

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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THE WAR AND HUMAN PROGRESS

By JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., Ph. D. L. H. D.

The question is often asked what is the significance of this war? There are many answers that have been given and doubtless many more that will be given. To me, however, it seems that the only really satisfactory answer is that this war demonstrates that there is no progress in mankind. In recent years particularly we have been laying the flatteringunction to our souls that man is constantly making progress, that this progress can be traced almost from decade to decade, and that men are growing happier and better all the world around, until it will not be long now before earth will be such a pleasant place and men such charming companions and there will be no need of thinking of another world because we will all be so happy here that this will be a little Heaven on earth. Already some people seem inclined to think that much of this advance toward the millennium has actually been accomplished or at least the firm foundation for it laid. Popular education, the accumulation of wealth, the gradual use of that wealth for great philanthropic projects, hospitals, libraries, museums, halls for peace among the nations and all the rest were just so many indexes of the coming golden age upon earth which was almost upon us.

Suddenly in the midst of this nice complacent feeling of progress among mankind comes the outbreak of the greatest war that mankind has ever known. Some people said they were surprised. Of course they did not mean that because the nations had all been preparing for war for over a generation. More than half their revenues were being spent on war munitions. When Johnny's mother discovered him in the jam closet, shortly after his return from his first year at boarding school, she said to him: "Johnny, I am surprised." "Oh, no, mother," he said at once, for he had recently been receiving lessons on the distinctions in words. "You are not surprised, I am surprised, you are astonished," and then Johnny's mother was quite willing to let him go on at the jam because he was so bright a boy, all of which Johnny knew and appreciated—not only the jam but his own brightness and mother's feelings and the way to get around her.

There could have been no surprise at this war because for the last five years all those in touch with affairs have been expecting war in Europe and military authorities have been pointing out just how it would be waged. When the first Balkan War broke out there was the feeling that this might embolden the other nations of Europe and a distinguished military authority wrote a magazine article, nearly three years ago now, declaring that there was no danger of the little match of war in the Balkans setting off the war magazine in Europe, because the European nations were not yet ready for war. He declared further, however, that they would be ready toward the end of September of 1914, and that then some incident in the Balkans, very probably the utterance of some cutting remark, would be the occasion for a European war. This may have been only a good guess. But guessing was a tempting occupation, the coming of war seemed so inevitable. Other military writers pointed out just how the war would be waged and that the Belgian frontier would be violated within the first week and that Belgium would be once more the fighting pit of Europe as it has so often been in the past. Anyone who was surprised that there must have been asleep to the tendencies of our time. People who were astonished declared that their astonishment was due to the feeling that mankind had reached a point of development where war was impossible, or at least where a great and lasting war was quite out of the question. We have always been saying this sort of thing. When the first great World's Fair was held in London in 1851 the keynote of a number of the addresses of foreign statesmen and university professors was peace. After this exposition of the arts and industries of the world they declared that there was now to be peace among nations

and commerce and trade, but no longer war. Within the next twenty years there were some six wars among our Western civilized countries. The Crimean War in '53, the French-Italian-Austrian War in 1859, our Civil War in 1860, the war between Prussia and Denmark in 1864, the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 and war between Germany and France in 1870. Statesmen and academicians who thought they had their fingers on the pulse of the time, and who, if any, should know what the feelings of their generation were, deceived themselves into the thought that just when a series of the worst wars in history was about to begin.

Of course that was the middle of the nineteenth century. That is two generations ago now, perhaps some of my readers are young enough to think that we are different in the twentieth century. How many of them have ever asked themselves how many wars have we civilized, cultured people in the twentieth century. Let us see. We were at war in the Philippines in 1900, the Boer War began that year. These were but slight unpleasantnesses, little baby wars, scarcely causing a ripple on the world's life surface, though costing more men and money than many supposedly big wars of old times. In 1904, however, came a good man-sized war. Just fifty years before we had sent a fleet over to Japan and insisted that that backward Oriental country should open her ports and come into the comity of the nations and be civilized. She "caught on" to our civilization rather rapidly and in fifty years she was ready to take on one of the big nations in a great war—and lick her. Our civilization is a great thing and our modern progress is very wonderful when it can take an Oriental nation and do that with her in a scant half-century. Japan's art was ruined, her national life seriously disturbed, her Oriental ambitions aroused and now we have the Yellow Peril. Let us not forget that westward the course of Empire takes its way, and Japan is on that line of the north temperate zone to which all the great rulers of the world have lived. Then in 1909 came the war between Turkey and Italy, in 1912 the first Balkan War, in 1913 the second Balkan War, and then Mexico got into that squabble—is it a war or what is it? You can call it anything that you like, it has caused more suffering than many a war of the old time. And now finally comes "The Great War," absolutely the worst war in human history, so far as human life and suffering is concerned. So we in this culminated twentieth century have had in our civilized world eight wars in fourteen years. Count them over again and see—eight wars! And we go right on talking about progress and how much better men are getting to be and how much farther away we are getting from barbarism and all the rest of that buncombe by which men deceive themselves into the idea of the wonderful advance of mankind.

Isn't it clear for as clear as review the basis of this idea of progress? Few realize that it is a comparatively modern idea. Up till the nineteenth century there was a very general feeling that men had been happier in the past than in the present. Men looked back to a "golden age" of happiness for mankind to which we were sometimes to come again through in the meantime there had been decadence among men. It is the hardest thing in the world to trace progress among mankind. The three greatest poets of humanity are Homer, 1000 B.C., Dante 1300 A.D., Shakespeare 1600 A.D. There is no progress among them. The three greatest buildings man has ever built are the Temple of Karnak in Egypt, 1800 B.C., the Cathedral of Santa Sophia (now but not for long more I hope the Mosque of Omar) at Constantinople 700 A.D., and St. Peter's at Rome, finished about 1600 A.D. A genius poet, architect, artist comes along and gives us a masterpiece that will never be excelled. He does not have to wait for any mythical progress or evolution to help him, he just goes on and does it. There is not a poet alive today whose work we expect will live, there is not

a new idea in architecture in 400 years there is not an artist whose work is looked up to as being anything more than conventionally successful and yet here are we talking glibly about our progress. The idea of progress has been emphasized by the discussion of evolution during the past century. The world and life and man were all to be explained by evolution. We now call the period in which those exaggerated claims were made for biology, "the silly seventies." Somehow there is left from them the impression that man is a progressive being. The oldest documents of human history, the drawings in the caves at Altamira, in Spain, and the Dordogne in France show us a true artist. Few artists of the modern time could express so vividly by mere line the motion of the animals as this artist saw and expressed it. Man has not changed in all the seven or eight thousand years of human history. We have accumulated some knowledge; we have learned to be more comfortable, but whenever men are comfortable they never do anything worth while, nearly every genius has had to starve, but suffering has brought out what was best in men at all times.

