anglo-Canadian papers spread, about the enlistment of the French in the present war. The statement made by Capt. Dancy I think, last week, that only about 3,000 French-Canadians of Quebec had enlisted, shows willful mis-statements of the facts, which he could easily have ascertained. This has led me to a little inquiry and I find that the French-Canadians have done their duty fully, notwithstanding insulting attacks and false reports spread on their account. This is what my investigations have led me to find: There are actually in Europe and under arms in Canada over 30,000 men of the French-speaking population of this country. There are about 10,000 Franco-Canadians (French reservists) in the French army, 900 Belgo-Canadians (Belgian reservists) in the Belgian army. Five thousand French-Canadians left with the first contingent, six French battalions have been raised in Quebec, 7,200 men. Twenty-five per cent of the Anglo-Canadian regiments of Quebec is French, viz., 7,000 men. The Maritime Provinces, besides a French battalion of 1,200 men, have furnished over 3,000 French-Canadians to the English regiments, some of them having over 50 per cent French recruits in them. Ontario and the western provinces have furnished over 4,000 men to English battalions, giving a gross total of 38,300. Thus the Royal Highlanders of Montreal had a percentage of 35 per cent French-Canadians. The 47th of Ottawa had 42 per cent and so on. We do not quarrel over the fact that the 50 per cent of British born or foreigners that compose their regiments, but on the other hand the French do not see why they should not count as theirs. French and Belgian reserves, a large percentage of whom are Canadian born. These men could have enlisted in the Canadian army at quite a pecuniary advantage, but the French patriotism is so little tainted that they preferred the two cents pay per day in the regular army.

Besides these there have been engaged quite a number of men for the munition factories in England and several forestry corps who, although commanded by English officers, had over 90 per cent of French Canadian lumberjacks in them. They have gone to Europe. A large percentage of the English recruits in Quebec province came directly from England and enlisted there in the Anglo-Canadian regiments on account of higher pay. The French do not grumble about this and they do not care if Russian battalions from Manitoba is claimed as an Anglo-Canadian one, not that they claim as theirs the numerous foreigners who enlisted in other regiments. What they ask is that, well

mind men give them their due and do not listen with too much of a willing ear to the elucubrations of hot-headed men who discharge and throw insults at the French race. This is no way to aid recruiting, but, nevertheless it shows to advantage the peculiar characteristics of the French-Canadians, who, notwithstanding those vile attacks, of which they are fully aware, do their duty towards King and country nobly. Speaking only of Canadian born who have enlisted the French give a higher percentage than the Anglo-Canadians. It is regretful that some papers through violent and untrue articles have so deepened the chasm that separates the two mother-races of the Dominion. Every man of good will should lend a helping hand and fill up that gap. It is in the interest of both of Canada and the Empire. If the majority of the English provinces were willing to study more the moral ethics and aspirations of their fellow-countrymen they would be surprised to see how they have been misled for years through the writings of unscrupulous writers. In speaking of enlistment the people of Ontario ignore: 1st, that the French-Canadian farmer of 25 or 26 years old is already a married man with often a family of 5 or 6 children to look after; 2nd that the rural population of Quebec is superior to the urban; 3rd, that it is principally the cities and towns which furnish the most men for the army; 4th, that the population of Ontario is quite a margin above that of Quebec; 5th, the government has asked every one to produce as much as possible. Therefore, the French-Canadian farmer certainly does his duty in forcing crops on his lands for the upkeep of the national credit.

It was Capt. Dancy who said that if the French could not fill the 230th the English would have to. Why did they not transfer to that French battalion the French company of the 7th Battalion, and why do they not do the same with the men who are in the 207th? Never mind the French who have filled some English regiments, viz., that of Lieut.-Col. Price, of Quebec, which has 98 per cent French recruits, and some others; they will be able to manage the 230th without outside help. French medical and engineering corps have also been recruited in Quebec and sent to the front.

Not an English paper ever reported the score made by Lieut.-Col. Olivar Asselin, who in three months' time had his regiment's ranks filled and in Halifax ready to sail. Yet this happened in Montreal this very winter.

Since January, 1916, the Devoir of Montreal has published the names of about 1,500 French-Canadians, either killed, wounded or made prisoners. J. E. T. LAVOIE, C.E., Ottawa, June 26th, 1916.

Tells of His Missionary Work with Dr. Grenfell, at Harrington, Labrador

Dr. Hinson West, son of Mr. Samuel West, Robinson Street, is home from Labrador on a holiday trip. Dr. West is medical officer in charge of one of Dr. Grenfell's mission hospitals at Harrington, Labrador.

After graduating from McGill about a year ago, Dr. West went north on the mission work, and has been stationed at Harrington ever since.

Harrington is a place of about 200 people, the largest village in the chain of Grenfell missions, and likewise the most westerly of them. It lies in the Canadian section of the Labrador coast, some distance from the Straits of Belle Isle and well within the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Dr. West, interviewed by The Transcript, said that he enjoys the work very much, and expects to return soon to his labors among the people on the coast. He returned to Canada by the steamer "Seal," via Sydney, arriving in Moncton on Saturday.

for two or three weeks. This is the routine summer and winter, and the services of the Medical Missionary are always very much in demand.

'Queen Mary' Stood Up to Two Hun Ships and a Zepp

TORONTO, Ont., July 10.—A vivid description of the sinking of the H.M.S. Queen Mary in the North Sea battle is contained in a letter written to Miss J. K. Webb, 199 Spadina Ave., by Engineer W. G. Jenkins, who is on board H.M.S. Princess Royal. An extract from the letter reads:—

"Never shall I forget the scene as I saw her go down. I am truly British, but never before was I so proud of being a British sailor, and of the same blood as those heroes. There was no panic, no murmur, or cry for help. The boys of the Queen Mary knew what we were up against and were all prepared to pay the supreme sacrifice. They went down with their ship with the guns firing to the last.

What a splendid fight she put up—a German battleship on one side, a battle cruiser on the other, and a Zeppelin above. She brought down the Zeppelin, and severely damaged the battleship, and I feel sure that those heroes who gave their lives for us know now that their comrades avenged them and sank that particular ship.

The Harrington Mission is only loosely identified with the Newfoundland headquarters, being attached for all practical purposes to the city of Quebec, from which all supplies, etc., are received by a steamer which makes one round trip per month, during the open season.

The country around the mission is of the most barren description. Everything is rock, and there is practically no soil, excepting in spots on the banks of rivers in the interior. The people raise absolutely nothing in the shape of vegetables, procuring only an occasional supply from outside sources. The people have no time for farming, even if the facilities were good, as at the time of year when farming is practicable, they are busily engaged in the fisheries, by means of which they earn their living.

Dr. West says that there is considerable misapprehension as to the circumstances in which these people live, the popular idea being that they are very miserable. This might be so, compared with our standards of living, but as the wants of the people are really moderate, many of them live in comparative comfort. Gasoline is a factor which is doing a lot to better conditions in the fishing industry, many of the fishermen who can afford them, installing auxiliary power plants in their fishing vessels and boats. This enables them to go farther off shore and to make better time against the wind than they could do with the old style sailing boats.

All supplies of gasoline for the fishermen and the mission are imported direct from Quebec. The mission maintains a small fleet of sailing craft and motor boats, one of the latter being a large launch equipped with a compound "heavy duty" gasoline four cylinder engine of great power.

In the summer Dr. West makes all his trips by boat and in the winter by dog team.

