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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Aug. 20.—A British submarine grounded yesterday on the Danish isle of Saltholm. Fifteen were saved, and fifteen are missing. The passengers of the crew of the Arabic were mostly saved. Thirty-three are missing.

The French government report appreciable gain in fighting in Artois on the 18th. Prisoners and five machine guns were captured.

The Russian government report that the enemy now occupy Kovno. The enemy has demolished some of the Novo Georgievsk fortifications.

FRENCH

Paris, Aug. 20.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out the following:—

"There has been continued activity on the part of our artillery along the banks of the Oise, to the north of the Aisne, in Champagne district, and along the front at LaSelle.

"In the Artois there has been fighting with mines in the region of Sienne, LeChateau and fighting at close range with bombs and hand grenades.

"In the sector of St. Hubert, and near Marie Therese, on the Heights of the Linge and of Schettmannetz line, the German losses have been very heavy for we found large numbers of dead Germans in the trench, 250 yards along which we occupied."

New York, Aug. 20.—The Associated Press states in a note to the editors up to 11 a.m., or 4 p.m., London time: "No additional despatches respecting the Arabic have been received. It is assumed the British censorship is being imposed on our filings from London."

Rumoured Sinking Steamer Lapland

Queenstown, Aug. 20.—The report was circulated here to-day that the White Star Liner Lapland had been sunk. There was no confirmation. It is considered probable that the Lapland was confused with the New York City, torpedoed yesterday, whose crew landed here to-day. The Lapland is a Red Star liner under charter to the White Star Line. She sailed from New York on August 12 for Liverpool and is due there late to-day or early to-morrow.

Millions In Securities Lost

London, Aug. 20.—It is understood that the Arabic carried between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 worth of American securities for New York. These all were insured, but underwriters at Lloyd's and various financial institutions are busy this morning looking into details and arranging claims.

One firm alone had \$1,250,000 worth of securities in the sunken vessel. It is understood that some are being purchased in America to cover these.

Rumour Says Bulgarian Has Sold Skins to Allies

New York, Aug. 20.—A despatch from Washington to the Evening Sun says:—

"Though not officially advised of it, the Bulgarian legation here did not deny an unconfirmed report current in Washington to-day that Bulgaria has already joined the allies." "It is not impossible," said the first secretary Poulieff, of the Legation, "that my country has done so."

Not Much Doing About Dardanelles

Paris, Aug. 20.—The French War Office to-day gave out a report of the situation in the Dardanelles as follows:—

"In the Southern Zone there is nothing to report with the exception of an engagement between patrols, and artillery exchanges. In the Northern Zone the British left wing had made some progress in the Plain of Anafarta."

Liner Bovic Still Afloat

London, Aug. 21.—The report that the White Star liner Bovic had been sunk is untrue.

Unfriendly or Not Unfriendly Is the Question

United States in a Quandry Over the Sinking

WHITE STAR LINER

Many Troublesome Points Arise as to the Status of the Ship and Conditions of the Sinking

Washington, Aug. 20.—Official details upon which President Wilson will decide whether the sinking of the Arabic was an act deliberately unfriendly to the United States, were still lacking to-day, and meanwhile President and all other administration officials, while realizing fully the gravity of the new situation between the United States and Germany, were keeping their minds open. President Wilson left the White House early to motor to Philadelphia to visit his oculist, and motor back this evening. When he has a deep problem on his mind it is the President's habit to seek seclusion, often riding through the country side. No officials here doubted that he was giving hours of thought to the Arabic case. Only two official despatches have been received. They gave the fruits of independent investigation merely transmitting reports of the White Star line. The United States will decide its course upon reports of its own officials. Ambassador Page forwarded the White Star report that the ship was torpedoed without warning. Vice Consul Thompson of Queenstown made a similar report. Neither accounted for Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere nor Dr. Edmund Woods, the two Americans still missing. While officials here are keeping their minds open during the hours which will be required for assembling official evidence they are thinking about these points,—whether any Americans have been lost; whether the Arabic actually was torpedoed without warning; whether the Arabic by having been conveyed on the beginning of the voyage had under international law partaken of the character of her convoy, and waived right as a non-combatant; whether by proceeding in the vicinity of the seamer Dunsley which had just previously been torpedoed, the Arabic's commander introduced and qualifying circumstances by violating the rule of the British Admiralty which forbids a ship to risk itself by attempting to assist another which had been torpedoed. The view prevailed that the attempt by the Arabic to succor those of another torpedoed ship was justified, and was not affected by the British Admiralty rule which was made as a matter of policy for warships, and was not a matter of international right. Whether the Arabic's movements toward the Dunsley might be interpreted as an attempt to ram the submarine is another point to be developed. Secretary Lansing refused to discuss these or any other features of the case.

Great Concern Expressed in Berlin Over Arabic Affair

London, Aug. 20.—The Exchange Telegraph Co. has received the following despatch dated Berlin, via Amsterdam:—

Consuls Advised Gather Affidavits

Washington, Aug. 20.—Late to-day Secretary Lansing announced that he had instructed the embassy in London and United States consuls in the vicinity to gather affidavits from Americans aboard the Arabic.

American Consul Says Four Lost

Washington, Aug. 20.—A despatch to the State Department from the American Consul at Liverpool given out late to-day gave the names of the following four Americans not on the list of the Arabic's survivors: Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguiere, James Hoiland, Edmund F. Woods, and Thomas Elmore.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES THE SURRENDER NOVO GEORGIEVSK AND THE CAPTURE LARGE AMOUNT MUNITIONS OF WAR INCLUDING 700 CANNON

Brest-Litovsk, Grodno and Ossowstz Will Be Captured or Abandoned --Von Hindenberg Meeting Stubborn Resistance, But Six German Armies Converging on Russian Centre Placing the Forces of the Czar in Most Dangerous Position

German Howitzers Render Untenable Every Position

Berlin, August 21.—We are able to-day to announce the capture of the fortress with its seven hundred guns and large quantity of war material, spoils not yet estimated, but they probably are large, as it had been hoped that the Russians' earthworks around the fortified camps would enable it to hold out much longer than it has done. It is now expected by military observers that other Russian fortresses, such as Brest, Litovsk, Grodno and Ossowstz, either will be captured or given up. After the fall of Kovno, Field Marshal Von Hindenberg's army commenced again the offensive along the whole front of the Gulf of Riga to Kovno with the object of taking Riga, and the whole of the Warsaw-Petrograd railway from Vilna northward is meeting with stubborn resistance and may be denied even the possession of Riga unless the German fleet succeeds in entering the Gulf of Riga.

South of Kovno, as far as Grodno the Russian armies, after the fall of Kovno, fell back toward the Niemen River, here, according to a German official account, they are offering fresh resistance in the hope of preventing or delaying the envelopment of their

Active Agent Among Shipping Torpedo Precipitant

London, Aug. 20.—The Benbrackie, 3908 tons, and Bettern, 1797 tons, have been sunk. In both cases the crews were saved.

Germans Halt Norwegian Mail

Christiania, Aug. 20.—A German submarine stopped the Norwegian mail steamer Irma, within Norwegian territorial waters yesterday, but the timely appearance of a Norwegian torpedo boat on the scene prevented further interference with the mail ship.

Arabic's Passengers English Emigrants

London, Aug. 20.—The White Star Line issued an official contradiction to the report published to-day that most of the passengers on board the Arabic were Canadians returning home. The majority were English people going to the States and possibly to Canada.

Survivors of Arabic Disaster Suffer Injuries

Queenstown, Aug. 20.—Several American survivors of the Arabic disaster were injured. All the Americans lost their personal effects. They were to leave to-night for Liverpool.

The Week's Toll British Shipping Thirteen Vessels

London, Aug. 20.—An official statement given out to-day places the loss of British shipping for the week ended Aug. 18th, as 13 vessels, eleven sunk by submarines and two by mines. Gross tonnage 22,790.

Naval Battle In Gulf of Riga

Petrograd, Aug. 21.—The German fleet have penetrated the Gulf of Riga and are engaged with the Russian warships defending the coast, according to an official statement issued to-night by the Russian War Office.

Norwegian Ship Sent to Bottom

London, August 21.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Co. from Haugesund, Norway, says the Norwegian steamer Brag, a vessel of 1351 tons, has been sunk but crew saved.

Italy Demands Release of Citizens From Turkish Ports

Paris, Aug. 21.—The Italian ambassador at Constantinople, sary a Rome despatch has been instructed to hand to the Porte a note, asking for a formal categorical statement as to the departure of Italians from Turkish possession. The note is couched in terms admitting of no evasion and without being an ultimatum, calls upon the Turkish government to declare yes or no whether Italians will be permitted to leave and when.

Bulgaria Masses Large Army On Turkish Frontier

Naples, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Saloniki says Bulgaria has concentrated a hundred and fifty thousand troops on the Turkish frontier. If Bulgaria declares war upon Turkey, it is understood she will receive general financial assistance from the Entente Powers.

Battle in Air Austrians Routed

Paris, Aug. 21.—Italian aeroplanes defeated an Austrian air squadron off the Adriatic coast, according to a despatch to the Figaro, from Turin. Three of the Austrian machines were brought down and their crews either killed or made prisoners.

Carried Stock Canadian Car Co.