Surely this war and the wars that have immediately preceded it in the twentieth century ought to make us ask ourselves what we mean by the word progress. There is a lot of nebulous misunderstanding about it. Modernism is based on the idea that the men of our time know so much more than did the generations of the past, that we ought not to be expected to accept the philosophy and the religion that were quite good enough for them. Philosophy ought to be modified to suit our thoughts and religion modernized to suit our progress, so some people seem to think. But progress is an illusion. Men always remain the same. They have various interests and from time to time go up and down. There is practically nothing that we are doing now, not even our great surgery, our hospitals, our preventive medicine that was not done before, and some of it better than in our own time. Anaesthesia, antiseptics, pure drug laws, the recognition of tuberculosis as contagious, the treatment of consumption by fresh air and good food—all these are old discoveries long ago, forgotten somehow and the knowledge of them renewed in our time.

If the war shall bring home the realization of this lack of progress, and that each generation must solve its problems for itself and not depend on any inevitable evolution, then we shall get rid of some of the foolish notions about the superman and others that make men selfish, for it is at times when usefulness is the keynote of life, that men are happiest, and happiness is the only real index of the progress of mankind. British Commons Pays a Tribute To General Botha London, July 13.—The Commons today voted thanks to General Louis Botha, General Jan Christian Smuts, and the forces of the Union of South Africa, upon the successful conclusion of the campaign in German Southwest Africa. Premier Asquith, who moved the resolution, paid a tribute to what he characterized as a remarkable campaign, which had been brought to a remarkable conclusion. German Dominion in Southwest Africa had ceased to exist, he said; and asked the House, in his peroration, to testify the admiration of the whole Empire, and its gratitude to the illustrious General who has rendered such inestimable service to the Empire, which he entered by option, and of which he has become one of the most honored and cherished sons, and to his dauntless and much enduring troops, whether British or of British birth, who fought like brethren side by side in a cause which is equally as dear to them as to us, the broadening of the bounds of human liberty.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW WAR LOAN STRIKING SUCCESS

Russians Assume Strong Positions Region of Krasnik BALKAN SITUATION Again on the Tapis—Allies Confident Rumania Remains Neutral

London, July 13.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna, announced in the Commons today that subscriptions to the new War Loan have reached £600,000,000, not including small sums received at post offices.

In the Eastern war theatre the operations are entering on a new phase. The Russians having been successful in their counter-offensive against the Austrians in the region of Krasnik. They have taken new positions on the hills north of that town, and apparently are waiting for the Austro-Germans to make a move.

The Balkan situation is again in the limelight as a result of disclosures that the Austro-Germans offered Rumania alternative concession either to continue neutral or join with the Germanic Allies. Confidence is expressed in British, French, and Italian circles that the Balkan states will not join the Germans, but it is considered likely that owing to the failure of the Russians to hold Galicia and Bukovina they might decide to remain neutral.

Germans Guard Swiss Frontier

Geneva, July 13.—Without notice the Germans have stretched a chain across the frontier bridge of Lorrach, a Swiss town on the Rhine, 16 miles north of Aarau.

Since Sunday, the German frontier guards have exercised severe control and it is almost impossible to cross the frontier. It is supposed that this measure has been taken following recent attempts at espionage.

Botha and Borden Exchange Greetings

London, July 13.—Sir Robert Borden was received at Buckingham Palace today, and had a lengthy audience with the King. Sir Robert today received a cable from General Louis Botha thanking him for Canada's congratulations, in the acquisition of German Southwest Africa.

Reign of Terror Starts in Turkey

London, July 13.—The correspondent of the Daily Express telegraphs from Athens that the Young Turk party is subjecting its political opponents to a reign of terror equal to the time when Abdul Hamid was deposed. Numerous persons have been thrown into the Bosphorus and drowned, including Oskan and Hafadjan, formerly the Armenian Minister.

Scotch Golfer Posted As Missing

New York, July 13.—Word has been received here that Lieutenant Norman Hunter, the Scotch golf player, who made many treks in this country during two visits, has been listed as wounded and missing by the British army authorities.

United States Inventive Genius Is Mobilized

Washington, July 13.—Thomas A. Edison has accepted Secretary of the Navy Daniels' offer to head an Advisory Board of civilian inventors for the proposed Bureau of Invention and development in the Navy Department.

BRITISH GOV'T APPLIES WAR ACT TO THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Miners Refuse to Accept Board of Trade Settlement and Threaten Defiance to Gov't Arrangement—Situation in Wales is Very Serious—Union Leaders Trying Hard to Effect Compromise

London, July 14.—The session of Parliament today was marked by a series of most important announcements by Minister, after the Commons, had, at the suggestion of Premier Asquith, who moved it in an eloquent speech, passed a resolution expressing gratification at the success of General Botha in conquering German South-west Africa.

Chancellor of Exchequer Reginald McKenna announced that subscriptions to the new War Loan had reached the unprecedented figure of nearly £600,000,000, not including small sums received through Post Offices. President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, aroused the House to further cheers by the statement that in view of the failure of the South Wales coal owners and miners to reach an agreement in a wage dispute, the Government had decided to apply to the mining industry the Munition War Act. This makes it an offense to take part in a strike or lock out until difference had been reported to the Board of Trade and the Board has referred matter for settlement by one of the methods prescribed by the Act. A very serious view was taken of the refusal of the miner to accept compromise, for even in the face of the decision of Government they are threatening defiance. Most of the coal for the navy comes from South Wales. Even before this trouble arose supplies were affected by the enlistment in the army of 50,000 of the younger miners, which eventually made it necessary for the Government to stop recruiting in the mining district of Wales.