He says that it is never warmer than 67 degrees in summer, and that the people would think they were dying of heat if they were to have weather as warm as it is in Moncton to-day. It is always chilly in summer at Harrington. However, on the other hand, it is no colder there, in winter, than we ordinarily have it in Moncton.

Dr. West was asked about the condition of the people on the wild waste shore of northern or Newfoundland Labrador, and if it would not be cheaper for the government of Newfoundland to induce them to remove to more favored climes, to the south.

Dr. West replied that the people love their rocky homes and would object strenuously to moving to the most fertile regions which might be found for them. Their loyalty to their native shore is wonderful and if they were removed they would die, if unable to wander back again. They are accustomed to the hard life and would not live any other.

Asked as to the popular belief that the fishermen of the coast are a very hardy race, much stronger than those living in more temperate regions, Dr. West said that the men of Labrador are not constitutionally much stronger than those of other countries; in fact, not as strong as many farmers and other out-of-door workers of these Maritime Provinces. One reason for this is the lack of variety in their food.

In carrying out the work of his mission, Dr. West does not confine himself to the hospital at Harrington. In fact, a very large part of his work lies among the people along the coast. He is often absent with a motor boat or a dog team for two or three weeks at a time. He will go south toward Quebec for a week, then return to the Mission, stay there for a week, and then proceed north

FOUGHT "DUEL" AGAINST ENEMY

PARIS, July 18.—In a front line trench a few yards from the enemy, two young French officers of aristocratic descent quarrelled before witnesses. In ordinary circumstances such a matter could have been adjusted only by recourse to a duel, which would have continued until one or the other fell wounded, but realizing that in war time their lives belonged to France, the officers decided on a "duel" in which the enemy should be the one attacked.

It was agreed that as soon as one of the officers had been wounded honor should be considered satisfied. Each man took two bombs, climbed to the parapet and threw the bombs in the German trench. The enemy retaliated, and soon one of the officers was wounded in the leg.

It was only a slight wound, but his "adversary" helped him back to the trench, the two shook hands warmly, and "honor" was satisfied.

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CAPTAIN OF DEUTCHLAND TELLS OF TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

BALTIMORE, Md., July 13.—The gigantic German merchant submarine Deutschland ended her voyage across the Atlantic at 6.40 this morning when she was docked at the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company, on the outskirts of Baltimore. The submarine left quarantine at 5.30 after the health officers had boarded the craft and given permission to proceed.

To the municipal health officer, the skipper presented his bill of health, issued to him by the United States consul at Bremen, on June 14. The document describes the Deutschland as a "vessel engaged in the freight trade between Bremen and Boston or other eastern Atlantic ports."

It records her gross tonnage as 891 says she is "newly built, has a cargo of dyestuffs in good condition," and "a wholesome supply of water from the Bremen waterworks."

One thing the boarding officers, noted particularly—there were no torpedo tubes or guns of any description visible aboard the vessel. They had been told that she mounted two small calibre rifles for defense, but came ashore convinced, that the visitor was wholly unarmed.

It was learned that the boat left Bremen with her load of about 750 tons of valuable dyestuffs which her owners hope to sell to American manufacturers for a fortune. At Heligoland she wasted nine days, leaving there June 23rd to plough deep beneath the surface of the North Sea to escape the watchful eyes of the Allied blockaders. Captain Koenig intimated that the purpose of his long delay at Heligoland was to deceive the enemy, who undoubtedly had heard rumors of the submarine's coming.

Once outside the blockading lines and into the Atlantic, according to the Captain's story, he headed straight across and only deviated from his course once when he saw what he took to be enemy craft. Most of the time he sped along on the surface, making about 14 knots an hour with his powerful twin Diesel oil engines. Submerged he could go at the rate of 7 1/2 knots.

On board the submarine are the Captain, first and second officers, and 26 men all wearing the regulation uniforms of the German merchant marine with the North German Lloyd insignia upon their caps.

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Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.
Motor Greases at lowest prices.
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SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS, 1s. and 2s.

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People Starving In German Cities

Travelling Kitchens Entirely Insufficient to Meet Situation

MANY GO DINNERLESS

Food Situation Debated at Meeting of Berlin City Council

THE HAGUE, July 9.—During a debate on the food situation at the Thursday evening session of the Berlin City Council, the Socialists complained of the inequality and inadequacy of the distribution of food under the mass feeding scheme. Councilor Mommsen declared that no resident of Berlin was yet starving. This elicited a sharp contradiction. Municipal Physician Weber maintained there was no question of under feeding yet. (Cries of strong dissent from the Socialists.)

The Socialist Councilor, Hoffman, said that he himself had been a patient at the Rudolph Virchow Hospital for months and knew how seriously the dietary had been reduced. Herr Hoffman demanded that President Von Batsch, of the Food Regulation Board, should be told that sufficient food was available, but that the method of distribution was all wrong and that the residents of Berlin would stand it no longer.

The population of Cologne is excited over the municipality's announcement that mass feeding has been postponed indefinitely, some say for six weeks, owing to the lack of potatoes.

The so-called goulash-cannon travelling kitchens are entirely insufficient and are besieged from early morning by crowds of hungry persons, while housewives go dinnerless, the Vigorwaerts says.

Germany Becomes One Vast Hospital

Wounded Are Pouring Into Country From all the Fronts

BERLIN CRITICS GLOOMY

Hearts of the People Chilled by News From the Firing Line

LONDON, July 10.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing under yesterday's date says:

"It is becoming increasingly evident that the German nation is slowly recognizing that their much-trusted iron ring of troops is being battered, and that the allies must soon show inevitable results.

"The strain of the struggle to hold all the fronts is turning Germany into one vast hospital and is chilling the hearts of the people. The mass of wounded arriving from all fronts is a visible result of what some papers are describing as the great critical struggle for victory or defeat."

"Major Morant, the military critic-informs the people that the Russian offensive is more sustained than the whole world expected.

The usual crowd of newspaper men who have always been taken along to describe any big event and even the permanently accredited correspondents at German headquarters are not describing affairs. Only the arm-chair critics are taking and they are gloomy.

Major Morant, in the Berliner Tages Zeitung, says: 'In the west, as everywhere else the great question for us is staving off a decisive defeat.'

The Lokal Anzeiger says: 'The Russians dispose of very greatly superior forces. Their undertakings in all fields must make us accept the fact that for three days they have been bringing up new forces on both banks of the Dnieper. The exertions of the Russians are so tremendous that the result should in no case be measured by the standards applied hitherto.'

200 British Merchantmen Been Released

LONDON, July 10.—As an immediate result of the great North Sea battle nearly 200 British merchantmen have been released from Baltic ports, according to the morning papers. These ships have been lying idle in Petrograd, Kronstadt and other Baltic harbours since the outbreak of the war. They have passed through the Cattagat without interference from German warships and arrived safely in British ports.

2,000 ex-DEVILS IN BRITISH ARMY

There are 2,000 printers in the British army. They were all devils at one time, and familiar with the halibut. By sticking to it they should go to press, and pi the German line of battle. By leaving no stone unturned, they should be able to lead and slug the enemy, even if some of the forms get locked up in the formation. Keep cases on the front, comps and paste Fritz every time he comes down the alley looking for phat takes. Keep your eyes on the battery and the German army will soon be all quad lines. Stand by the colors, do not space your columns and you will make a good impression long after the roll of time has passed and inked the world with the glory of our deeds set in Jeff not, lest ye be Jeffed.—Lowrey's picn, 42 ems wide. This article is Lodge.