New York, August 21.—According to unconfirmed reports current in the financial district, the Arabic carried a large amount of stock in the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., a concern which received enormous and very profitable war orders.

Submarine Sinks Two Neutral Ships

London, Aug. 20.—The Spanish steamer Perla Castillo and the Norwegian steamer Sverresberg have been sunk by a submarine. Three of the crew of the Perla Castillo were saved. The fate of the others on the craft and of those on the Sverresberg is unknown.

Little Damage Warsaw City By Russians

Retreat Was Made in Much Haste and Planned Measures Not Carried Out—Bridges Blown Up

Lodz, Russian Poland, August 12 (via London).—The city of Warsaw, the centre of the recent colossal campaign for the Vistula line, suffered comparatively little from the battles which raged around it and from the process of its evacuation by the Russians. Although fears had been expressed that the Russians in leaving the city might repeat the century-old precedent at Moscow, and set the town on fire, but they did not do so. The water, gas and electric plants were left in working order, and only in Praga were the water mains damaged in several places by explosions.

A Hurred Retreat.

The Russians retired in such haste at the last moment that they omitted to carry out many measures they had planned. A whole park of automobiles and carriages which had been collected for removal were left behind. An order to carry off the church bells was only partly executed and many bells, even those in principal churches, were left hanging.

Most of the Polish residents of the city declined to follow the order to leave with the Russians, generally escaping deportation by keeping out of sight.

Dramatic Scenes.

The scenes on the night of the evacuation were dramatic. At 10 o'clock in the evening, a series of extraordinary heavy explosions was heard, signaling the destruction of the forts. The sky over the city flamed red from burning military buildings and railway shops. The bridges were jammed with retreating troops or flooded with columns of artillery.

Bridges Destroyed.

At 5 o'clock the next morning pioneers destroyed the three Vistula bridges. An hour later two German officers rode coolly through the city in an automobile to the town hall, where they met the chief of the citizens' committee. A few minutes afterwards patrols of cavalry appeared, their lances decked with flowers and the men singing "Die Wacht Am Rhein."

Cheered Invaders.

From the scenes in the streets it might have been thought the event a festival. People in summer attire thronged the streets cheering the invaders. Mean while, from the river front and even from overhead, came the noise of exploding shrapnel shells and the whiz of speeding bullets. Many casualties occurred in the city and ambulances were busy the entire day transporting the wounded to their homes or to hospitals.

Poor Destruction Work.

The destruction of the railroad bridge was poorly executed. The middle spans were wrecked and dropped into the river, but the piers were left standing so that it will take but a comparatively short time to rebuild the structure and re-open railroad communications for Prince Leopold's armies.

Police Court News

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. presided to-day. A drunk was discharged. A woman who twice before was up for a similar offence and convicted, was again before Court to-day, charged with shee-bending. She pleaded guilty and was fined \$150 or three months.

Inspector O'Brien summoned a baker under the Pure Foods Act for a breach of its 8th section in having his place in an uncleanly state. He pleaded guilty and through his counsel, Mr. Higgins, and by the consent of the Inspector who prosecuted, further action was postponed for a week, during which time the Inspector will visit and report upon the condition of the bakery.

HAIL THE CONQUERING SPHERO COMES!

By Walter Log

FOR a place in the sun we were ready to fight, But we saw not a hope of the bashful old light. The drizzle it drizzled, the fog it befogged, And floors, doors and drawers were well water-logged.

But what do we care For the water-soaked air? For the sun has come back With a bang and a blare.

And whether it stays with us now very long Or offers to give us a permanent song, It gave us an inkling that, satire aside, It is still doing business in some place that's dried.

And that is enough To get rid of the huff That may have deruffed Some minds that are rough.

They promised us showers to puncture the bog Of monotony dear to the days of the dog, But they clear had forgot that Old Sol was at home And ready to drop down a bomb from his dome.

Old Sol is at home In his blue-papered dome— Every fortnight or so When he's not on the roam.

PETROGRAD IS THE OBJECTIVE

Belief of Russian Paper on the German Offensive

Petrograd, August 18, via London, August 19.—The Novoe Vremya, discussing today the theory that Petrograd is the real objective of the German offensive, says:—

"There is an enormous difference between the war of 1812 and present conflict. The Germans are hurling against Russia forces equivalent to seven such invasions as that of Napoleon and supported by the latest technical appliances, whereas in 1812, the Russian army in the latter respect was fully on a par with the French."

"The Germans are infinitely better posted as to the position of Russia than Napoleon and they are incapable of regarding Moscow as the key to the empire. They know that Petrograd is the political centre and that it is only half as far from Riga as from Moscow. It is only a night's railway journey between Riga and Petrograd, and the distance of 260 miles over good roads and two lines of railway does not offer insuperable difficulties. This is no second war of 1812, but something far more serious."

The Rech advises the population of Petrograd that air raids on the capital are likely in the near future and that a hostile cavalry force may possibly get near the capital. It says, however, that there is no fear of anything further at present.

An Opinion From France

"England is the only country among the Allies," I was told last week, "possessing the possibilities of piercing the German panoply. And even England can only do it," the speaker added impressively, "if your strong man, your Lloyd George, has the power and imagination to teach your people to collect your resources and the pluck to organize the whole nation for their effective use. The success of the Allies," he concluded, "depends on the tenacity of their soldiers; it depends on the perspicacity of the generals; it depends most of all on the capacity of your Lloyd George to rise to the requirements of a supreme emergency."—Alex M. Thompson, in the Clarion.

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EVERY CITY A TRENCH

Mr. Lloyd George Speaks to Miners. Coal—Lord of Industry. Must Pay Victory's Price to Get It.

Convened by the Home Office, through whose efforts the whole question of coal production and distribution has been considered, a National Conference of representatives of the mining industry throughout the United Kingdom was held at the London Opera House on Thursday to consider suggestions from the Government with a view to their application to increasing the output of coal.

Speeches were made by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, to a remarkable assembly of delegates representing colliery owners and every grade of underground and surface worker in the coalfields.

"This great assembly is united by a common purpose—to prove how united the coal-mining industry is in the crisis which we are prepared to face," remarked Sir John Simon, who explained that the object of the meeting was to carry out the unanimous report of the Coal Organization Committee. "That must be done by voluntary co-operation, and in that spirit the Government have invited you to come here, and in that spirit we count upon you to promote the success of our object." (Cheers.) The patriotism of the miners received handsome acknowledgement from the speaker—in one military unit every private was a pitman, every non-com. and officers had been connected with a colliery, and the commanding officer one of H. M. inspectors—and going on to plead for a relaxation of restrictions and rules in order to make up a deficiency of 3,000,000 tons of coal monthly, caused by the enlistment of a quarter of a million miners. Sir John made it clear that the Government did not want to go back on the Miners' Eight Hour Act. But that Act contained a suspensory clause for use "in the event of war or imminent national danger."

"We pledge our word of honor to the miners of this country," Sir John Simon stated on behalf of the Government, "that any relaxation of rules and practices which for national purposes we now make shall be made good to them and restored to them, without alteration or modification immediately this danger is over." This statement was received with applause from every part of the House, and Sir John concluded by likening the miners to the rescue party which was fighting the great mine explosion of the world, exploded by the deliberate act of the Kaiser.

King Coal

Mr. Lloyd George, who looked fresh and well despite his arduous duties, at once went to the heart of the subject. "We are short of coal," he said, "and we are suffering from the patriotism of the miner. Yet in peace and war King Coal is the paramount lord of industry. It is our real international coinage; we buy our food and raw material not with gold but with coal. It is life to us and death to our foes; it fills the weapons of war. Steel means coal; rifles mean coal; machine-guns mean coal; guns mean coal; shells mean coal. Coal is everything to us, and we want more of it to win victory. Coal is the most terrible of enemies and the most potent of friends."

There was always a difficulty in getting employers to upset workshops and men to relax rules and restrictions. Mr. Lloyd George continued, unless the urgency of the crisis was realized; but could anyone who read the news intelligently doubt that the situation was a serious, if not a perilous, one? Parties had disappeared, but the party system was so engrained in the British mind that two new parties had been formed—the Pessimists and the Optimists. (Laughter.)

One was the Grey Sky school, and the other the Blue Sky school—(more laughter)—whereas the sky was really mottled. It was necessary to prepare for the worst, and rejoice in the best, remembering that behind the clouds the sun was always shining.

The heavens in the east, whatever they mean, portend that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of Britain. Do not shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it. It is no use calling attention to the cost we have incurred. That is not the question. The one question is whether it is enough. It is no use trying to bridge a 12-ft. stream with a 1-ft. plank. We have but one question to ask ourselves—Are we doing enough to secure victory? Because victory means life for our country. It means the fate of freedom for ages to come.

There is no price which is too great for us to pay which is within our power. There is too much disposition to cling on to the amenities of peace—business as usual, enjoyment as usual, fashions, lock-outs, strikes, ca' canny, all as usual.