THE GERMAN SKY TO BE DARKENED BY AEROPLANES

English Airmen Start Movement For Construction Ten Thousand FLYING MACHINES French Warfare Has Failed, Let Us Try the Air

London, July 13.—With the slogan "Win the War from the Air," British aeronautical men today launched a movement for the creation of a Ministry of Aviation, the building of a fleet of ten thousand aeroplanes to deluge German ammunition works, and supply works, with bombs. L. B. Desbless, lecturer on aeronautics in the Royal military academy at Woolwich, is the real leader of the campaign to create a gigantic air fleet and secure experts in aviation. The plan is to organize public sentiment through lectures and newspaper articles behind the idea that Britain's salvation is in the air, to batter down the Rhine bridges by daily air raids.

Trench warfare in France is ended, said the statement issued in support of the new movement today. Send ten thousand aeroplanes carrying fire bombs, over the Krupp ammunition works and the German armies will be paralyzed. Destroy the bridges over the Meuse over which supplies are transported, and the German army and Kaiser will be on his knees.

Trawler Crews Landed Safely

Lowestoft, July 13.—The crews of four Lowestoft trawlers, sunk by German submarines, have been landed here.

WEATHER REPORT Toronto—Moderate West and North winds, fine and warm. Roper's—Bar. 29.20; ther. 68.

OFFICIAL BRITISH. London, July 13.—The Konigsberg, which has laid in the Ruffgi River since October last, has been attacked by two British monitors and totally wrecked. The French Government report the recovery of part of the trenches near Souchez. The German attack on the Labyrinth was completely repulsed. Two German attacks have been repulsed at Bois la Pretre. BONAR LAW.

Stream of Recruits But the Equipment Not Satisfactory

London, July 14.—The six divisions of the British army that went out at the very outset of the war have been followed by others and yet others and unless I am mistaken, we have approximately 420,000 to 440,000 at this moment in the European theatre. Lord Lansdowne made this statement, moving the second reading of the National Registration Bill in the Lords this evening and added, all the time War Secretary Kitchener has been recruiting armies, streams have been flowing, the volume of which was a matter of surprise to most people. The stream of equipment did not flow so satisfactorily, but prodigious efforts have been made to remedy the errors, and he was glad to think these efforts have been attended with considerable amount of success. The Bill, said Lansdowne is not intended to introduce compulsory service, but if compulsory service ever became necessary National Registration would greatly assist the introduction.

War to End Next October Says the Kaiser

London, July 14.—The German Emperor, according to the Times, in a speech to a deputation of bankers, who had insisted on an interview in order to point out to the Emperor the financial difficulties of the situation and grave risk attending pursuance of the campaign through another winter, stated the war would end in October. Bankers, it is alleged, have declared that even if the war was brought to an end immediately and an indemnity obtained, Germany's position would be difficult, but that if war was prolonged, the German Empire would become utterly bankrupt. It was in reply to these representations, according to the Times, the Emperor is understood to have declared the war would end in October.

Electrically Charged Wire Fence Kills Belgian Peasants

The Hague, July 14.—Reports received from the Belgium-occupied frontier are to the effect that many persons are being killed by a high voltage electric wire fence which has been constructed by the Germans along the entire border. Every morning it is asserted there are found, from half dozen to a dozen charred bodies of Belgian peasants, including women and children, who during the night had attempted to cross the fence, and were electrocuted.

Buying Swiss Food

Basel, Switzerland, via Paris, July 5.—Austrian and Hungarian agents are buying large quantities of foodstuffs throughout Switzerland at high prices. Their object is understood to be to get as much as possible before the Swiss government imposes a general embargo on food exports, which appears likely soon. The cable ship Minia is in port.

Fishery News Bonavista—Caplin plentiful; no fish with hook and line; traps average about 3 gills a day. * * * Portia left St. Joseph's at 8.30 this morning going west.

THREE LINES TO CANADIANS AT GIVENCHY

A Summary of the Story of the Dashing Charge of Western Ontario Battalion, When 500 Fell.

The Quebec Chronicle, whose proprietor, Lieut. Co. Watson, is in command of the Second Battalion, First Canadian Contingent, prints a letter giving the first detailed account to reach Canada of the fighting around Givenchy, about the middle of June, when the First Brigade of the Canadians, commanded by Brigadier Mercer, underwent a severe grueling, especially by the First Battalion, a western Ontario unit, which lost in killed, wounded and missing about 500 out of 800 men, including 21 out of 23 officers, Lieut.-Col. Betcher among them. The First Brigade consists of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Battalions. The letter reads in part:

The "Duck's Bill"

The Second Battalion had the very responsible position of the "Duck's Bill," a position which jutted out and approached to within 50 yards of the German line. This position, it was pointed out, was particularly dangerous, as it contained an important saphead, or mine, that was being constructed in a forward direction right under the German lines. This had been in course of construction for some considerable time back, and the engineers had reported that it would be ready within a few days. Together with this, four 15-pound field guns had been brought up to the front lines and placed at advantageous positions on the German lines. All these preparations, to the initiated, pointed out an early and thoroughly organized attack, and these views very correct, as orders were shortly issued to the effect that a determined attack was to be made by the 7th and 1st Divisions, who were on the immediate left of the Canadians, and that the First Brigade of the Canadians were to form a flank attack to protect and consolidate the right flank as the attack progressed. The date of the attack was fixed for the 15th, and as the Second and Fourth were holding the front line, the First and Third Battalions were kept in reserve for the attack. So the five days went by, the two front battalions standing a grueling daily shelling, and at night employed in fixing and rebuilding the shattered parapets and rebuilding the wire entanglements in front of their positions.

The Eventful 15th

The eventful 15th arrived with all preparations made. At 5.58 p.m. the mine was fired, and most satisfactorily, with the exception that the engineers underestimated the strength of the explosion and besides blowing up the German trenches and a full company of 240 Germans, it had the backward effect of wounding 50 men of the First Battalion who were waiting behind the parapets in our front

line, preparatory to making an attack. The explosion was a most terrific one and quite successful as far as the demolition of the German obstacles was concerned. The field guns then tore down the forward German parapets and amid the most awful artillery bombardment that this war has yet seen, the infantry advanced to the attack.

Two Trenches Taken

Like arrows from a bow did the men of the First Battalion spring across at the Germans in their front trench, and with very little resistance, this was captured. Then down the trench went the bombers, thrusting back the enemy and finally consolidating the line. Then on to the second line went the Canadians, and here was the difficult fight. But nothing could stop these men, and in a short time this trench was also taken. Some of the men got on as far as the third trench, but this could not be confirmed. But things were not progressing so well on the left with the Seventh Division. Machine guns, concentrated at different points, appear to have held up their advance, and so, for nearly three hours, they had to remain out in the long grass, and could not reach even the enemy's first trench.