AN ALL-STAR PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"The Depths."

Edna Mayo and Henry Walthall in the Sixth thrilling episode of the

"STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE."

"THE GIRL WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN."
Lenora Hutton in a powerful two-act melo-drama.

"A TELEGRAPHIC TANGLE."
A delightful Sidney Drew comedy.

"THE SPELL OF THE POPPY."

Eugene Pallette in a beautiful two-act social dramatic offering.

Wednesday, "ELAINE" Coming, LOTTIE PICKFORD playing the lead in the new \$800,000.00 continued photoplay, "THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

SERIOUS RIOTING AMONG SOLDIERS AT CAMP BORDEN IN ONTARIO

Objected to Being Transferred From One Camp to Another—Rushing Preparations for Review by Sir Sam Said to be Immediate Cause of Trouble

CAMP BORDEN, Ont., July 12.—A serious riot took place here tonight. Several thousand soldiers, most of them from London, organized a demonstration as a protest against having been brought to this camp and against the conditions under which they have been worked.

The affair was decidedly serious and at times looked ugly for "head-quarters."

The immediate cause of the riot was the rushing of preparations for the big review by Sir Sam Hughes tomorrow. For the last week the ceremonial area upon which the review is to be held, has been the scene of prodigious stumping and the men have been put through tedious rehearsals in the broiling sun, on a dusty plain.

The troubles had been brewing since the return from the rehearsal at 2.30 and there was evidently some organization of the demonstration. About two thousand men formed up in a straggling way near the lines of the London battalions, led by men shouting and waving great sticks. Among the shouts could be heard such things as "do we like this hole?" "No, we can't get a wash." "We want wet canteens." "We want to go back to London." "We won't sleep and live in dust for twenty-four hours."

When the crowd arrived near headquarters Col. Mewburn and Col. Osborne appeared on the scene and things looked dangerous. Sticks were flung at the officers. Colonel Osborne was lifted up and tried to reason with the mob. The men cheered him. He told them that he had been working hard for two weeks to make the camp comfortable and if they would be patient things would soon be all right. The crowd was unconvinced and howled the general down.

The mob moved off to the headquarters building. The front of the south verandah was at once covered with dust. They climbed on the roof, and mounted the railway cars nearby. Officers, and non-commissioned officers tried in vain for a hearing.

A good proportion of the men came from London and they kept repeating their request to return to that city. Brigadier-General Logie appeared with a list of complaints that had been handed to him on behalf of the men. The first, he said, was that they had not been allowed water bottles on the parade rehearsal. He promised that they should have the bottles tomorrow. "We want to go back to London," the men shouted "or send us overseas. We might as well die there as choke here with dust."

"I cannot send you back or overseas. That is for the government," said the general.

Here the uproar prevented him saying more.

The officers then left and held a conference. The shouting continued, windows were broken and doors burst open at headquarters. Later many of the men went to their lines, but about three hundred loitered threateningly, and the more pugnacious of them tried to force the rest up for a charge. Rifles and bayonets were visible in the dark and eight shots were fired from the lines of the 149th London Battalion, where the men were lined up. The eight cartridges were evidently blanks. The 170th Toronto Battalion were out with bayonets fixed and they made a rush toward the rioters. The latter turned and fled and some were taken prisoners. This seemed to settle matters and the riot gradually subsided about 11 o'clock.

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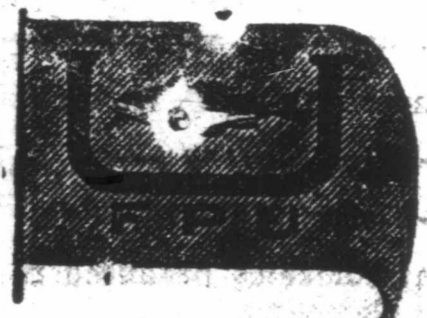
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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 17, 1916

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA

THE Canadians are evidently alive to the necessity of shipbuilding, and some very interesting correspondence has passed lately between the Quebec Board of Trade and the Minister of Finance. The Board of Trade—evidently a live body—says that it would be wise for the Government to take the initiative and build six or more commercial steamers of 8,000 to 10,000 tons each, at Montreal, Quebec, and in the Maritime Provinces. By doing this vessels could be constructed comparatively cheap.

The Board urges this on the Government because at the present time private capital is decidedly timid owing to war conditions. The country is being handicapped seriously for lack of shipping facilities; and it is claimed that last season hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost owing to lack of ships to carry grain from Canadian ports. There is extraordinary activity in the American shipyards at present, and there are now on stocks there some 368 steel steamers aggregating more than a million tons. It is argued that if the Americans can afford to build vessels now when they are paying as high as 75 cents per ton to shipwrights, why not undertake the building of vessels in Canada where labor and material are decidedly cheaper.

It would seem, however, that the demands of the Board of Trade are not likely to meet with a very favorable response. It is the same old story of Tory Governments. They find abundance of funds to cater to hoodlum members; but they rarely get down to do anything of practical value for the people.

The Montreal "Herald" commenting on the requests of various organizations for aid to promote the shipbuilding industry says:

"The Canadian Government appealed to help Canadian shipbuilding has done nothing. Down in Nova Scotia they have decided to shift for themselves. There are already a dozen or more ships on the ways. One vessel is to be a four-master. Others of 1200 tons. Of all the weak spots of the Borden regime their naval policy has been the weakest. The Nova Scotians have pluck, enterprise, and foresight enough to pitch in on their own hook, relying no longer on the Government to help them."

At Shelburne at the present time the shipyards and boat shops are handling more work than ever before, and in several instances orders are standing over awaiting labor and material; the town is enjoying a period of exceptional good times.

We hope in a short while to see a Shelburne aspect in the great Northern port of Catalina, where

We shall turn out vessels of the highest type and built in the strongest possible manner. We have abundance of material in this country, with the exception of hard pine which can be imported here equally as cheaply as it is imported into Nova Scotia. We have splendid workmen, who can adapt themselves to all sorts of conditions, and we feel assured that the Catalina shipyards will produce something that will be a credit to themselves and the Colony.

OCEAN FREIGHTS

IN shipping circles it is believed, says a Canadian exchange, that the freight rates of tramp boats in coast-wise service and trans-Atlantic vessels have reached the end of a temporary decline. Maritime authorities are of the opinion that with the opening up of the busy season—within a few weeks—the rates are likely to stiffen suddenly. There is already an increase in rates from American ports to British ports, the rate per bushel for grain is now higher than it was last week. Twelve pence per bushel is now charged. On the traffic to Liverpool a rate of 61 cents per hundred pounds is asked for oil cake, as against 45 cents last week, while the rate on tobacco is \$2.50 against \$2 last week. As an illustration of the profiteering which must have come to ship owners we give the following comparative rates of ocean freights. We all know too well just how we have been soaked locally.

	1916	1914
Grain per bushel...	\$0.48	\$0.04
Provisions, 100 lbs...	1.25	.22
Butter...	2.00	.34
Tobacco...	3.00	.31
Cotton...	2.50	.12

One can readily see just how the ship-owners have been fattening off the consumer. Of course, we admit that insurance rates have increased, too, have, to a limited extent, the wages paid to firemen and sailors; but even this, will not account for the tremendous increases in the freight rates. We have had all sorts of opinions locally regarding the increased rates; but, as far as we can judge the excessive rates that we have been paying were not, or are they now warranted.