Wages must go on, profits must go on, but prices at all costs must be kept down, said Mr. Lloyd George with ringing sarcasm, pointing out the tendency to say that no man must be called upon to serve the State unless he wanted to, and then only in the particular way he fancied. The man who would be more use turning out munitions must be allowed to go to the front if he wanted to, and the other who would be better at the front must be allowed to stay at home. Freedom after all implies the right to shirk. Freedom implies the right for you to expect to enjoy and for others to defend. Is that fair? War, war is like a fever, and fever, a deadly fever, a ravage. The rules which are applicable in health are utterly unsuited to fever. What is the good of talking about it? Restraints which would be irksome, stupid, unnecessary when a man is healthy, are essential to save his life in fever.

What is the good of a patient saying: "I must have meat as usual, drink as usual, in fact, more than usual, because I am thirstier than usual. I have a high temperature, therefore I am more parched. If I want to go about why should I be confined to this little bed? Freedom above all things." But you die," he is told. "Oh," he says, it is more glorious to die a free man than to live in bondage. (Laughter.) Let Britain be beaten, dispirited, and dishonoured, but let no man say that any Britain during the war was ever forced to do anything for his country except that which was pleasant in his own sight. Victory is not in that road. The trenches are not all in Flanders. Every city is a trench in this country, a labyrinth of trenches. Every workshop is a rampart; every yard which can turn out munitions of war is a fortress.

Brave Anstrallians.

"Picks, shovels, lathes, hammers, they are as much the weapons of this war of European liberty, as a bayonet, a rifle, and a machine-gun, and the man who does not handle them with all his strength is falling as much in his duty as the soldier who runs away from the battle at the front. (Cheers.) I do not know whether the story of the Anstrallians and the New Zealand battalions has yet appeared. If it has not, I will take the risk of breaking a Cabinet confidence and tell it, and I will defy even the Press Bureau. (Laughter.) You must have some courage in a war. (Laughter and applause.) What happened the other day? The New Zealand battalions and the Anstrallians were expecting a Turkish attack. What was the effect upon them? No man would go on the sick list. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Not all the doctors of the regiments could persuade them. They would not complain; there was no pulse feeling. I can tell you. (Cheers.) There was no shirking. Not until the attack was over and until they had finished the Turks would they go into the hospital. (Applause.)

"That is the spirit which alone will enable us to win through. Nothing short of it will achieve victory. The peril is a great one; the peril is an immediate one; but if the Democracy of Britain rises to the occasion they will once more triumph over all foes of despotism in Europe. Nothing we can say can possibly do more to convince the people of this country of the danger than the facts that appear from day to day in the papers—not the headlines; please pass these over—(laughter)—read the news please, and the man who, having done that, does not understand the peril of his country would not believe it though one rose from the dead to tell him. There are hundreds of thousands of them lying in the East and in the West who can tell the peril if they rose. The time has come for every man, yes, and every woman who can help their country. There are scores of thousands of brave men—250,000 miners among them—in the trenches, facing the death of fury at this hour; waiting anxiously to hear the rattle of the loaded caissons coming from England to aid them.

"The waggons are waiting outside the yard gates to be filled. Let us fill them. (Applause.) Let us send them along; then when that is done there will be written in letters of flame the greatest chapter in the history of these islands, in which it will be told how, when the flag of freedom

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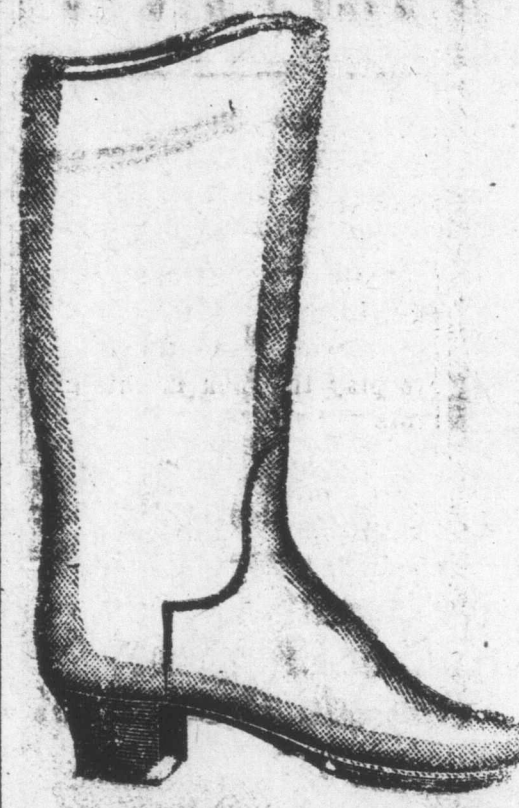
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dropped for a moment under the onslaughts of a ruthless foe, the men and women of Britain came to the rescue and planted it firmly on high where no tyranny can ever tear it down." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson then left for a Cabinet meeting. The meeting rose and cheered them heartily as they left.

Mr. Robert Smillie (president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain) urged the miners for an increased output of coal "in order that something may be done in the coming winter to prevent the poorer classes of our great cities being sweated—(cheers)—30s., £2, and £2 10s. per ton for coal." ("Shame.")

How Wars Begin

Tommy was reading the war news. When he had finished he said to his mother.

"Mamma, how to wars begin?"

"Well, suppose the Germans hauled down the Austrian flag, and that the Austrians—"

"My dear," interrupted Tommy's father, "the Germans would not—"

"Excuse me, they would."

"Who ever heard of such a thing? You are giving Tommy a wrong idea."

"I am not, sir!"

"You are, madame!"

Tommy (preparing to leave the room): "It's all right. I think I know how wars begin."

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LONDON'S BISHOP HAS CLARION CALL TO ALL CHURCHMEN

This World War Can Be Made a Cause for Spiritual Mobilization. The War of Blood May Assure Peace. There is No Inconsistency Between Christianity and War if the War is Just.

Should the Church be neutral in the time of war? "The Father brings us the cup," said the Bishop; "the cup which my Father has given me, shall I not drink it?"

Should it deal absolutely with the spiritual alone? "If it is the will of God that is being done one must fulfil it with 'fortitude—going on steadily, unswervingly, bearing everything, on, on, on, to the end. Fortitude, fortitude is a glorious cause.'"

Is it making a compromise in the support of this war? "Thou shalt not kill."

How can the Church compromise with the commandment? "These questions were put by a representative of the New York tribune to the Bishop of London on a recent visit to Lambeth Palace."

"One can," replied the Bishop, "for he was a good logician. 'Of course, war is wholly inconsistent with Christian principles, but meanwhile the Christian has to make the choice of the second best. Because our Lord said at a particular moment that his servants were not to fight. He could not mean that they were to see their women and children treated as the Belgian women and children have been and do nothing.'"

So it is not necessary for the Bishop to represent God alone. He can also represent the nation, and, fortunately for the Bishop, when that nation believes it has a "Christian" cause. There is no dualism, nor is there a contradiction in the support of

AT THE NICKEL

that I could hardly get the sense, remarks the interviewer.

"That does for them," he said as he finished, looking up proudly.

A Martyr to the Cause

"Yet indeed," I answered, but in reality I had only a vague idea what it was all about except that he did not mean a Jihad, for the Bishop stopped at this point to explain what a Jihad was, and said: "Of course, I did not mean a holy war like a Mahometan. One boy, now dead, wrote home to his mother, 'I have come out that you and the sisters may not be treated as these women have been treated out here.' He was killed a few days afterward. I look upon him as a martyr to a holy cause."

Of course, the Bishop had more reasons than that for calling this a holy war. I could find his whole position in his book, "A Duty of God." It is his real message to the Church.

Soon the chimes rang out 12. He told me he was marrying at 12, "some young man going off to the front. They like to get married before they go, you know."

Unity and Service

There was a cloistered hush about the room we sat in. The Bishop's kindly face seemed incongruous with the picture I drew of him, dressed in khaki as he was last summer, speaking to the men in the camps from wagons. "For if the cause was holy then the duty of the Church is not only to mobilize the spiritual resources of the nation but to give the clear call to unity and service." The Bishop said: "No; not a bit of it—a gentle churchman turned logician."

"It is an utter mistake," he says "to suppose that the Old Testament virtues are to be laid aside because the New Testament supplements them by humility and self-suffering and personal weakness. No! Courage, flawless, undying courage, is Christian soldier as it was the special characteristic of Christ himself." And so he girded himself to rouse his fellow countrymen and to stimulate himself to play the men in this great "Day of God."

And so, this being a Day of the Lord, the good Bishop donned his khaki as a chaplain of the army and went to hearten the men in the field. There was a gentle hush of peace in the soft June morning as we sat together in the study, he on the lounge and I in the great armchair in front of him. How clothe him in khaki—sitting there like a boy with his papers scattered to the side of him? He went to recruit with his mind, not his heart.

The Red, Red Rose

He was leading me out through the great window into the ancient garden. "If you go down this lane and then turn to the right and then to the left you will come out upon the main highway of Fulham. In passing take a rose to remember that you had a rose from the garden of the Bishop of London." His hand was on my shoulder, kindly, paternal, and he sent me along with a smile.

I walked down the lane and turned to my right, and in passing took a deep red rose from the garden of the Bishop of London.

But I must have taken a wrong turning, for soon I lifted the latch of a low door in the garden wall and came not upon the highway of Fulham but upon an ancient churchyard, crowded with tombstones, chilly and dark. In the distance three small boys were leaping over the rounded graves.

"Which is the way out?" I asked, troubled.