Losses Severe

On the night of the 16th it was rumoured that the Germans were to make a strong attack, and this assisted in a great way in bucking up the men, as it was the very thing that they had been longing for. But though they double manned the sentries and made full preparations, the Germans did not face the music, and nothing developed. So during the morning of the 17th the badly cut up and weary First Brigade were relieved by the Second Brigade. Besides the losses incurred by the First Battalion, which were by far the greater of the brigade, the Second Brigade lost three officers and ninety-seven men; the Third Battalion lost about one hundred and fifty men, and the Fourth Battalion lost about fifty men, all during this prolonged seven day and night engagement.

A Gallant Officer

Of the officers in the Second Battalion, Lieut. D. A. Laurie was wounded in the head and arm by a shrapnel explosion near his dug out. He acted like a young hero and immediately thought of others before giving any attention to his own injuries. Though he Lieut. Hall had only joined the battalion a couple of days before, they had made themselves felt by their soldierly qualifications and sterling abilities and Lieut. Laurie's temporary loss to the regiment will be sincerely regretted.

Explosion At Cordite Plant Seven Men Missing Probably Killed—Details of Beloeil Accident Scant

Montreal, July 6.—Seven men are known to be missing and are probably dead as a result of a cordite explosion at the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company at Beloeil, Que., about twenty-five miles from here, this morning. Ten people were severely injured. Among the missing are Captain Murray Wilson, manager of the cordite department of the company; Aylmer Brown, of the Dupont Powder Works, Wilmington, Delaware; and J. Simmons, a British government inspector, loaned to the company.

Cause is Unknown

The details of the accident were difficult to obtain as the men working in the cordite department where the explosion occurred are either missing or are so badly hurt that they can give no account of their experiences. First stories attributed the explosion to a fire and later it was said that experiments were being conducted. The firm, which is affiliated with the Dupont Powder Works of Wilmington, was engaged, it is understood, in filling explosives orders for the Canadian and British governments.

Wrecked Department

Those who were first at the scene state the explosion practically wrecked the cordite department. Rescue work was difficult for a while because of the fire that attacked the remains of the building. Special trains were ordered and as fast as the injured were got out they were

dispatched to this city and placed in hospitals here.

One of the badly injured is H. C. Shock, an explosive expert, from Wilmington, Del.

Caused by a Spark

A number of women were working in the cordite department, and who were badly hurt, were among the first saved.

A description of the accident was given by one of the women employees in the factory when she recovered consciousness. She said a chipping machine caused a spark to ignite the cordite. The explosion followed immediately.

Globe Trotter Is Out To Win Wager

To win a wager of \$75,000 put up by some sports in Buenos Ayres, Carlos J. Paris, a native of Argentina, is taking a little walk round the world. He arrived in Ottawa to-day en route for Alaska, from where he will cross to Siberia through the Behring Straits, then on through Europe and Greenland, and from there by a round about route home. Like the several other land distance pedestrians who have visited Ottawa on the same errand in the last few months, Mr. Paris is travelling without money and without price; he relies on the sympathies of the public to help him. He is a well set up young fellow, and has with him souvenirs in the shape of letters, pictures, etc., of his trip to date, which has taken him through most of South America and the United States. He has so far travelled 18,775 miles.

After a girl gives her hand in marriage she may discover late that she put her foot in it.

DAVIDSON DID GREAT WORK

Pte. Cahs. Tenny Pays Tribute to His Pal Who Was Killed in Action

"Most of the letters we read in the Canadian papers are from heroes who never go near to the firing line, but kick along with the staff, transport, hospitals, Army Service Corps, etc.," writes Private Charles Tenney, of the 2nd Battalion, the "Bunkie" of the late Lance-Corp. Alan Davidson, the well-known hockey player, who led the bomb throwers in the First Infantry Brigade, of whom Private Tenney is one. Private Tenney writes to his wife, Mrs. Tenney, at 139 Drummond street, Ottawa East, under date of June 29th, after the recent battle in which the First Brigade of the Canadians lost so heavily. Private Tenney has been through all the actions with his battalion but has so far escaped unscathed.

"We have enough to keep us busy here," says Private Tenney, "and I do not think you ought to bother sending me anything at present, not socks above all things."

"We went into the trenches on June 10th and for seven days the 2nd closest of any we were in yet, being Battalion was in the firing line, the within forty yards of the enemy at one place. It was hot all the time. Davidson, (Alan "Scotty" Davidson) and I during the first five days had a great time. He had charge of the bombs and I was getting pointers all the time and helping him. We also had a gun fixed in a frame to shoot grenades over into the enemy's trenches. He (Davidson) would post himself to observe, and when he gave the order I would let her go. How we did enjoy that part of it. Sometimes I would be sound asleep and Alan would give me a shake and say 'Come on, Old Timer, we will give them five rounds rapid from our artillery!'"

Terrific Shooting.

"Well, Tuesday, the 15th of June we had to drop back into reserve to make room for another battalion to attack. Alan and I had to go different ways. Then pretty soon hell broke loose on all sides. It seemed worse than the April 23rd-24th Ypres snip. Coal boxes and shells of all descriptions came over. We were getting buried. We started a runner with a message to the captain, but as came back. It was up to yours truly then. I got the word through wading through a ditch of water and darting from there across the open to the firing line. I delivered the messages and started back with the answer. I met Al. (Davidson) just going to the bomb depot.

Picked Up Wounded.

"I started back, and while on my way gathered five wounded lost in the darkness who were asking for help. I took one on my back, he was badly wounded, and told the others 'there's a nasty old scrap on. If our line ever breaks its curtains for the wounded.' They followed me. I met my C.O., who asked me if I would get them to the dressing station."

Hard to Replace.

"I did, and when I got back I heard a fellow say 'Corporal Davidson was hit by a shell and killed instantly.' Well, the 1st contingent has lost its best man when that shell burst and I lost the best 'pal' I ever had or could have. They may send more men in thousands from Canada, but I fear we'll never see Davidson's place taken, by any of them. I know every man in the 2nd Battalion has the same belief."

But if a man is foolish and doesn't know it, it's a sign that he has no wife to instruct him.



SO NECESSARY,

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Tinned Apricots, Peas, Peaches and Pine Apples.
Raisins, Currants, loose and cleaned.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.