In connection with land freight rates the Railway Commission of Canada has just handed down a very important finding. The Canadian Railways applied for a general all round increase on freight rates; but the Commission decides that an all round increase shall not be granted, but it specifies certain lines upon which the rate may be increased. The Report of the Commission has little interest for us as a whole; but the following except from the report is interesting to our trade:

Between points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the advance allowed on first-class freight will be four cents per hundred pounds, and for fifth-class the rate will be two cents; other classes in proportion. Between the Maritime sections and Montreal the carriers are authorized to increase their rates by six cents per hundred pounds for first class, and three cents for fifth class. This has a direct interest for us, especially with regard to importations from Canada during the fall. The local rates will presumably be advanced on a similar scale; but it must be noted that in the operating contract there is a provision for traffic based upon an old tariff. We do not know just what the program of the local carriers is; but, if they are to face the increased rates there must necessarily be an increase in through rates from Canadian points.

Germany and the Seas

London Times:—Does any man fancy that, if Germany had the power upon the water that she has in Belgium or in Poland, she would not use it with the same unscrupulous ruthlessness? Would there be fewer Lusitanias and fewer Sussexes when she was strong than when she was weak? She would bind herself, no doubt, by solemn treaties, but she would keep them as she has kept the solemn treaties that pledged her to defend Belgian neutrality and the laws that forbid her to sink merchantmen at sight. That consideration alone must constrain maritime nations, like England and America, to retain their fleets. Did they foolishly reduce their navies, Germany might at any moment tear up the new treaties consecrating the "freedom of the seas" and destroy their trade on that plea of military necessity which justifies all lawlessness and all wickedness in her eyes.

THE SONG OF THE CAMP

"Give us a song!" the soldier cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.
The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay grim and threatening under,
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."
They lay along the battery side,
Below the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."
Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong,
Their battle-vee confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
But as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek,
Washed off the stains of powder.
Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again the fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot and burst of shell
And bellowing of the mortars!
And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For the singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Sleep, soldiers, still in honored rest,
Your truth and valor wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring,
—Bayard Taylor.
Too Busy to Write Reports

London Chronicle:—There is one evident reason why the Germans could get their story (of the naval battle) out before ours, which in fairness to our own commanding officers ought to be stated and appreciated. When the battle ended outside the enemy minefields, the German fleet had nothing to do but go into harbor and dry-dock for as long as it liked; and Vice-Admiral von Scheer had immediate leisure to dictate reports. The British fleets and admirals were in quite a different position. They had to continue exercising the command of the seas. We are told that they first returned to the scene of battle, and then to their bases; but we may be sure that every haste was made there to fit them for re-emerging, and we shall not be surprised if it is found, when the history comes to be written, that they re-emerged within an astonishingly short space of time. Only then would the Commander-in-Chief and his principal officers begin to have leisure to make detailed reports to the Admiralty. This ought to be understood in justice to the distinguished officers concerned.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN.

The German-American, in spite of his numbers, would be troublesome rather than dangerous. His bread is buttered on the American, not the German side, and the very large majority of him is too canny to do anything to cause it to fall with the fatty side downwards.—Lewis R. Freeman in Land and Water.

DR. LIEBKNECHT.—The arm of justice has at last caught this unpatriotic rascal in uniform. It is really astonishing that this navy could return from the field with his bones unbroken. Among the Entente brethren, the English as well as the French, such a fellow would long ago have been caused to disappear.—Arbeiter Zeitung (Vienna).

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

"WHAT game is the Game Board playing," we remember used to be a heading to a series of strictures by The Mail and Advocate a year or two ago. Whether The Mail and Advocate had a complete reply to the question or whether the Game Board has ceased to play the game we do not know, but it seems that as individuals the members of the Board are coming into prominence as offenders against the very letter and spirit of the law they are supposed to be the particular guardians of.

This fact is brought to mind by a lengthy letter which recently appeared in the Western Star. The writer of the letter, who by the way signs himself "Fintan" who is we believe in Irish Mythology, the salmon god, complains that a member of the Game Board is in an especially aggravating way making things very unpleasant for a party of American sportsmen, and to make the offense still greater there is a lady in the party.

If the complaint of "Fintan" be justly founded then there is indeed some justification for the very harsh terms made use of, for the offender is amenable neither to that unwritten law which ever demands of civilized man that he waive all rights where adherence to them might conflict with that difference and precedence which men allow to those of the gentle sex, nor to that very well understood but unformulated law which is the ethics of the sporting field, a law which sets a very clearly defined boundary between the hoggish sportsman and the gentleman.

According to "Fintan" this member of the Game Board is making things so disagreeable to some of our annual visitors that they are likely to abandon henceforth their visits to Newfoundland.

This is a serious matter and one which we think the Game and Inland Fisheries Board would do well to enquire into. Whoever the member is who is offending, if he is suffering, and we have no means of knowing, the Game Board should be competent to deal with him in such a way as to make it a very risky business for him to continue in, risky to his standing in the community. If it is not a fact that he is offending then he ought to be vindicated. We are loath to believe a fellow citizen could be guilty of elbowing any visitors away from a pool, especially as they have in the ethics of sport, as well as in common courtesy, an acknowledged right to the waters near which they have placed their tents.

If this member of the Game Board who is complained of really ignores the right which prior occupants gives, and places his own tent between them and the river he is guilty of as gross a bit of discourtesy as it is possible to conceive.

According to the letter by "Fintan" a great piece of injustice is likely to be done to certain men who are annually engaged by those visitors. These men derive a regular settled income from the visiting anglers, which they are likely to lose if this local gentleman persists in his unwarranted conduct.

The local gentleman hires nobody and spends no money in the place, if we are correctly informed. It is no good to argue that if these strangers refrain from coming, the men engaged by them, can get employment that may be met in this way. What if others follow the example of this man, and make things so unpleasant that other sportsmen will be elbowed out.

If we are to continue to attract sportsmen we must be very considerate of them, and make things as pleasant for them as they find it in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. Both these places offer many and varied attractions to the visitors. This is something we should keep in mind, that we have no monopoly of attractions or no monopoly of good fishing. Not all the good fishing imaginable will continue long to attract sportsmen in the face of discourtesy especially taken in conjunction with the many other disadvantages they meet with here. We act in this matter of attracting sportsmen, just as we act in every other way. Our attitude towards it is just let it drift. We think we have irresistible attractions, that without any care on our part will continue to bring us visitors, but we may find out our mistake some

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

day. We must try to enhance our attractions by every means possible, especially must we be courteous to the visitors. This virtue can cover a multitude of drawbacks.

We have never in a systematic way studied this tourist business-like attention to our forests or other natural assets. We are not getting a tithe of what possibly we might be getting from this tourist business if it were properly attended to.

A little while ago we read of another member of the Game and Inland Fisheries Board having been fined by Magistrate MacDonnell at Little River for trafficking in foxes caught in close season. There is a strong suspicion that the Game Board collectively and the Game Board individually are not acting as men ought whose interest it is to safeguard and conserve the game of the country for the good of all. The Game and Inland Fisheries Board has not and never has had the confidence of the people and there are very good reasons for it.