They look surprised at the sudden apparition of a normal healthy woman with a deep red rose in her hand and led me to the churchyard gate, plainly puzzled as to how I had made my way in.

The red rose of the Bishop stands in my glass and the book of the Bishop, "A Day of God," is before me. "Make your interview from that," he said, "word for word."

"Love of your country," said the Bishop, "is implanted in us by God, and if we look at our duty to our country as duty to God we put it on the very highest ground. If I strike at once the note of patriotism, I believe that I strike a divine note. I believe that God implanted the love of country in us, and, therefore it is the first note I strike. If this war goes against us, not only is there no British Empire at all, but our home of freedom becomes a German province. I would rather die than see

England a German province.

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." The Bishop has precedent for his feeling.

Church and Country

Now comes the duty of the Church to the country.

"The Church must not only try to mobilize the spiritual resources of the nation, but no one can base a clear call to patriotic effort and devotion upon religious grounds, as the Church of God can. The Church has saved the nation again and again in its national history. It is for the Cabinet to settle the methods employed—conscription or voluntary service, or what ever may be preferred—but it is for the Church to stir up the right spirit."

All which would be maligning the Bishop if his cause were not Christian—but fortunately for the Bishop he knows it. "God or Odin, that is the issue," he says. "In England, with many faults and many infirmities and occasional lapses on behalf of some of us, we have held in the main to the religion of the Incarnation. But in Germany Nietzsche cleared away the accumulated rubbish of 1,200 years under which Germany lay, having vanquished by the vanquished, having adopted Galle and Rome, which she conquered, and for thirty generations struggled and wrestled to see with eyes that were not her eyes, and to worship a god that was not her God, to live with a world-wide vision, and to strive for a heaven that was not her heaven. (All this the Bishop quotes from Professor Cramb)."

Then Nietzsche himself speaks: "Ye have heard how in old times it was said, Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth; but I say unto you, blessed are the earth, for they shall make the earth their throne. Ye have heard men say, Blessed are the peacemakers; but I say unto you, Blessed are the war-makers for they shall be called, if not the children of Jehovah, the children of Odin, who is greater than Jehovah."

"This new gospel that might is right has shown itself in utterances which could not have been made by those who believe in the God revealed by Jesus Christ," replied the Bishop. "If it is a crime to trample Belgium under foot, when you have pledged yourself to protect her, then we are fighting God's battle for them; the lines of heaped up dead are the lines of martyrs in a righteous war; it is a fight not only for the freedom of the world but for the Christianity of the world; the God of the New Testament or the God of Battles is the choice. Christ or Odin."

"War and Peace."

Then strangely the Bishop asks himself the question: "But can a fierce and bloody war ever condone to the spreading of the Gospel of Peace in the world?"

And he answers himself: "Yes, but what if this war is a war for peace? What if the ideas which have made peace up to now impossible are finally and forever killed? What if the gospel that war is glorious for its own sake is shown to be a sham? What if war is stripped of its glamour for all time? What if the churches that believe in the Incarnation of the Son of God are drawn together in a way in which they have never been before and fused into a united missionary Church?"

"Will all this have no effect upon the missions of the world?"

"It is probably impossible to measure the harm that may be done to the tribes of Central Africa, until they understand it, by the spectacle of six Christian nations engaged in a deadly conflict after two thousand years of Christianity. But one thing we have to admit is that it is not a struggle between two Christian principles."

"But what if France shall permanently be stirred to see what she was casting away in her Church? What if the English and French churches should learn great truths from one another. What if the Russian Church should be touched with that missionary zeal which it only needs to make it one of the greatest churches in the world? What if the great German people shall gain through pain and suffering a new faith in an incarnate Christ? Then indeed the fierceness of it will turn to God's praise, and God's Kingdom be enlarged even through

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WALTER HILLIER.
Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

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The Mail and Advocate
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 21, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW
Public Health

THE city health report yesterday noted the outbreak of diphtheria in the town, six new cases having been reported. Medical men fear an epidemic, sporadic cases of a more or less malignant type being so noticeable over a wide area.

It is impossible to think that these cases so widely separated could have been contracted the one from the other, and the only reasonable conclusion to be drawn, is that there must be some far flung cause, some general origin from which the distemper arises.

It has been remarked that coincident with the tearing up of the streets there is an outbreak of this disease, and whether this is in any way connected with the spread of the much dreaded sore throat, deserves more than passing notice.

We do not wish to be alarming, neither do we commit ourselves to the belief that the opening up of the streets has anything to do with the outbreak, but we cannot refrain from remarking that the diphtheria scourge which devastated this city in the year 1889 followed the widening out of Long's Hill. At that time of course the city made the terrible mistake of cutting through the old grave yard, and spreading the earth so excavated over the streets, and it is said that human bones were picked up from the soil, as it was laid on the roads.

The general activity in the matter of the tearing up of old streets may or may not be responsible for the present rather disconcerting prevalence of the malignant disease, but it should receive the attention of the health authorities. There is something amiss when an outbreak of diphtheria can be possible in a town so situated as St. John's, and what that is, it is up to the Board of Health to find out.

Our Board of Health is a rather inert thing any way and needs a good shaking up. If it continues its slumbers much longer people may forget its existence and by inadvertence erect a new board over their sleepy hollow, and this would be a calamity, not for the city indeed, but for the sleepy gentlemen, who because of their dormant state have been so overgrown with the moss and fungi of time as to be indistinguishable from the surroundings.

There seems to be a kind of soporific quality in all administrative quarters in this country that is deadly to him who adopts even for a moment a sedentary attitude.

Ventilation (we speak in a metaphorical sense) and the sunlight of public enquiry are potent to keep the sleep from stealing the senses of the incumbents, and of this unfortunately there has been too little to-date, but we promise them enough ventilation to keep them moving, if ever they awake, and if they refuse to get busy, why we can bury them, and sing a last requiem over their lazy bones.

There should be an enquiry into this matter of sleepy officials, so as to know what is really the cause. This going to sleep when once comfortably ensconced in office has become a perfect nuisance and is a standing menace to the progress of the country.

There seems to be only one way of keeping awake, and it is remarkable that both Morris and Cie. and Gosling and Co. have hit upon the same plan. The plan adopted by the two firms is that of frantic effort. It seems they cannot stop to think out a good and sensible *modus operandi*, fearing to be overcome by the sleepy sickness. The result is feverish activity that involves tremendous financial obligations with but little warrant on the part of either concern.

Both seem to have an obsession for beginning things by trying to swallow the big end first, and attempting reforms and progress not at the beginning, but at that part where the flag signifying a work accomplished should be hung to the breezes and not the signal which indicates a labor begun.

The tearing up of streets and the laying down of new water mains, where only a couple of years ago, we laid what we very properly regarded as a sufficient system for many years to come, is not the work with which the civic board should have begun its labors.

No such undertaking was ever entered into by the Council with the people of this city. What we expected and what was promised was a renewal of the town, a tearing down of the unwholesome hovels in which the poor reside, fanned by mephitic breezes from open sewers. These hovels and sewers are a disgrace to the city and a standing and fearful menace to the public health. The health of the people should be the first consideration of the civic authorities, but do they fear to pause to consider lest perchance they fall asleep and finish their work in a dream, like she who sits in her poor home, stitching for herself and babes till she droops exhausted from the toil amid her cheerless surroundings.

Prohibition

DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE, the British Chancellor, is a practical man. The liquor question is now confronting England, and he could have avoided the issue by declaring that it should be settled locally, but he took the stand that it is a national question and that it must be decided by the nation and decided right.

It is not a matter of sentiment, but a practical matter, as he pointed out. The nations that permit the drink evil to go on will simply have to give way before those that have the stamina to suppress it. In a recent speech he preached in twenty-three words one of the most powerful temperance sermons on record, saying: "We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and as far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink."

Local Option was a good temporary makeshift; it was a stepping-stone. Experience shows that Prohibition cannot be well enforced by local law in any community where the public sentiment is hostile to it. But it is also true that the way to prohibit is to prohibit, and it is also true that if the local government is powerless to enforce Prohibition, then there is ample power in the general government to enforce it.

We hold that that the drink evil is a national question, that any nation has full power and authority to deal with it, and that it should deal with it accordingly. Why should any moral question depend on state boundaries? Can you defend any system which allows a man to get drunk on one side of an imaginary line, and makes it a crime for him to do so on the other side? No; the country as a whole should decide what is best for all, and it should then enforce that policy throughout the country, so that the law shall rest on all alike.

Certain it is that this country is destined to have complete and absolute Prohibition of the drink traffic within the next few years. We may not believe in this as individuals, but you can count on the fact that it is coming, as sure as the sun sets. The drink evil is doomed, regardless of what we may think of it.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.
Interesting and Useful to The Toilers of the Sea.

MUSSELS
LOOKING over recently received fishing notes, we find the following quotations:
Mussels, per barrel... \$5.00
Mussels (pickled per gallon)..... 45
Mussels (glass jars, pints, per dozen).... 1.40

We certainly do not appreciate the fact that we have tons of these edible mulluscs rotting around our coves and harbors. Nor do we realize how valuable the mussel industry is elsewhere. Really, we know nothing about the mussel beyond the fact that there are tons of them unused on our shoal harbor-bottoms and tide-ways.