CURRENT PRICE OF GODFISH

Lorenzo Noseworthy vs William A. Munn

Supreme Court

(Continued)
May 22, 1915.

HERBERT GABRIEL examined by Mr. Howley K.C. on behalf of the defendant, having been first duly sworn said as follows:

I am a clerk in the employ of Job Bros. & Co., this city. As such clerk I have knowledge of the dealings in Labrador fish which that firm had last year. Job Bros. & Co. bought Labrador fish in St. John's last fall. I can give you the dates upon which it was bought, the quantity bought, and the prices paid. All the fish I now speak of is Labrador fish. The dates, quantities and prices are as follows:

- Oct. 12, 1914—210 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 12, 1914—138 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 15, 1914—277 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 15, 1914—322 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 15, 1914—2 qtls Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 16, 1914—74 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 16, 1914—1 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 16, 1914—74 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 16, 1914—1 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 16, 1914—20 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 16, 1914—490 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 17, 1914—520 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 17, 1914—1 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 17, 1914—430 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 17, 1914—2 qtls Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 17, 1914—244 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 17, 1914—1-4 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 19, 1914—196 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.

- Oct. 19, 1914—214 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 19, 1914—1 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 19, 1914—97 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 19, 1914—1 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 19, 1914—3 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 20, 1914—122 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 20, 1914—3 qtls Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 20, 1914—124 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 20, 1914—1 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 22, 1914—53 qtls No. 1 at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 22, 1914—6 qtls Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 23, 1914—195 qtls No. 1 at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 27, 1914—1 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 28, 1914—186 qtls No. 1 at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 28, 1914—2 qtls Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 29, 1914—450 qtls No. 1 at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 29, 1914—2 qtls Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 29, 1914—153 qtls No. 1 at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 29, 1914—62 qtls No. 1 at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 29, 1914—4 qtls Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 29, 1914—23 qtls No. 1 at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 29, 1914—3-4 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 29, 1914—164 qtls No. 1 at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 29, 1914—1 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 30, 1914—156 qtls No. 1 at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 30, 1914—1 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 30, 1914—335 qtls No. 1 at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 30, 1914—1 qtl Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 30, 1914—8 qtls No. 1 at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 30, 1914—2 qtls Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 30, 1914—12 qtls No. 1 at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 30, 1914—183 qtls No. 1 at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 30, 1914—2 qtls Cullage at \$2.50 per qtl.

This makes a total of 5609 qtls. All

AT THE NICKEL

that fish was delivered at St. John's.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. A. Mews on behalf of the plaintiff the witness said as follows:

My firm does business at Blanc Sablon. I have no knowledge of what was paid for fish down there last year; Mr. Bennett or Mr. Geo. Hutchings would be able to tell that. I do not know whether or not my firm paid for fish at the rate of \$4.00 a qtl on the Labrador, in Blanc Sablon.

CALVERT C. PRATT examined by Mr. Howley K.C. on behalf of the defendant, having been first duly sworn said as follows:

I am an accountant with Smith Co. Ltd. This is a statement of the quantity of Labrador fish purchased by our firm in St. John's in October, 1914, with the prices paid for same and the dates on which it was bought:

- Oct. 19, 1914—354 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 19, 1914—1 7-8 qtls at \$2.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 20, 1914—283 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 20, 1914—32 qtls at \$2.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 20, 1914—246 qtls at \$3.75 per qtl.
- Oct. 21, 1914—458 qtls at \$3.75 per qtl.
- Oct. 21, 1914—43 qtls at \$3.65 per qtl.
- Oct. 21, 1914—7 qtls Large at \$3.65 per qtl.
- Oct. 21, 1914—1 5-8 qtls at \$2.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 21, 1914—84 qtls at \$3.30 per qtl.
- Oct. 21, 1914—1 0-8 qtls at \$2.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 22, 1914—42 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 22, 1914—19 3-4 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.

Oct. 22, 1914—5 1-2 qtls at \$3.00 per qtl.

Oct. 26, 1914—26 qtls at \$2.00 per qtl.

Oct. 24, 1914—440 qtls Large at \$3.60 per qtl.

Oct. 25, 1914—25 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.

Oct. 24 1914—1 1-2 qtls at \$2.00 per qtl.

Oct. 25, 1914—17 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.

Oct. 26, 1914—326 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.

Oct. 26 1914—4 7-8 qtls at \$2.00 per qtl.

Oct. 25, 1914—17 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.

Oct. 27, 1914—213 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.

Oct. 27, 1914—5 qtls at \$2.00 per qtl.

Oct. 27, 1914—16 qtls at \$3.55 per qtl.

Oct. 27, 1914—1 1-4 qtls at \$2.50 per qtl.

Oct. 27, 1914—356 qtls at \$3.55 per qtl.

Oct. 27, 1914—2 1-4 qtls at \$2.50 per qtl.

Oct. 29, 1914—59 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.

Oct. 29 1914—32 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.

Oct. 30, 1914—175 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.

Oct. 29, 1914—140 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.

Oct. 29, 1914—1 5-8 qtls at \$2.00 per qtl.

Oct. 30, 1914—53 1-4 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.

I will produce a similar statement for the month of November.

HARRY FORD examined by Mr. Howley K.C. on behalf of the defendant, said as follows:

I am an accountant with A. H. Murray. My firm purchased Labrador fish in St. John's last year. All our purchases of Labrador fish were made in St. John's. The following is a statement taken from the firms books of the amounts of fish that we purchased from Oct 15th to 29th and the prices paid for same. All the fish was delivered in St. John's.

- Oct. 15—562 qtls at \$4.00 per qtl.
- Oct. 15—15 3-4 qtls at \$3.75.
- Oct. 20—26 5-8 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 20—50 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 21—472 1-2 qtls at \$3.75 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—173 1-8 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—16 1-2 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—48 1-8 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—226 7-8 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—85 5-8 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—39 1-2 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—183 3-4 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 23—238 1-2 qtls at \$3.55 per qtl.
- Oct. 23—69 qtls at \$3.55 per qtl.
- Oct. 27—101 3-4 qtls at \$3.35 per qtl.
- Oct. 29—24 1-2 qtls at \$3.75 per qtl.
- Oct. 29—26 qtls at \$3.50 per qtl.
- Oct. 29—17 3-4 qtls at \$3.70 per qtl.
- Oct. 29—14 1-2 qtls at \$3.70 per qtl.
- Oct. 29—20 5-8 qtls at \$3.70 per qtl.