It is looked upon as a sort of bureau for the manufacture of new crimes. It is regarded with a deal of suspicion, its laws are most unpopular because in many ways harsh and unjust and laws such as these it is difficult to have respected. Not even the members of the Board respect them. This member from Little River who got caught in illicit dealing in foxes is very zealous for the law in respect to salmon fishing and makes him disgustingly officious, especially as people know it is not zeal for the law which prompts his meddling, but the same spirit which expressed itself in the fox deal, greed, and selfishness.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 17
Augustus O. Hayward, K.C., born in St. John's, 1834.
Church of England bishopric instituted in this country, 1839.
New yacht built for Bishop Field, at Mahone Bay, N.S., arrived in port, 1869.
Franco-German war broke out, 1870.
Fire at the "Tickles," Riverhead, twenty tenements burnt, 1866.
Dr. Isaac Watts born, 1674.
Rev. J. A. Jackson married, 1882.
Greely Arctic party arrived here on return from their ill-fated expedition; only six survivors out of twenty-five, 1884.
Gross of Legion of Honor conferred on M. Des Isles, consul of France at St. John's, 1888.
Steamer Sunrise lost near St. Shotts, crew saved, 1895.
The sum of £13,320 was subscribed this day in London for relief fire sufferers in St. John's; lists for additional subscriptions in several banking houses; the movement was headed by the Lord Mayor, 1846.
Dr. Philip Hubert, a young and rising physician, very popular in St. John's, died this day. He was head of the health department, and contracted diphtheria during his professional visits, and succumbed in a few hours, deeply regretted by the whole city, 1891.
H.M.S. Bellerophon, Admiral Lyons, arrived in St. John's, 1888.

THE GERMAN.—An intellectual savage who has learnt the language and studied the dress and deportment of polite society, but all the while nurtured dark atavisms and murderous impulses in the centres of his brain.—Prof. J. H. Morgan.

Votes For Sailors and Soldiers

London Daily Mail:—Something will have to be done to enfranchise our soldiers and sailors for parliamentary elections. This could be effected very quickly with the co-operation of the military and naval authorities, as the men are all registered for service. Every soldier or sailor, by the mere fact that he has fought for the country, should be entitled to a vote and should be permitted to exercise it. In the American armies during the Civil War the right of voting was granted to the troops, after the usual arguments by lawyers that "the thing couldn't be done." It was done, and to the good fortune of the United States, for in the critical election of 1864, when Abraham

Lincoln was faced by a "wait-and-see" candidate, the votes of the soldiers gave Lincoln the Presidency as their courage had saved it on the battlefield.

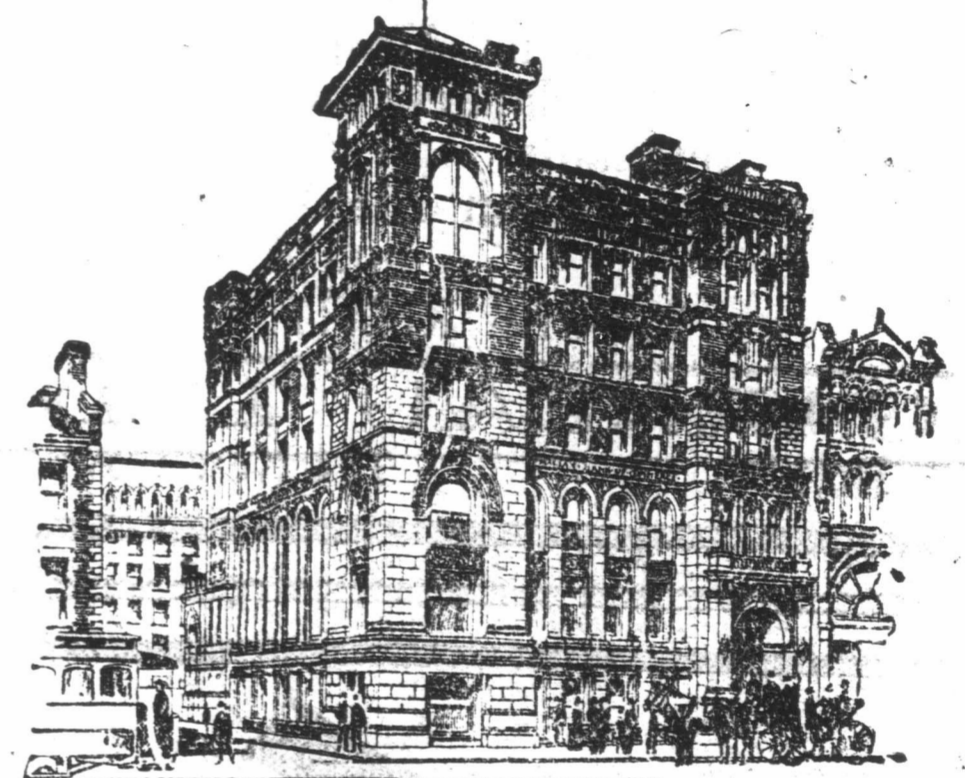
MR. PEMBERTON-BILLING, M.P.—We suppose we must call him a dud machine, who has side-slipped and come down with a crash, to the discomfiture of his pilot and observer.—The Morning Post.

THE DIPLOMATISTS.—The diplomatists have always despoiled nations of the fruit for which they have paid a heavy price in sacred blood, and not less sacred labour.—Nemirovitch-Danchenko, in The Times.

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Freights will be received up to 1.00 p.m. Wednesday.
Reid-Newfoundland Co.

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- CHILDS' WHITE PIQUE DRESS, with Colored Polka Dot Collar and Cuff trimmed in Blue, one front pocket. Wash and wear well. Length 22 to 26 inches. **90c.** Also in sizes 28 to 32 inch. **\$1.20.**
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No White Races Found With Blacks

Some Strange Stories of Fair-Skinned Tribes Which Live in the Tropics

There exists in the minds of many civilized peoples a curious fascination with respect to the idea that in remote parts of the tropics, amid the dark-skinned faces, there flourish mysteriously isolated white tribes bearing a strong resemblance to the civilized branches of the Caucasian race.

Who they are and whence they came no one knows; native fables afford no explanation. Once it was thought that forgotten white explorers might have built up unknown kingdoms in the wild places of the earth, but upon examination these theories vanish as rapidly as do the white tribes themselves and the ultimate explanation is almost prosaic.

Yet so strong a hold has the idea gained that even in the beginning of the twentieth century the possibility of the existence of genuine white races is not altogether scoffed at. Less than twelve years ago an American officer engaged in the operations against the Moros in the Philippines collected apparently substantial evidence relating to a mysterious white tribe in the island of Mindanao. The mountainous district in the centre of this island has never been explored and even the coast is not well known.

But along the seaboard many stories are told of the fierce white people who have their home in the forest-clad mountains of the interior. Eye-witnesses depose to having seen a strange fair complexioned girl, who fled toward the hills as soon as she was addressed. Other men and women of a light complexioned race are said to have been seen by more venturesome natives who were bold enough to approach the wild mountain district. The American officer was so impressed that he determined to conduct an exploring party across the centre of the island. But apparently the mysterious white folk had vanished, for the world has as yet heard nothing of his search being crowned

with success. Arabia, however, can with more reason boast of a white tribe. For years stories of such a race have been told in the Persian gulf, and an American missionary stationed at Muscat alluded some years ago to 'coffee house bable in Eastern Oman concerning a mysterious race of light complexioned people who live somewhere in the mountains, shun strangers and speak a language all their own.'