There are several varieties of mussels; but that which interests us at the moment is the Edible Mussel (*mytilus edulis*) which abounds in our harbors and creeks.

This sea mussel is scarcely inferior in commercial value to the oyster; and the city of Antwerp, with whose history the war has made us familiar, exports (or exported) to Paris annually for food purposes mussels to the value one and a quarter million dollars!

Some time ago Mr. Joseph Ross, the enterprising grocer of Harbor Grace, put up mussels in glass, and we understand he found a ready sale for his wares. There is absolutely no reason why the mussel industry should not be developed on a large scale, as we believe the article would soon become a popular substitute for oysters. In fact, we have made the trial of mussels, cooked in the same manner as the oyster, and we deem it more palatable, and it is certainly just as nutritious as the choicest "malpeque."

"Clam Bakes" are quite an interesting event with outing parties in the United States. Why do not some of our visitors to the local Brighton Beach (Topsail) try a "Mussel Bake?" For the benefit of prospective mussel bake parties we beg to offer the following recipe from culinary experience. It is worth trying. We guarantee it as an orthodox mode, and it is quite enjoyable, too:

Scoop a hole in the beach (a sandy spot preferably) about one foot in diameter. Put in five or six dozen well-cleaned mussels, and cover over with two or three handfuls of "blasty boughs," in which you will place three or four joints of ordinary kindling. Cover the whole mass with a large flat stone with just enough air space left to cause a draft for smoke. Set fire to the boughs and let the fire burn for half an hour, not more. Remove the embers, and you will find every mussel perfectly baked. Use it with bread and butter, and you will find it equal to any American "Clam Bake."

Proceedings of the House of Assembly

WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1915
The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs tabled Report of Auditor General on Municipal Council Accounts.
MR. STONE—Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to a question which I asked in relation to some moneys sent out in 1912-13 in relation to Catalina.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—That information is being prepared.

MR. STONE—I do not think that is any answer. There is no preparation; as far as I can learn no returns have come in. I have had several letters in relation to this same amount. It was the Relieving Officer who had the money and it seems that the people were not in very good circumstances down there, and the least he could have done was to spend the money and give employment.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—There was \$20 returned and \$5 spent. There are no returns of that.

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—I beg to lay upon the table answer to questions asked by Mr. Kent, Mr. Halfyard and Mr. Grimes.

MR. KENT—May I ask the Minister of Public Works if he has got a reply to the question re Bell Island?

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—I am having it copied now.

MR. KENT asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a copy of the agreement made between the late J. O. Fraser, as Chairman of Public Works, in or about the year 1886, and Mr. Clement Hudson, of Pouch Cove, in the District of St. John's East, in relation to the right to land supplies, etc., for the Light House at Cape St. Francis, and to state why the said agreement has not been carried into effect during the past few years.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—There is no contract or document in our department. I think the honourable gentleman called at the office and was given the same answer.

MR. KENT—I think there was a document in evidence at one time. I think it was there after the fire of '92 and you will find it if you search. Mr. Hudson has no copy of it. He always depended on the copy in the Board of Works.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—The Secretary has searched and informs me it is not there. He never saw it and knows nothing about it.

MR. KENT—It was there after the fire. I saw it myself.

MR. KENT asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing how the sum of \$1,600 voted for the two Road Inspectors in St. John's East and West, was paid in the years 1912-13 and 1913-14, stating proportion paid to each Inspector, together with a copy of the vouchers therefore.

HON. MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—I beg to table that.

MR. KENT asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement showing, in detail, all payments made from July, 1914, to date, under the following heads: (1) Public Works Contingencies; (2) Justice Department Contingencies; (3) Customs Contingencies; (4) Agriculture and Mines Contingencies; (5) Colonial Secretary's Contingencies; (6) Prime Minister's Contingencies.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE—If you desire a more epicurean method of serving mussels, you can do it at home by following this recipe. It is not local, but it has the advantage of being "imported."

Take half a peck of medium sized mussels, and give them several baths in fresh water. Place them in a large bake-pot; pour over them half a pint of water; cover the vessel, and set in on the fire for steaming. In ten or fifteen minutes every mussel shell will be open, and there will be a delectable supply of juice in the pot. Have some drawn butter ready, and eat the mussels hot and directly from the shell, digging them out with tooth-picks or oyster forks and dipping each in butter. They can be served in bowls just as they are in the shell, with a liberal supply of the hot liquor over them.

Delicious flavoured for mussels cooked in this manner are a glass of white wine and a squeeze of lemon juice, both of which are dumped into the bowl served each person.

The answer is being prepared. It will take some time.

MR. KENT asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement, in detail, showing all moneys paid out of the vote for Tuberculosis campaign, \$24,000 from July 1, 1914, to date.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—The answer will be up in about half an hour.

MR. GRIMES asked the Minister of Public Works what is the present allocation for the road from Avondale to Gaskers, District of Harbor Main; what the amount was for 1914, and a copy of the return of the expenditure of said amount, and by whom.

HON. MIN. OF PUBLIC WORKS—I will have that answer this evening or early to-morrow.

MR. COAKER asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to table a statement showing to what district the vote for telegraph construction was allocated the last fiscal year, and the amount expended in each district.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—This information is being prepared.

MR. HALFYARD—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a copy of the representation under which an allocation of \$60 was made to P. J. Bryant, of Tiltling, Fogo District, on September 25th, 1914.

MINISTER MARINE AND FISHERIES—That has already been answered to-day.

MR. STONE—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing: (1) Names of firms from whom purchased and prices paid per knot for cable laid in the following places—Exploits, Woods Island, Bonne Bay, Parsons Pond and Hawk Bay, Flat Island, Placentia Bay, Gaultois, Placentia Bay, Notre Dame Bay, Great Burin, Ramore; giving the actual purchase price, and the total length of cable laid in each place; (2) How many knots of cable have been bought for local cable construction up to the end of 1914; (3) How many knots have been put in use, and how many knots now on hand, and where is cable on hand lying; (4) What was the total length of the three cables and the weight of same for which C. F. Lester was paid \$200 for loading from the Empire wharf on board of the S.S. Baleine; (5) Was this contract or days work, and how long was he at the job, and what was the weight of the cable landed; (6) In connection with S.S. Baleine charter, Captain Gorge Mercer, \$175, claim for loss of contract, the Baleine being under charter to the Government at \$100 per day, which covered all expenses wherein was the Government liable to the Captain for loss of contract, and what contract did he base his claim on; (8) \$52 for board of Government employees; Who were the Government employees for which the amount was paid and to whom was it paid? (9) \$39 for board and lodging; to whom was the amount paid and for whom was it paid?

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—This question is rather comprehensive and will take some time to prepare. As I get the information I will table it.

The Chairman from the Committee of the Whole on Supply reported certain Resolutions which were read a first time as follows—Education, \$5,200; Lighthouses, Blockhouses, etc., \$109,175; Roads, Bridges, and Ferries, \$178,425; Customs, \$266,715.

The said Resolutions being read a second time, it was moved that the House concur with the Committee therein, and the said Resolutions were agreed to.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Administration of Local Affairs," was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that it be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that Body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

MR. HALFYARD—Mr. Chairman, as the lobster fishery is practically nil, I think the vote for it should be dropped.

MINISTER MARINE AND FISHERIES—Mr. Chairman, the fishery is still being carried on even though some districts are not taking it up like in the past. We have issued about seven hundred licenses.

MR. COAKER—Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Report of the Fisheries Commission be tabled before we take this vote. Are we never going to have that report. It seems monstrous that the House has been in session four

(Continued from page 5.)

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Established, 1908.

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Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS.
Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

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 - Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson.
 - Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
 - Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
 - Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
 - Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

Number of Local Councils—240.
Membership—20,000.
Disaster Fund—\$6,000.
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FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.
Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.
With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.
Large Stock of Material always on hand.
Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.
Note carefully the address:
GEORGE SNOW
SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

HALLEY & CO.
Wholesale Dry Goods and Commission Merchants, 106-108 New Gower St.
We are well known to the trade, and we make it a point to give SATISFACTION in our dealings with them. We only ask for a chance to quote prices, and are therefore sure of your order in almost every case. We are SPECIALISTS in DRY GOODS, having TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the business. All we ask is to 'phone or write us for quotations before placing your orders. By so doing, our benefits will be mutual.

HALLEY & CO.

"Victory" Flour
Increased Sales to last year's customers proves flour satisfactory; also flour to be as represented, highest grade Manitoba. 35,000 barrels sold for Fall delivery.
Franklin's Agencies, Limited, Agents.

Lanterns and Globes
ALL PRICES.
CLIMAX--Tubular
STANDARD--Cold Blast
TRULITE--Cold Blast
Globes to suit all styles.
THE DIRECT AGENCIES LIMITED.

To Take Moving Picture Films in British Lines
London, August 14.—Under the authority of the War Office, arrangements have just been completed for taking a complete moving picture record of the events of the war in the British lines, both at the front and along the lines of communication.
The leading film producers are co-operating in a scheme for the use of the films in the public schools.
One complete set of the pictures will be retained by the War Office for historical records and instruction. This set will eventually be placed in the British Museum. The Board of Education is expected to co-operate in a scheme for the use of the films in the public schools.