This makes a total of 2449 qtls.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morine K.C. on behalf of the plaintiff the witness said as follows:

I prepared this statement myself from A. H. Murray's books. Mr. W. A. Munn asked me to make it and gave me the dates from Oct. 15th to 31st. He asked Mr. Murray to get the statement made up and gave him the dates. I can prepare a similar statement for the month of November but it will take some time. The list I have given contains all the Labrador fish bought by us from the 15th to the 29th Oct.

I will produce a similar statement for the month of November.

WILLIAM G. SMITH examined by Mr. Howley K.C. on behalf of the plaintiff, said as follows:

I am accountant with G. M. Barr. My firm purchased in St. John's last year a quantity of Labrador fish. The following is a statement showing the quantity of fish purchased in October, 1914, and the prices paid for same from the 17th to the 31st October.

- Oct. 17—216 qtls at \$3.75 per qtl.
- Oct. 19—123 1-4 qtls at \$3.80 per qtl.
- Oct. 19—54 7-8 qtls. at \$3.80 per qtl.
- Oct. 19—23 5-8 qtls at \$3.80 per qtl.
- Oct. 19—23 1-4 qtls at \$3.80 per qtl.
- Oct. 19—23 qtls at \$3.80 per qtl.
- Oct. 19—21 1-4 qtls at \$3.80 per qtl.
- Oct. 19—23 qtls at \$3.80 per qtl.
- Oct. 19—20 1-2 qtls at \$3.80 per qtl.
- Oct. 20—344 7-8 qtls at \$3.75 per qtl.
- Oct. 20—356 qtls at \$3.80 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—87 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—87 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—101 5-8 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 22—101 5-8 qtls at \$3.60 per qtl.
- Oct. 24—38 3-8 qtls at \$4.00 per qtl.

A Great Big HOLIDAY PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTER"—Eight Episode.

"THE WILES OF A WOMAN"—Wonderful! Thrilling! Sensational!

FRIDAY—THE HAZARDS OF HELEN.

The popular Baritone, FORBES LAW DUGUID, sings Sobeski's "I Love You."

COMING—The Presentation of Colors to THE NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

ROSSLEY'S THEATRES

EAST END. WEST END.

GREAT NEW IRISH SONG IN CHARACTER COSTUME.

OURS!

A First Class Programme To-Night

A first class programme to-night. Feature films of best quality. Three changes Weekly. Two shows each night, 7.30 and 9 p.m. Admission 5 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

NOTE—Rossley's East End Theatre will open in September.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

Big Holiday Bill—All Feature Programme.

"Grand Opera in Rubeville"

A Edison comedy in 2 parts.

"The Case of the Vanished Bonds"

A Detective Drama adapted from "Below the Dead Line," written by Scott Campbell.

"The Fable of the Regular Blandy"

By George Ade, America's foremost humorist.

"FATHER'S TIMEPIECE"

A Vitagraph comedy with Billy Quirk.

GOOD MUSIC AND GOOD SINGING. A WELL VENTILATED THEATRE. The Crescent will give half Thursday's gross proceeds to the "Aeroplane Fund."

COAKER ENGINES

are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A., President Fishermen's Union Trading Company Limited.

Dear Sir,—

Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,
WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline, April 1915.

Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

5 Gal. Can POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure, for \$3.60. Original Price, \$4.50.

2-5 Gal. Cans POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure for \$7.00. Original Price, \$8.80.

This is strictly Non Carbon, Non Freezing Oil and is strongly recommended for Motor Cars and Motor Boat engines.

TESTIMONIALS:

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.

"We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers.

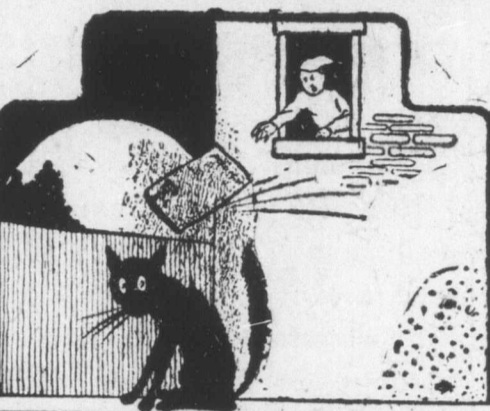
(Signed) N. Ritcey, "MANAGER."

From Swim Bros., Fish Merchants.

We have used all kinds of Cylinder Oil in our Motor Boats and are now using "Polarine" which gives us better satisfaction than any oil we have ever had.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

A. H. Murray ST. JOHN'S



FIRE INSURANCE

DON'T THROW AWAY

your chance to get insured because so far you have escaped a fire. Your turn may be coming to-night as far as you can tell. Come in to-day and let us write you A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY in one of the strongest and safest companies. The premium charged will be ridiculously small compared with the protection given.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

GET OUR PRICES ON

GASOLENE, Lubricating Oil and KEROSENE

SMITH CO. Ltd.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

--AGAIN--
GROOTES COCOA
 We have another shipment just in.
 Try a tin and be convinced that you are using a REAL FOOD.
 At all Grocers
J. J. ROSSITER
 Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 14, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

A New Pest

LOCAL farmers and gardeners are complaining this year of a new pest that is destroying their cabbage plants.

The new pest resembles the familiar currant worm, and just as the currant worm curls up the leaf of that bush this cabbage worm rolls up the tender leaves of the young cabbage. It also makes its way into the heart of the plant and devours it.

The only remedy as far as we can see is to go over the cabbage plot carefully and pick out the worm.

The insect is about half an inch in length when mature and has a brown head, the rest of the body being grey.

A solution of formalin obtained from a druggist may be an effective remedy for the pest.

Civilization

THE poor you shall always have with you." This epigrammatic expression of our Divine Master is like all the terse sentences that fell from His sacred lips full of intense meaning for it is either a sentence passed upon the children of humanity or it is a prophecy, or may be it is both.

However it is an expression, the truth of which is so visible to us every day that to enlarge upon it were a folly, it is too painfully plain before our eyes, to need any words of ours to convince anybody of its truth. That is not the point we want to make, every body sees that, but there are certain thoughts which associate themselves in our mind with the expression that it is well perhaps that we be reminded of lest we forget that we owe a duty to one another.