Various theories have been propounded to explain the fable, but probably the explanation is to be found in the narrative of a journey made to Oman in 1876 by Col. S. B. Miles, a British officer. Colonel Miles, in the course of his travels nearly forty years ago, came across a town named Sherazi in the heart of the Green mountains. This strange place was perched like an eagle's nest on the top of a great cliff, and was inhabited by people of lighter skin than the rest of the tribes in the interior. They rarely descended to the plains and refused to mix with or intermarry with the Arabs.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WILL BE TOTAL WRECKS

We learn that the two stranded vessels, the 1400 ton Inger, and the Donhawk will become total wrecks. Both the Portia and Viking have left the wreck at it is believed the ships are too firmly held to come off and are incurably damaged. Most of the lumber carried by them will be salvaged as well as the ship's gear and fittings.

DISEASE PREVENTION

The surest way of keeping healthy and avoiding disease is to use nourishing foods. All doctors agree that for nourishment, cocoa possesses great value. Other beverages may be found fault with, on the ground that they contain harmful ingredients, but cocoa—never.

Cleveland's Delicious Health Cocoa, made by a patented process is most healthful and pleasant. If you use it once, you are likely to use it constantly. Why not begin to-day?

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Peace Talk

The staggering events of the last few days have reduced, but by no means silenced, the growingly persistent rumours of an early peace. You are told mysteriously of what a merchant from Holland, recently travelled in Germany, has seen, and how he backed up his confidence in peace next August by placing vast orders for goods to be sold in Belgium in the autumn. You hear that our own Government has ordered millions of printed forms, dated September, which can only be used after a declaration of peace; that German bankers have told the Kaiser that they can't hold out after June 18th; that the battle of Verdun is as good as over, and in favour of the French; that the later groups of married men are not being hurried to the Colours, as they may not be wanted, and so on; every man one meets has his pet rumour, and in spite of the fact that rumour has proved a lying jade on more than one occasion during the war, they cling desperately to her.

The difficulty of dealing with rumours of the kind is increased by the fact that it is just as easy to argue for or against them. But in a court of law not one of them would be accepted as evidence. The danger of believing them lies in the risk of shattered hopes. It is, of course, easier and pleasanter to believe that the end is near, because we all want peace. But vague yearnings for any sort of peace weaken the national will to fight on with all our might until we take up arms against Germany. Optimism and hope are good things; but faith and will are greater. Optimism and hope may keep us cheerful as long as the war lasts, always provided that it does not last too long, but faith and will, faith in our cause and will to follow it to the bitter end, whether we be cheerful or not, are the stuff of victory and the munitions of courage. The useful patriot is not the man who shouts 'Hooray! the war will be over by August Bank Holiday!' He is the man who sets his teeth and fights on regardless of time. Weakness asks for peace; strength, for victory. The time for the war to end is when we have won.

The Question is, How Can We Give Ireland Home Rule and Peace?

The appointment of Mr. Lloyd George as negotiator in the Irish dispute has not resulted in that speedy settlement which many sanguine people expected. The delay does not discredit the negotiator, it is inherent in the problem he has to face. Opinion a fortnight ago was almost unanimously hopeful of a speedy settlement; to-day it is less enthusiastic. The one pessimist a fortnight ago was the Morning Post, which, after doubting whether Mr. Lloyd George would find anybody who wanted Home Rule, suggested that Ireland's needs were economic and not political. This was true once; it is only half-true now. If Ireland had never been what the Morning Post calls 'a sweated country' there might conceivably have been no Irish Party. But this helps no more than if we said, as we might, that if the English wage-earner had never been sweated there would have been no Labour Party. Both Parties are the products of bad economic systems, but they are none the less real. Even if the demand for Home Rule were merely sentimental it would be none the less real. It would be none the less real if you could prove, as you can, that the absence of Home Rule has not made Wales less Welsh, or its presence, Canada more Canadian, or Australia more Australian, or either less British, or the several people of either less English, Scottish, Irish or Welsh. Nationality persists like individuality, and it is less often destroyed by oppression than by freedom. Mr. Lloyd George will be under no illusion about such things; and being a Nonconformist of a country where Nonconformity is militant, and national, he will also understand the religious complication of the Irish Question. But it is little use his going to Ireland to discover that Home Rule is not wanted. That way tragedy lies. The economic settlement of Ireland has been delayed so long that the Irish people have decided to settle it themselves. That is what they mean by Home Rule; or rather that is

its example. Such a life as Mrs. Green's does more to make thrift unattractive than years of preaching can overcome. There are far too many spenders in America to-day, and it is high time that we settled down and learned a little common sense about money. Spending is one of our chief national vices. Yet when a little thrift and saving are proposed such an example as Mrs. Hetty Green's is always cited with a 'What's the use!' The idea of openhandedness is upheld as the great god of all others, let the poorhouse come when it may.

Of course there is a thrift that has no narrowness of life about it. Perhaps the French, as a people, exhibit it in more sensible, amiable form than any other race. They are shrewd and careful and save enough; but they are equally intent on living just as comfortably and agreeably as their income justifies. That is the orderly mean, based on looking at the chances of life clear-eyed, that America cannot soon cultivate. It avoids extravagance in all things—extravagance of thrift as well as reckless spending.

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The Example of Mrs. Hetty Green

There is not much point in wasting sympathy on the bare life that Mrs. Hetty Green preferred to live. She got very little out of existence for her many millions; but that little was what she wanted, and who can use more?

Happiness is not necessarily a matter of town houses and country estates, nor yet of travel and friendship, nor even of working great things for other people. Mrs. Hetty Green was the personification of New England thrift and shrewdness—or, perhaps it would be more accurate to say New Bedford thrift, and shrewdness, since those qualities are popularly credited with reaching high-water mark in that town of her birth. She was a master of investing skill, and in her exercise of that skill she found her great pleasure. To her it was home, friends, food, drink and the whole playground of life.

The one regret that we can muster over such a life of rare energy and keenness is the discouraging effect of ability is the discouraging effect of

Atlantic Tonnage Exceeded Demand

London Times Shows Effect on Wheat Rates of Government Intervention

The London Times of June 22 had the following:
"For the first time probably for 18 months, tonnage in the North Atlantic trade has lately been in excess of the demand. The surplus, was, of course, artificial, for it was due to the large number of vessels directed into the trade by one of the twenty Government authorities which are now concerned with the regulation of shipping. The direction was effective in reducing the rate of wheat from the United States to this country within five months from 17s. 6d. a quarter to 7s. At that figure a halt has had to be called. Vessels which had been directed into the North Atlantic trade are now being directed elsewhere. The fall in freights has been so sharp that merchants who bought at c. i. f. prices have recently

been working at a serious loss, and it certainly cannot be the intention of the government authorities that heavy losses should be inflicted on the grain trade. A gradual decline can be dealt with satisfactorily, but not such a sharp downward movement as that lately experienced. At the moment merchants are not disposed to enter into new commitments—shipments for some time past have been on a very large scale—and until the new crop begins to be shipped at the end of the summer the North Atlantic wheat market is likely to make only modest demands on tonnage. Then when the demands increase the Government's policy will again be put to the test.

Getting After Sharks

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The tragic stories of attacks by sharks upon bathers along the New Jersey coasts, were discussed at to-day's meeting of the cabinet. Later Secretary McAdoo announced that the coast guard would be ordered to do what it could toward clearing the coast of these dangerous fish, and preventing further loss of life.