Proceedings of the House of Assembly

(Continued from page 4.)
weeks and that report has not been tabled. I would like to have this report tabled before we go through these Estimates.
I would also like to know what has been done with regard to carrying out the Pure Food Act. We know nothing of course save that Mr. Davies has been appointed analyst.
HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—I may say that Inspector O'Brien has been appointed Inspector under this Act, and he and Mr. Davies, under Dr. Brehm, are in control. Only last week arrangements were completed and in a few days the Bill will be in operation. Last night's Gazette contained these appointments.

MR. COAKER.—Is it only recently that this Act has been put in force?
HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Only recently. Owing to the outbreak of the war and other things it was shelved for a time. I may say that it has never been lost sight of and the Premier and myself have had the matter in hand.
As regards the Fisheries Report it was only this morning that it reached my office. It has to go to the Governor and copies will be typewritten and placed on the table of the House.

MR. COAKER.—Mr. Chairman, it seems too bad to be finding so much fault. I know the Government has a lot of work to do; but it seems monstrous to expect us to go through the Fisheries Vote without having that Report. The House has been in session ever since the first week in April. It ought to have been called in February. Now we are expected to rush matters through. We cannot discuss the fisheries until we get that report and see what is in it.

Now with regard to the Pure Foods Act. That Act was passed last year and not put into force until recently. But Mr. Davies has been drawing a salary since last May or June. He has been receiving a large salary of \$2,100. Last year I noticed a lot of boys going along the street offering beef for sale at \$4 a barrel. Beef was also advertised for sale by a Witter St. firm at prices which showed it could not be fit for human food. I sent a copy of the advertisement to the Premier but I do not know if anything was done in the matter. This beef had been lying around their store for a long time, and was being sold to outport men. Now there are a lot of things to be done in connection with carrying out this Pure Food Act, and if you are going to give a salary of \$2,100 to Mr. Davies, make him go to work and earn it.

Now there is another matter to which I wish to refer. This is the matter of the travelling expenses of the Governor. I noticed from a statement the other day that \$2,500 was voted for travelling expenses and entertainment when we passed the vote. When we increased his salary we were told that this increase was necessary because for one thing he had to do a lot of entertaining; particularly last year, as he had to entertain the Dominion Trade Commissioners. Now the vote for travelling expenses laid down in the Estimates was for travelling expenses and not entertainment. Now his salary was not enough for him, and you go to work and allocate that vote for travelling expenses to him monthly giving him \$208.32 a month. Now last summer our men came here and offered our services to the Colony and sacrificed their time, and didn't ask for anything for the session; and His Excellency instead of economising and keeping down his expenses goes and gets this \$208 a month from the Government. There has been no monstrous transaction by the Government since I have been a member of the House than that one. When His Excellency the Governor, the highest in the land will stoop so low as this what can you expect from smaller men who work for the Government in all parts of the Colony. I regret that this thing has occurred, and if His Excellency had any respect for his position or the Government for theirs it could not have happened. I am sorry that owing to the actions of His Excellency no member of the F. P. U. has been able to accept an invitation to Government House, nor there. Last year the Fishermen's Union prepared a petition asking for his recall, but we did not send it because we did not wish to embarrass the Home Government. We still have the petition, however, and we certainly do not intend to remain quiet if His Excellency attempts to keep on taking that \$208 from the vote. It does not belong to him and should not have been paid without he had vouchers to show the amount actually expended.

We are again asked to vote \$24,000 for Tuberculosis. What good has that vote done? I notice that some are getting a lot of pickings from that vote. The most notable case is that of the Doctor, who gets \$3,700. It would surprise anyone to go through the accounts in connection with that vote, and see the amounts paid out for eggs and milk. I have asked some of the doctors what good has been done by this vote, and they said none. It was no use at all. You are asking the fishermen of the Colony to pay an additional half a million dollars in taxes and you go and throw away \$24,000 in this manner.

I do believe that when this campaign was started first with a young man going around the country lecturing that the money was well spent; but now it is simply money thrown away. If you were to go into the expenditure and see the amounts paid for drugs, eggs, milk and other things, I am sure you would think that there were strange things going on in connection with this expenditure.
Now as to the vote for agriculture. The first thing that strikes my notice on a perusal of these figures is the extraordinary way that out of the ninety-one societies this year, we only get forty-six reports, and any one who reads these reports will see at once that no startling amelioration has resulted. Indeed it is far short of what we were led to expect by the Premier. For instance, he said, that we would get twenty barrels of potatoes for every one we now get. Unfortunately the quotations I have just read convinced me that the people had no use for the potato seed distributed by the Government.

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—I think the hon. member will find that there are not only twenty but thirty in some cases. This fact can be proved by the evidence of people whose word the hon. member cannot doubt.
MR. COAKER.—For every one you find thirty I can find fifty that do not find ten.
I may say that the quality of horned cattle supplied to places like Placentia Bay was most unsatisfactory from what I can gather. Whether the Society could not examine the animals or whether happened, the people found that they were no improvement on those which they were already using. Now I want to know are you going to continue to spend money in this way. We might experiment in this fashion if we had a surplus revenue, but the results of last year's experiment would not justify the further expenditure of twenty thousand dollars again this year when conditions are abnormal.
I think we could very well get along without this. I would also like to know if you are going to devote any money this year for the propagation of lobsters. As regards that I have rather unique experience which I think might be regarded as useful information for the Government. Last year when I was down at Green Bay I saw the men throwing away their lobsters for which they received ten cents each according to the statute thereto relating. I was confidentially informed of a somewhat curious dodge employed by these fishermen. If these spawning lobsters are dropped near their pots they are easily caught again, and one lobster may be productive of many ten cent pieces. I remarked that I thought the Government were doing its best and that they ought to help, but they seem to regard such a chance of getting ten cents for each lobster too good a one to be despised.

Value of Liquid Manure

ONE of the most serious sources of loss of farm-manure is the practice of allowing the liquid portion to drain away and be lost. On many farms there are stables with cracks in the floors through which the liquid escapes, and even today some farmers are guilty of boring holes in the floor to get rid of the urine from the farm animals. By so doing they are facilitating the loss of the most valuable and quickly available fertilizing portion of the manure.
While the analyses by various investigators do not exactly agree regarding the relative amounts of fertilizing constituents contained in the solids and liquids, all agree that the fertilizing elements contained in the urine of farm livestock is much greater than that in the solid dung.

The serious nature of the loss which the farmer must suffer when he allows any portion of the urine of his domestic animals to be lost, or permits the natural drainage from the manure to escape, will be made very apparent by examination of the figures in the table here given showing the composition of these different classes of material. These figures are taken from an article by W. P. Brooks in Cyclopaedia of American Agriculture by Bailey:—

Composition of Fresh Excrement

	Water	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Als.
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Horse	760	5.0	3.5	3.0
Cow	840	3.0	2.5	1.0
Swine	800	6.0	4.5	5.0
Sheep	580	7.5	6.0	3.0

One thousand pounds of fresh urine contain:

	Water	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Als.
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Horse	890	12.0	0.0	15.0
Cow	920	8.0	0.0	14.0
Swine	975	3.0	1.25	2.0
Sheep	865	14.0	0.5	20.0

The Answer
THE Russians are down, but not out. The situation is difficult but not hopeless. The superiority of the German arms and equipment has again been demonstrated. The Germans will point to all this as a justification of their course—a proof of their greater efficiency; and who is going to try to dispute that claim as to efficiency?
But the Allies and their friends will point to the fact that the very equipment of the German forces shows how thoroughly the Germans had prepared and hence instigated the war. So we come again to the tedious discussion of responsibility. It is a futile discussion now.
When the war is over it may be profitably resumed with a chance of sifting the facts. Just now the only fact that impresses the world is that the Germans are extremely efficient soldiers and that they are ably officered and admirably equipped with arms, ammunition and the complements of warfare.
—Boston Evening Record.

Forests as Tax-Payers

THE Sihlwald, or city forest of Zurich, Switzerland, adds to the town's revenues \$7.20 per acre a year, reducing the amount needed to be raised through taxation by more than \$32,000.
In Canada, there are as yet no municipal forests, though the forests on Crown lands are a source of large revenue, particularly to the provincial governments. Too frequently, however, they have been regarded merely as a source of immediate revenue, without sufficient provision for making the revenue perpetual through adequate fire protection and the control of methods of cutting calculated to restore the forest after cutting.—C.L. in Conservation.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

"Really," began the collector, "I cannot understand why a man of your resources will refuse to pay his honest debts." "Then, I'll tell you," said the well-to-do citizen, confidently, "I paid up I'd throw you and several others out of work, and I haven't the heart to do it."
Unless a man has scored at least one failure, he is unable to appreciate success.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO.,
New Martin Building,
St. John's, N.F.
jy27,2w,tf

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men
For 2.00 and **\$1.50** 2.50 Values

WE are displaying in the Eastern Window of Our New Store—nearly opposite the General Post Office—special lines of Men's Soft Felt Hats that were purchased at a clearing price—a third and more off the manufacturer's price, and we are offering them now at a Bargain—amongst them you'll find many excellent samples.
These Hats are made of Extra Fine, Fur-Felt, of a superior quality, and are finished with high-class silk ribbon bands and a deep leather sweat-band.
Your choice of side or back bow, in Grey, Brown and Black. We have some special values in Men's Black Stiff Hats too.
All these Hats are certainly correct in style—this season's shapes. Come in and examine them—we'll carve your name on the leather sweat-band Free of charge. Come to-day while the sizes are complete.
Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

Received To-Day, July 16th,
At W. E. BEARNES
Haymarket Provision Store
20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
20 Crates BANANAS.
20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
2 Crates TOMATOES.
10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE
20 TWIN CHEESE.
20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.
W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCEL!