When our Master told us that the poor we should always have with us, it is quite probable that He had in His mind, the thought of man's selfishness, "man's inhumanity to man," and that the words conveyed a deeper meaning than that which at a casual glance appears to attach itself to them.

Has it ever occurred to us that they impose a sentence, not of poverty indeed upon the mass of humanity, but a curse upon the wealthy who permit distress to stalk about in gaunt ugliness.

The poor you shall always have with you, because of the cruel and heartless indifference of those, who by chance of birth or fortune, find themselves in positions of power and affluence. They grind the poor, and make slaves of them to bring grist to their mills.

The poor you shall always have

with you, because dishonest law makers will be more concerned in gathering spoils than in seeking the good of the toiling masses.

The poor you shall always have with you, because politicians are indifferent to the wants of the laborers and seek only the welfare of those already in possession of abundance of the world's goods, and to make virtual slaves of the workers.

Legislators are unwise and corrupt therefore misery and want drag their weary feet along life's rough way, while Dives rolls by in his luxurious automobile, perfumed and powdered, dressed in silks and satins, and attended by slaves.

The wealth enjoyed by the few is not a something that they have created, the source of their wealth is the sweat and toil of the many, and the natural wealth of the land, which they have unjustly hedged in for themselves to the exclusion of all those other human beings whom God has placed upon the earth to till it, to mine it, and make it bring forth its fruits.

The earth is capable of and does produce more than sufficient to satisfy all the needs of all its teeming millions, yet we find many in actual want! Some are hungry and cold, while others are possessed of wealth enough to finance a whole nation of men.

Some are sick while remedies in abundance are lying by, just out of reach. Poor things they have not the means of buying that which might put them on the road to health. Some are tired and weary but cannot rest, for rest would mean to them starvation. They are slaves, just as truly as were the negroes up to a few years ago, but the whip which drives them to slavery is the scourge of cruel necessity. They must die in harness, that Dives may add a few more tiers to his stack of gold.

We had no thought of going so far into this subject but our feelings have led us far afield. There is something amiss with our civilization, that such wrongs are possible, are scarcely looked upon as wrongs whatever.

When the Master pointed out to us that the poor would always be with us, He did not of course mean that we should not make an effort to combat the evils of poverty and relieve distress, He just meant to convey to us that human nature will always be selfish, and lead to the sufferings of the unfortunate.

That our boasted civilization has not eliminated the brutal from us, we have too many and too painful reminders before our eyes to-day, not only on the bloody fields of Europe, but we have many examples right here in our own midst, and such examples are too numerous to point out in detail.

One or two such will suffice for our purpose in this article. We know of a case, that of a young girl—an orphan, without father or mother or other near relative. This girl is unwell and has for a long time been unable to work. For some time past she has been subsisting on the charity of people almost poor as herself. Her burden has at length become too heavy and last week she was put out on the street, not sick enough to be admitted to the hospital and so something else to be admitted to the poor asylum, she was found roaming the streets without food or shelter, till she met with another poor friend who took her to her home. But it will be impossible for her to keep the poor girl, so what is to be done.

We have no institution to look after such cases, and therein we display a great deal of that indifference to the needs of the poor, that we complain of.

This is one case. Case number two is that of a couple of unfortunates of weak mind who a couple of days ago got a month's imprisonment for the crime of having no home and no one to care for them, and number three might be cited as that wherein a poor fellow with a family dependent on him became insane, be-

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

No one would think of accusing him (COAKER) of being a spell-bound demagogue. In his manner, he is, if anything inclined to be somewhat quiet and retiring, BUT BEHIND EVERYTHING HE SAYS THERE IS A CHARACTER THAT IMPRESSES THE LISTENER WITH THE FACT THAT COAKER HAS A WHOLE-HEARTED INTEREST IN HIS GREAT WORK AND THAT HE HAS ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN ITS ULTIMATE SUCCESS.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, December 20th, 1913.

He has the knack of infecting all who come in contact with him with his own enthusiasm for and faith in the great cause. And because his people have FOUND COAKER FAITHFUL ABOVE ALL THINGS TO THE TRUST THEY REPOSED IN HIM HE IS BOUND TO RISE IN THE ESTEEM OF THE FISHERMEN AND TO BIND THEM TO HIM WITH THE BONDS OF AFFECTION. For in this respect it always happens that to him that hath much more is given.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

cause he found himself out of the employment that he sought. Now why should civilization (?) push a man so far that he is denied a living from the fat earth. Why should any man find it so hard to get that living which the Almighty meant should be within the reach of all.

There is something rotten, not in Denmark only, but in what we brag so much of—our civilization.

One For Us

THE accompanying clipping from The Montreal Star is the right ring about it. We are too prone to sit down and let the other fellow do all the shouting; our proverbial modesty is sometimes misplaced.

Our boys in khaki and blue are second to none in the Army and Navy, yet we are being constantly ignored.

We commend this article to our readers, and we ask them to read it and inwardly digest, especially the sentence which reads:

(Newfoundland, unfortunately) "leaves her advertising in the hands of Mercenary Missionaries who deem it to be their heaven-ordained function to proclaim the country before the civilized world as an object demanding extreme charity and the prayers of the churches."

We have had too much of this thing in the past; and we think it high time that the agencies which have been advertising Newfoundland and as a god-forsaken country should cease campaigning to further blacken the reputation of his country.

WHAT NEWFOUNDLAND HAS DONE

To Editor of The Montreal Star

Sir.—The cartoon appearing in your issue of June 28th very appropriately expresses the part that Newfoundland is playing in the noble cause of Empire and freedom. It is the best attempt I have yet noted in any Canadian publication to pay a tribute to the patriotic spirit of a country and people that have been continuously engaged, since the dark days of last August, when the heavy war-loud burst over the continent of Europe, in all kinds of loyal service to uphold the honor of the Empire's flag and have been all too busy and modest to tell the world anything about it.

And that is just what Newfoundland always does. In war as well as in peace, she merely "saws wood and silently works out her own salvation."

To the outside world she seldom speaks of anything she has ever creditably performed, and she is satisfied to leave her advertising exclusively in the hands of mercenary missionaries who deem it to be their heaven-ordained function to proclaim the country before the entire civilized world as an object demanding extreme charity and the prayers of the churches.

As a consequence, the advertising she receives is of a most unenviable variety, though the Newfoundland people are so modest as to be content.