Russians Have Noiseless Planes

AMSTERDAM, July 13.—(Via London.)—(New York Sun.)—The Neger Presse of Vienna, quotes a high Austrian officer, saying that the Russians in the Bukovina are using aerial torpedoes, launched from mine throwers, served by Russians under the command of French officers. The Russians, the Austrian officer says, also have "almost noiseless aeroplanes."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL. The Strange Case of Mary Page will be continued at the Nickel theatre to-day and to-morrow. To-day's episode is entitled 'The Depths' and like the preceding chapters is highly exciting and interesting.

THE CRESCENT. The Crescent Picture Palace presents to-day 'Divorçons' one of Sardou's brilliant comedy-dramas produced in four acts by the Biograph Company, featuring Mary Malatesta, Dell Henderson and Charles H. West.

THREE BASEBALL GAMES. There will be three baseball games this week. The Football League have very generously give the Baseball League the use of St. George's Field on Tuesday and Wednesday nights to play the preliminary games of the "nines" are to play at the Garden Party for the H. D. Reid Trophy.

TAKING A VACATION. Miss Isabel Gamberg, stenographer at Job Bros & Co's. office, left here Saturday on a well earned two weeks' vacation.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING. We learn by Saturday's express passengers that the electrical storm of Thursday night was very severe on the West Coast, particularly at Codroy, where some houses were struck by lightning and considerably damaged.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES SENTENCED. To-day the 5 boys recently arrested for a series of petty thefts of soap, electric lamps, &c., were up before Mr. Hutchings, K.C. in court. The leader of the gang was sentenced for 28 days, 2 others for 14 days each and the others were fined \$5 or 14 days each.

Sagona Back From Labrador

Fishery Looks Promising—An Usually Early Year—Fisher Folk Late in Reaching the Coast—Good Reports From Most Places—Fish Taken as Early as May 29. From Capt. Parsons, of the Sagona, we get the following details of the Labrador fishery to date: At Paul's Isld the first sign of cod was had Saturday week.

At Makovik Island there was plenty of codfish and all do well. At Strawberry Bay crafts have as high as 500 qtls., especially those which arrived early.

At Iron Bound Island, Hierliths, of Bay Roberts, were fitting out, with plenty of cod and caplin there, but no one there except those named to catch it.

White Bears—Same as Smoky. Wade, of Conception Hr. at Five Islands had 500 qtls., as they were down early.

At Cut Throat one man 450 qtls.; others not doing well, being down too late. Some 100 others, 150, and still others reporting very little.

White Bears—Same as Smoky. Wade, of Conception Hr. at Five Islands had 500 qtls., as they were down early.

LOCAL ITEMS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—Terra Nova vs. St. Andrew's. This evening at St. George's Field at 7 o'clock. Mr. W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A. Sec. Treas. of the Union Trading Coy., who been enjoying a vacation in Fogo District returned by the S.S. Sush Saturday.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost. We learn that the Commercial Cable Coy., which have had their headquarters at Cuckhold's Cove since coming here, will remove to their new building on Water Street shortly.

Mr. Fisherman, to save nine-tenths of your engine trouble, use CARBONVOID. The excursion trains were well patronized yesterday afternoon. Some 200 people went to Ter's Cove at 2 p.m. and at 2.30 about 160 went to Holyrood. Over 2,000 all told went out to Bowring Park.

It is proved that Carbonvoid absolutely eliminates Carbon from Cylinders, Cylinder Walls and Piston Heads. Mr. Elh Whiteway of the Health Department had a telegram from his son, Pte. A. N. Whiteway of Ours, on Saturday. Private Whiteway, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at Wandsworth, has been relieved and is now on furlough and doing well.

Messrs. D. Galway and F. Macnamara, who were fishing at Salmonier the past two weeks, returned to the city yesterday. They secured some 20 fish, running from 10 to 12 lbs. and enjoyed their holiday immensely.

The death occurred yesterday of a well-known and esteemed resident of Maddock's Cove in the person of Mrs. M. O'Brien. The deceased leaves to her husband and 8 children, besides 2 brothers who reside in New York.

Yesterday's Roman Catholic Church Services

Sacrament of Confirmation Was Administered by His Grace the Archbishop at St. Patrick's—Rev. Dr. Kitchin Celebrates Requiem Mass at Mount Carmel. Yesterday at the conclusion of last Mass at St. Patrick's the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered by His Grace Archbishop Roche to 55 boys and 62 girls.

MASS AT MOUNT CARMEL. Yesterday at 10.30 o'clock the annual Mass of Requiem for the repose of the souls of those resting there was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Kitchin, P.P. St. Joseph's. The cemetery and burial plots were nicely decorated by the people and a large congregation attended.

MORE YOUTHFUL THIEVES ARRESTED. Saturday evening three boys who are implicated in the thefts for which two others are held in remand were brought in from Kelligrows by Const. Humber. The youngsters, shortly after committing the thefts for which they were arrested, proceeded up the shore on foot, we were informed, and the police here who were aware of their departure telegraphed Const. Humber to capture them.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS. S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers—Lady Reid, Master L. Reid, Miss L. Reid, Master E. Dawe, J. and Mrs. Cummings, H. McEhren, J. L. Williams, Rev. C. Carew, C. Buffett, J. and Mrs. Sellars, Master Sellars, W. and Mrs. Grellin, Mrs. J. Moore, Miss Hand, Miss P. Lamb, Mrs. S. Bruce, Mrs. S. Wakeham, Miss H. Rendell, Mrs. B. Miller, C. M. Jack, H. C. Thompson, D. Scllars, W. J. Matthews, Miss J. Batiste, Mrs. E. Curry, Miss Curry, F. Winsor, Master W. Fitzgerald, A. Moulton, G. Peters, G. W. Kirkland, H. Fraser, Mrs. A. Forsey, C. B. Coultas, J. Gillain.

Volunteers Hold Church Services

Largest Turnout Since Formation of Regiment—Appearance of Men Much Admired—L.O.A. Hold Church Parade in the Afternoon Which Was Largely Attended. The largest parade of volunteers witnessed in the city since the movement was inaugurated was that of yesterday when the men attended Divine Service. Fully 800 fine stalwart lads in khaki took part in it and four bands of music were present.

THE PORTIA HERE. The S.S. Portia, Capt. Jos. Kean, arrived here at 12.30 p.m. to-day from the Westward with several passengers. The ship had a good run up and down and was at the scene of the strandings at Langlade, but left there Saturday, as it is declared neither of the vessels ashore can be got off. Both the Portia and Yiking, which also arrived here to-day report that the Inger, the big ship of 1,410 tons, is working heavily on the rocks and will be so badly damaged, even with a light wind and low tide it will be impossible to get her off.

TO-NIGHT'S FOOTBALL MATCH. In to-night's football game the Line-up will be: TERRA NOVAS—Walsh, goal; J. Kavanagh, J. Hart, backs; W. Dugan, T. Jackman, E. Kavanagh, Pitcher, Evans, forwards. SAINTS—Ewing, goal; Barnes, Pearce, backs; Kerr, Burns, Foster, halves; Bastow, Reid, Elton, Watson, Auckinleck, forwards.

SHIPPING

The S.S. Sagona leaves here for Labrador at 6 p.m. Wednesday. The Kyle's express arrived here at 12.35 p.m. to-day. At Portugal Cove today traps done very well and secured from 20 to 30 qtls. codfish each.