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so, until they are laid aside.
To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.
Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.
BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.
BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.
BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.
INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

TO ARRIVE THURSDAY
Per S.S. Stephano
Nova Scotia APPLES,
New York APPLES,
BANANAS,
CABBAGE,
California ORANGES.
GEORGE NEAL

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

C. of E. Sunday Schools—The Sunday School children of the Cathedral, St. Thomas's, and St. Mary's Parishes will assemble in the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at three o'clock, when the annual united service will be held.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer; 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion on the second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's, West—Hours of Service in Parish Church.

Sundays—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon.

Wednesdays—Holy Communion, and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 10.30 a.m.

Fridays—Evensong and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 7.30 p.m.

Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Public Catechizing—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m.

Churching of Women—Before any Service.

Sunday School—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall.

Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 2.45 p.m. in the Parish Room.

Brookfield School Chapel

Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

St. Matthew's Church, the Gouls

Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Asylum—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m.

Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST

Gower St.—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Rev. D. Hemmeon.

George St.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane St.—11, Rev. D. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh.

Wesley—11, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

Presbyterian—11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

GEORGE STREET—On Sunday morning the Methodist volunteers now in the city will attend service in this church.

WESLEY—The subject of the sermon by Rev. H. Royle to-morrow evening will be "The Unknown Tongue."

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Is It Another Marine Tragedy?

The Marine & Fisheries Department had the following message yesterday afternoon from Mr. P. J. Brown, light keeper at Paradise, P.B.:—"Lots of socks and pillows, apparently from bunker floating around."

It is possible that these may belong to the ill-fated schooner 'Marion' already referred to in The Mail and Advocate, or possibly some other vessel has come to grief.

The people who are always "chewing the rag" about the war would be better occupied in chewing Coca-Cola Gum.

Bait Scarce North

By the Prospero, we learn, that squid bait to date is abnormally scarce North. Last year it made its appearance about the 20th July, so that it is a month late. Thursday evening the first squid was taken in Trinity Bay, and some small quantities were had in Bonavista Bay and on the French Shore, but nothing worth while. The outlook is very bad for hook and line men, as the season is going over and little being done.

Cod is also scarce, it having left the shore with the caplin and only in a few places are catches being made.

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

The S. S. Neptune arrived at Sydney yesterday and will load coal at this port.

The Civic Commission

At last night's meeting of the Civic Commission, Mr. Harris presided in the absence of the Chairman, the full Board being present.

The Government wrote that they would assent to a further guarantee of \$13,000 to extend the water system.

A letter referring to insurance matters from the Board of Fire Underwriters, was referred to the Chairman.

A. Burt's application for water at Battery Road and Jos. Angel, for permission to put pipes in a surface drain near his house were referred to Engineer, as well as Elisha Morton's application.

Miss Halleran wrote as to repairs to Catherine Street, and as to being billed for rates, which she had paid. Roadmen are looking after the street, a fact which will be explained to her.

Josiah Hussey, will get a share of the City's carpentering work.

E. Burridge, South Side, who has no pipe in, wrote referring to payment of water bill. Deferred for report.

Engineer's report was read and new pipes will be laid across Rennie's River.

Te Health Office, who reported eight new cases of diphtheria, will be asked to give the possible cause for the outbreak.

Public notice will be given that traffic on Duckworth Street from Church Hill to Prescott Street will be closed for two weeks, beginning Monday, while the new paving (Tartaria) is being done.

Te Sanitary Supervisor was asked to report more fully as to two men recently discharged.

Quite a deal of other minor business was discussed before the meeting closed.

Buy a few packages of Coca-Cola Gum on your way home. Your wife will like it.

OUR THEATRES

MR. THOS. COFFIN, H.M.C.

We regret to record the demise of Mr. Thos. Coffin of this city, which occurred suddenly at Haystack, P.B., where he had been spending a vacation, yesterday. Mr. Coffin was in the Customs Service for well over 40 years and was a familiar figure on the King's wharf and about the Customs department for a half a century. A man of strict honesty and probity, genial and kindly by nature, he had many friends who will sincerely honor him. He was a member of the Masonic, British and L. O. A. Societies, and leaves two sons, Mr. Geo. Coffin, engineer of the Fiona, and Mr. Chas. Coffin, watchmaker, besides four brothers and two sisters. To the bereaved relatives The Mail and Advocate extends its sympathy.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END

Everyone was delighted with the Russels last night for their act. "A Tip on the Cup" is one continual laugh. On Monday there is a complete change of programme when Olive Russell, the lady baritone singer, will be heard in songs. This lady has not been heard yet and she has a wonderful baritone voice, the only lady baritone profession that is a real baritone. To-day for the children's matinee the Royal Punch and Judy show will be seen, also Don, the children's delight. Don't miss this big show and there are lots of beautiful pictures.

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

Skilled Workers Idle?

(Newcastle Chronicle)

Those who think that a former war minister of alleged pro-German sentiments has been neglectful, and has indiscreetly nominated an official with a pronounced German name as master of ordnance, must wait for a future day to seriously tackle him and others who have incurred similar obloquy. In the meanwhile, it is to be hoped that Mr. Lloyd-George, who is regarded as a sort of saviour of his country by his fervent admirers, will really earn his fame. That much remains to be done seems to be revealed by the most extraordinary statement that while skilled mechanics are being hunted for high and low there are in Vancouver over 2,000 such workers out of employment. This certainly does not speak well for the efficient "organization of our resources."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Burglaries Very Prevalent

For sometime past burglaries have been occurring in the city and though the "swag" taken did not amount to a great deal the depredations were nevertheless of a bold character. Last we referred to the attempt at the store of Mr. Gus Wadden, New Gower Street, and also to the fact that a well known shoe store and a saloon had been entered and considerable goods stolen, while minor depredations were committed elsewhere.

Last evening the police arrested a man who is charged with a very serious burglary committed at the residence of Mr. David Baird, Monkstown Road. It seems that Thursday night the residence was entered from the rear, the house thoroughly ransacked and jewellery and other valuables to the value of several hundreds of dollars stolen. The police were apprised, worked quietly and well, and finding that some of the stolen goods were being offered for sale, made the arrest.

Of late, at night time, it has been noticed that suspicious persons have been prowling around the suburbs.

The S.S. Newfoundland arrived here yesterday afternoon, coal-laden from Sydney, after a run of three days.

PERSONAL

Mr. Harold Hayward, son of Mr. F. W. Hayward, of the Reid Nfd. Co., arrived here by the express after being at College in England.

Mrs. Sinnott, wife of Mr. Wm. Sinnott, who has been at Archangel, Russia, as Marconi-operator, on the ice-breaker Canada, since last fall, leaves by the Stephano to join her husband. She will take the Russian steamer Czar at New York, and will go across in her.

Lieuts. Keegan, Ayre and Rowsell arrived by the express to-day from Stobb's Camp, via New York. The young officers look well and were given a cordial welcome by their friends and parents on arrival at the Station. They say all our boys when they left, were in splendid fettle and delighted to learn they were shortly to leave on active service.

The S.S. Othello, 9 days from Cardiff, coal-laden for the Admiralty, arrived here last evening. She had splendid weather and made a fine run out.

Boy Nearly Drowned

By the express to-day we learn that a boy named McKay, aged 13 years, narrowly escaped drowning at Channel on Thursday afternoon. He fell out of a boat a considerable distance from the shore. The accident was not observed for some time and when the lad was secured by boats which put out he was going down for the last time. He was unconscious for nearly a half hour and has since been very ill.

Sportsmen Come For Caribou

Several American sportsmen arrived by the express which came in Thursday to hunt caribou. They detoured at Grand Lake and will go from that place to the hunting grounds. Others will follow them later.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Obituary

Bertha Cousins

At noon Friday, the 20th inst., at the "McCarthy Hotel," Carbon-car, Miss Bertha Cousins, an employee, passed suddenly away after a brief illness. Deceased was 19 years of age and was from the "Gouls," C.B., a couple of months ago and was subject to heart trouble from childhood. Only a few days ago she felt unwell. Dr. Stantford was in attendance, and Right Revd. Monsignor McCarthy administered the last rites of the church.

Mrs. McCarthy with her usual motherly characteristics had the remains handsomely enclosed and decorated by Undertaker Guy and sent to her late home by the afternoon train. Miss Fowlow and other friends accompanied the deceased to her home.

To her widowed mother, brother and family we extend our sincere sympathy in their very sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

Cleveland Trading Co. are distributors of Coca-Cola Chewing Gum.

SHIPPING

S.S. Sagona north of Grady.

S.S. Argyle arrived at Placentia at 5.15 p.m. yesterday for the west.

S.S. Clyde left Fortune Hr. at 1 p.m. yesterday, going north.

S.S. Dundee left King's Cove, at 6 p.m. yesterday, outward.

S.S. Ethie left Heart's Content at 3.5 p.m. yesterday, outward.

S.S. Glencoe left Placentia at 11 a.m. yesterday.

S.S. Home left Port aux Basques at 11.55 a.m. yesterday.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 10.10 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Meigle left Flower's Cove at 9.20 a.m. yesterday, going north.

The S.S. Portia left St. Joseph's at 7.10 a.m. and is due here to-morrow.

The S.S. Prospero sails north at 7 to-night, taking several passengers and a large freight.

The Prospero brought along a large consignment of fish, in casks, to be shipped by the Stephano.

The S.S. Ada went North Thursday afternoon to load pig props, with Pilot J. Brown in charge.

The S.S. Susu left Gander Bay at 5.45 p.m. yesterday, and is due here to-morrow.

The schrs. Poppe and M. and R. G. W. C. arrived at Burnt Island from the Straits yesterday, with 160 and 120 qts. codfish respectively.

Schr. Florence, Capt. John Barrett, arrived last night from Keels, B.B., with a cargo of fish for the Union Trading Co.

Stephano's Passengers

The Stephano leaves at 3 p.m. for Halifax and New York with a full freight and these passengers:—Sister Aloisa, Sister Bonaventura, Miss McLeon, Mr. A. E. Conigan, Miss Dewling, T. B. Hayward and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Davis, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Sister Bongia, Miss M. Gaden, Miss Horwood, Mrs. W. Sinnott, Sam Job, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Seabury, Miss Cutler, Miss W. C. Brotherton, Mr. Jessop, Mrs. Jessop and 24 second class.

Another Company May Handle Munitions.

We learn to-day from a very good authority that besides Mr. Fred. Angel, another concern, a well-known manufacturing company, have been considering for some time the possibility of turning their hands to the manufacture of war munitions. For two months or more past the matter has been receiving attention, and it is likely that in the near future something definite will be done. If the venture materializes, quite a number of men will be employed.

The annual Garden Party at Ferryland will take place on Wednesday next, and a splendid programme has been arranged. The Portia will leave here that morning and a number will go forward by her from the City. The proceeds go to the fund for the new convent.

LOCAL ITEMS

Get the Coca-Cola Gum habit.

Across country to-day the weather is calm and fine. Temperature ranges from 54 to 60 degrees.

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

Eight new cases of diphtheria were reported to the Health Authorities the past week, the most for some months for such a period.

Have you tried Coca-Cola Chewing Gum?

Yesterday, five young men, all fine strapping chaps, who arrived by Thursday's express from Bay St. George, went on board the Calypso, and joined the Naval Reserve. There are now about 70 men on duty.

Try Honeyfruit flavor—Coca-Cola Chewing Gum.

In some places about the Eastern settlements, the lightning of Tuesday evening tore up the ground as if it had been scorched by German shells. Telegraph poles, in many places, were split by the current.

The Gum that everyone praises—Coca-Cola.

The C.C.C., under Capt. Meehan, went for a route march last night, headed by the bugle corps. The battalion tramped as far as Long Pond and returned to the Armoury. Boys who are going in for stripes will meet Monday night for examination.

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

Fishery Report

Conche—Good sign of squid here. King's Cove—Nothing doing; no bait.

Sound Island—Some jigged last evening; bait not very plentiful.

Twillingate—West, light, fine and warm; traps 1- to 1-2 brl. hook and line 1-2 to 1 bbl of codfish.

L.O.A.



Royal Oak Lodge, No. 22

An Emergency Meeting of Royal Oak Lodge, L.O.A., No. 22, will be held at 2 p.m. to-morrow for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late Brother, Thomas Coffin. All members of Leeming Lodge and visiting brethren are asked to attend.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP 1916

The Rhodes Trust has notified the Council of Higher Education that the election of the Rhodes Scholar for 1916 will be made in December next, and that the qualifying examination will be held in the month of October.

Candidates for this Scholarship are therefore asked to send in their applications not later than the 16th of September next.

Anyone desiring information respecting the Scholarship is requested to communicate with the undersigned at the office of the C.H.E., Colonial Building.

A. WILSON,
Secretary, C.H.E.

St. John's Municipal Council PUBLIC NOTICE

DUCKWORTH STREET—from CHURCH HILL to PRESCOTT STREET—will be closed to traffic for about 14 days beginning MONDAY, 23rd inst.

By order,
JNO. L. SLATTERY,
Sec.-Treas.

WANTED—A Good House Maid. Apply before 11 in the mornings and after 8 in the evening. **CAPT. ABRAHAM,** Ordinance Street, next door East End Fire Hall.—aug21,2i

Bargain Sale Blouses!
All our stock of Blouses marked down.

BIG REDUCTIONS. Drop in and see them

WHITE EMBROIDERED LAWN		WHITE VOILE BLOUSES	
Low Neck and Short Sleeves	Usual Price, 70c. Sale Price, 55c.	Usual Price, \$1.50. Sale Price, \$1.00.	Usual Price, \$1.75. Sale Price, \$1.00.
" " " "	" " \$1.20. " " 85c.	" " \$2.50. " " \$1.85.	" " \$3.00. " " \$2.25.
" " " "	" " \$1.30. " " 75c.	FLOWERED VOILE BLOUSES	
" " \$1.50. " " \$1.10.	" " \$2.50. " " \$1.60.	Usual Price, \$2.50. Sale Price, \$1.00.	
SPECIAL LINE WHITE SILK AND NINON BLOUSES		WHITE PIQUE BLOUSES	
Usual Price, \$1.80. Sale Price, \$1.00.		Usual Price, \$1.30. Sale Price, 75c.	
		" " \$1.50. " " 50c.	
		" " \$2.50. " " \$1.70.	
STRIPED COTTON, GINGHAM and LINEN BLOUSES		FLOWERED PIQUE BLOUSES	
Usual Price, 60c. Sale Price, 40c.		Usual Price, \$1.00. Sale Price, 75c.	
" " 70c. " " 55c.			
" " 80c. " " 60c.		NUNS VEILING BLOUSES	
" " \$1.00. " " 50c.		Usual Price, \$1.50. Sale Price, 75c.	
" " \$1.00. " " 75c.		" " \$2.00. " " \$1.00.	
COLOURED CREPE and SEERSUCKER BLOUSES		MIDDY BLOUSES	
Usual Price, 75c. Sale Price, 55c.		Usual Price, 75c. Sale Price, 40c.	
" " 80c. " " 60c.		" " 85c. " " 50c.	
" " \$1.00. " " 50c.		" " \$1.00. " " 65c.	
" " \$1.00 and \$1.50, now \$75c.		" " \$1.80. " " \$1.25.	
PALE BLUE and PINK VOILE BLOUSES		SEE WINDOW DISPLAY	
Usual Price, \$1.75. Sale Price, 40c.			

Prospero In Port

The S. S. Prospero, Capt. A. Kean, arrived here from the Northward at 1 p.m. yesterday. She had fine weather all through except for some lightning and thunder and fog Tuesday night. She brought a large freight and these passengers:—Messrs C. J. Dutot, J. F. O'Neill, A. J. Moore, J. L. Lockyer, J. O'Driscoll, M. A. Seabury, R. M. Fenell, W. H. Reid, Rev. Cracknell, Jones, T. Humphries, C. Simms, Thompson, Brenton, Burden, O. Morris, G. Hopkins, H. Bussey, Roberts, Job, F. Winsor; Mesdames Seabury, Strang, Lind, Hennebury, Kearly, Scott, Barbour, Tuik, Burton, Dowden, Barbour, Muir, Cox, Hudson, Blundon, Howe, Holloway, Curran; Misses Mills, Riscock, Blundon, Moore, Frew (2), Scott, Bremner, Reid, Colton, Neal (2), Chaplin (2), Butler, Somerton, Lewis, Smith, Letbridge, Findlater, Lind, Parsons, Thistle, Kearly, Day, Perry, Scott, Youden, Rowe, Burt, Greene and 51 in steerage.

Train Notes

Thursday's westbound arrived at Port aux Basques on time, yesterday. Yesterday's inward left Arnold's Cove on time, with six cars.

The express leaves Port aux Basques after the arrival of the Home. The local and express trains arrived here at 12.25 p.m., bringing quite a large number of passengers.

To-day's express brought in a woman who is violently insane, and who detoured at Waterford Bridge. She was taken to the Asylum by Mr. Ell Whiteway.

DEATH

MEWS—Died on the 21st inst., at her late residence "The Cottage," Rennie's Mill Road, Frances Catherine, widow of the late Geo. W. Mews, in her 82nd year. Funeral 3 p.m. Monday. No flowers.

Stole \$400 Worth

Besides the chap alluded to elsewhere the police last night arrested two other boys, all of the West End. They are charged with entering Mr. D. Baird's house on Monkstown Road and stealing a lot of food, jams, &c., and 8 gold rings valued at \$400.

They were remanded to-day by Judge Hutchings for 8 days. It is thought that other recent burglaries can be traced to them.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

To-day the motor-boat A. F. Goodridge and five schooners arrived from the Southern Shore to Alan Goodridge & Sons, all laden with new fish, which is of a very superior cure.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.