The Schrs. 'Mischie' and 'Pretoria' arrived at Wesleyville from the Straits yesterday with 250 and 300 qtls. fish respectively. The S. S. Gallia left Botwood Saturday with 6300 tons of pulp and paper for England.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power. 'BULL IN CHINA SHOP'. To-day as some cattle were being driven down Water Street a bull left the herd and quietly entered into the hardware department of the Royal Stores. He seemed to be exceptionally happy for he made a complete circuit of the store, passing between the main and center counter. On those were placed thousands of dollars worth of breakable articles but not a cent's worth was knocked down.

AN UNPRECEDENTED CIRCUMSTANCE. Never before in the history of the Reid Nid. Co. did so many passengers go by an express as went out by last evening's. They included the visitors from Canada to Bell Island and four sleeping cars had to be put on to accommodate them.

UNPRECEDENTED WINTER ON LABRADOR. Capt. Parsons of the Sagona says that the weather the past winter on Labrador was unprecedented in the history of the country. There was only a week's frost and very little ice formed.

FOUR BANKERS ASTRAY. We learn today from H. W. Lemesurier Esq. that the banker 'Metamora,' Capt. John Lewis the well-known banking skipper arrived at Holyrood yesterday. The vessel reports that two of her dories with 4 of the crew went astray on the Banks not long since and could not be found. Of course it is possible that the men may be picked up by other vessels in the vicinity.

BANKER LOSES RUDDER. The Lunenburg banker 'Dora Myra,' Capt. Myra, arrived here off the Grand Banks for three settings and had 500 qtls for three settings and had 2,000 for seven dories. In a recent storm she had her rudder carried away and shipwright S. M. Butler is making repairs. Diver Butler was down under her to-day doing necessary work. She reports stormy weather on the Banks.

A SUGGESTION. As the kit of our boys when they leave here is generally placed in the holds of the transport taking them, we have been asked by several parents and friends of the lads that they be allowed to take a small grip so that small creature comforts and shaving outfits, etc., could be utilized during the voyage. We make the suggestion to the military authorities, believing they will be glad to meet the wishes of parents and friends in the premises.

DROWNED ON LABRADOR. While the Sagona was at Comfort Light, Labrador, a little boy aged 7, was accidentally drowned while his father was on the fishing ground. The boy fell over the stage head, was missed when his father returned and his body was recovered by his parent. The father and his dead boy came up in the ship to King's Cove, their home in his country.

B. I. S. Hold Special Meeting

Resolutions Submitted to Meeting Dealing With Our Regiment and the Establishing of a Cot For Our Wounded Soldiers Are Carried—Cot Subscription Fund is Over-Subscribed. Yesterday forenoon a special meeting of the B. I. S. was convened and largely attended. Hon. J. D. Ryan, the President, occupied the chair and the resolutions appended were adopted. Provision was made for the furnishing of one cot for the use of our wounded or sick soldiers, and so generally were the subscriptions met that more than enough was subscribed for this, and as a result two will be furnished by the body.

WHEREAS amongst the latter were two members of the Benevolent Irish Society, viz.—Lieutenant Richard A. Shortall, and Sergeant Edmund J. Higgins. BE IT RESOLVED, that at this meeting the members place on record their deep sense of regret in the loss of two such brave and esteemed young men, and tender their sincere sympathies to the relatives of both in the great loss that is theirs to bear.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes and a copy be sent to the relatives of the departed heroes. Proposed by 2nd. Asst. Vice-Pres. P. Moore, seconded by M. J. O'Mara. WHEREAS this society has heard of the death of Mrs. Patrick Dalton, who was prominently connected with the dramatic section of the society, and gave her talented and valued services for many years.

RESOLVED that a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes and a copy sent to the relatives. Proposed by Vice-Pres. J. L. Slattery, seconded by W. J. Higgins. WHEREAS the Nid. Regiment in its first encounter with the enemy in France has borne itself in such a manner as to call forth praises of the Military authorities and reflected the highest credit on our native land, and as many members of the Regiment have been stricken with wounds and further as a call has been made for hospital beds, so that the brave soldiers should be properly cared for and brought back to their former vigor and life.

RESOLUTION SYMPATHY FROM DIOCESAN SYNOD. (Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I am directed to ask you to be good enough to publish in your paper the following Resolution which was unanimously carried in the Synod recently held. That this Synod begs to tender its respectful sympathy to the parents and relatives of men of all ranks, of both Army and Navy, who have given their lives for King and Country, and to record with gratitude and pride the splendid eulogy of Sir Douglas Haig that their deeds of valour have never been surpassed; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the press.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE TO-DAY. Just before 1 o'clock to-day a destructive fire broke out at Alexander Street, this city. A heavy gale blew from the westward and when the Western and Central firemen reached the scene the flames had control of two houses owned by Messrs Hearn and Kavanagh. The firemen worked well, but despite their exertions both houses were badly gutted. It is thought the fire was caused by sparks from a chimney falling on the roof of one of them.

SCHOOL FOR BLIND

(Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson). A Demonstration of what Education Blind, will be given in the Methodist College Hall To-night and Tuesday evening, July 17th and 18th inst. The programme will consist of Music, vocal and instrumental, by a party of eight students of the School. The Demonstration will begin at 8.15, and a collection will be made towards defraying expenses.

THE USE OF CARBONVOID MEANS BRIGHT SPARK PLUGS, CLEAN CYLINDERS, NO CARBON, LESS TROUBLE, NO BACK FIRING. IT PAYS. LEFT FOR FRANCE. Q.M.S. John Mosler telegraphed his father, Mr. Jonas Mosler, Saturday, from Ayr, saying that he was leaving there for France with the last company of 30 men to fill up the gaps created in our regiment at the front.

HE FIRED HIM. Saturday an English chap who spoke German and was very pro-German in sentiment called at Mr. W. Ford's shop, Water Street West, and became very offensive. He refused to leave when ordered and threatened the proprietor. He woke up the wrong man, however, and soon struck the concrete sidewalk with the conventional "dull thud." When he belittled himself up he was not at all as belittled as before and will give Mr. Ford a "clear gangway" in future.

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

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

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.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE. The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores: Mayo's—Duckworth Street. Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East. Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd. Mrs. Gosse—Plymouth Road. Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road. Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road. Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street. James Whelan—Colonial Street. F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunany Hill).

Mrs. Organ—Military Road. Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street. Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street. Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street. Mrs. Downton—Fleming Street. Mrs. Fitzpatrick—Field Street. Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill. Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill. M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street. Mr. J. James—Cockstown Road. Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill. Popular Store—Casey Street. Mrs. Tobig—Casey Street. Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St. Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street. Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street. A. McCoubrey—(tinsmith) New Gower Street. Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street. Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street. Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.

Mr. Ryan—Casey Street. Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street. Water Street West. Mrs. Koefe—Hamilton Street. P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road. Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street. Miss Murphy—Water St. West. ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

50 Dozen Bankrupt Stock Blouses, PRICE 30c. and 50c. All Qualities and Sizes. SEE WINDOW. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

Vol. I BRITAIN BILL PO

McKenna ment in Nobody's Nation's Might be Ask And

LONDON. of the En each other brought fur renive. A d to-day show British arm oning salie and the C first time shape of e the Germa the high y ing in cas improved whole of th taring by German s of Bazentin man posit ween Loui sides com whole of La Dolsel British al Albert pl German th

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