But silence is often the remedy by which out of apparent hopelessness great things are evolved, and it might be of interest at this time to place on record in a modest way one or two facts which will indicate the little real effort Newfoundland has made to assist the Mother Country in her hour of peril.

Sometime before the Canadian soldiers had mustered on Valcartier Plains, in the autumn of last year, marines of the Newfoundland Royal Navy Reserve were detailed for patrol duty both along the Atlantic seaboard and in the North Sea, and a sidestroke of what the war was to ultimately mean to us on this side of the ocean was levied by the sacrifice of the lives of over thirty members from the Newfoundland Reserve when H.M.S. Viknor went down into the deep, marked out of the line Britain's national defense.

But this was only the beginning of the country's sacrifices to the tyranny and evil fortunes of war. A little later H.M.S. Clan MacNaughton received her death wound, and among the complement of officers and men to whom graves were apportioned in the dark recesses of a shelving seabed were thirty human souls for whose passing mothers of Newfoundland sorrowed and wept.

The loss of H.M.S. Bayano again added to the roll of Newfoundland's honored dead, and through all the months that have followed the operations on sea and land the country has fully borne her part in the disasters and sorrows of Empire.

And other men are continually going forth, cheerfully sacrificing the peace and content of home because duty calls, till we find that from a population in the neighborhood of 240,000, nearly 3,000 are under arms—a per capita record that gives Newfoundland second place among the colonial dependencies and possessions of the British Empire.

But Newfoundland is saying nothing whatever about the little she is doing. She is not even represented as a possession of the Empire in the many types of colors that are being distributed in such profusion among the school children of Canada.

Some time ago I attended a patriotic concert in a presumably important centre in Ontario, and it was with no little surprise that I viewed "Britannia and her sons"—yes, and "Britannia and her daughters"—represented in tableaux with Newfoundland severely omitted. Whether the omission was purposely made or in ignorance of the fact that Newfoundland is not politically affiliated with the Dominion of Canada, I did not bother to determine, but the incident was only one of a series that I have noticed within the past season, which seem to indicate that a great deal of what passes for patriotism in these troublous days consists of much that is narrow and fails to develop the broad national outlook that as imperialists we should strive to educate and attain.

It was no less a person than an

editor of a responsible daily paper in Halifax who made editorial comment to the effect that the members of the Newfoundland contingent looked almost like Canadian soldiers in their khaki uniforms. Had he stopped at that it might have passed all right, but in trying to modify the statement he left no room for doubt as to what he intended to say.

It would not, I think, detract from the important part that Canada is playing (and everybody is willing to admit that it is a grand part) if the Canadian press as a unit dwelt a little more widely on the sacrifices and of Empire, as in the present crisis we have neither time nor patience to recognize mere difference in political thought, creed, race or color.

Australia is playing a grand part, so are New Zealand, India, South Africa, and all geographical boundaries, for the present at least, within the Empire are merely imaginary things.

Yours very truly,
 J. LANNING.
 Whitby, Ont.

Wages Where Land Is Free

UNEMPLOYMENT and trade depression in Canada has come about automatically with the grabbing of fertile land and the withholding of it from productive use. Land companies have been able to take too much of the total wealth produced by labor in this country: too little has gone in the form of real wages to labor. Business prosperity is dependent upon the people in a community having plenty to spend. In recent years the Canadian people have not had plenty to spend, largely because the plentiful surplus has been taken by land monopoly interests.

Where there is fertile land available, and the worker has not to pay out heavily to land-holding interests for the privilege of living and working on the land, the worker's income is bound to increase, and unemployment to decrease. It is true the National Pollock (tariff nationalism) in Canada is to build up cities: tariff taxation is framed to promote city industrial growth at the expense of the rural communities. But few people would slave for wages in city industries, if they could make a better income with less laborious effort in the rural parts of Canada. Millions of people could live more comfortably and happier on the land, if the good fertile land were available; but, as it is, the best land is all held by monopoly interests at a high price.

From the best land near the conveniences of civilization to the best fertile land away back on the margin of existence, it is practically all held by monopoly interests; not for use but for unearned increment; and land prices are so rated as to make the would-be worker on the land no better off, having to pay dearly for it, than he would be as a wage toiler in the protected industries of the city. Hence the cities are overcrowded and filled with unemployed, and the rural districts are being deserted.

The tendency of free and fertile land to promote high wages, and general prosperity, is well illustrated in the report of a recent Labor Commission in British East Africa. This commission was appointed in the British African Protectorate not to study how willing wage-workers could be given the opportunity to work, but to find out how the native East Africans could be induced to work for wages.

British East Africa has an area of 189,838 square miles—about half the area of British Columbia—and a population of over 4,000,000. But British East Africa's 4,000,000 natives have no problem of poverty and unemployment like British Columbia's 400,000 population. The land has not been monopolized and withheld for unearned increment in Brit-

ish East Africa as it has in British Columbia: consequently the East Africans are well off and independent of wage labor.

Says the Melbourne Progress: "Notwithstanding that the natives are without trade unions, labor members, labor bureaux, or unemployment insurance, they are able to defy all the efforts of the white employers to exploit their labor, and can, and do, refuse to work for them. Naturally the white men are concerned about what they are pleased to call the laziness of the niggers, and a Commission was appointed to inquire into the reasons for the shortage of labor, obtaining information from employers and employees."

Trying to find out how to get a surplus of unemployed in British East Africa, the commission has taken testimony of the more important of the 3,200 European inhabitants, and has found a most remarkable agreement in the minds of the white men.

Lord Delamere, owner of 150,000 acres, said:

"If the policy was to be continued that every native was to be a landholder of a sufficient area on which to establish himself, then the question of obtaining a satisfactory labor supply would never be settled. He considered the soundest policy would be to curtail the Reserves. And, although it might take a few years before the effect on the labor supply was apparent, the result would be permanent."

This was the gist of the testimony given before the commission by the white men who complained that they could get no labor. The Reserves mentioned correspond to our Indian Reservations, and embrace the lands upon which the 4,000,000 natives reside under tribal conditions. Upon these lands they are able to make a living now, as they were before the Whitemen came to their country; and being able thus to support themselves by a little labor on their own land, they decline to work for the white man on his land.

Some of the white land owners declared themselves in favor of forcing the natives to come out of their Reserves and work for them. But this would amount to slavery; and slavery, as every one knows, would not do in this day and age. The wiser men asked merely that the Reserves be closed, or restricted, or that their location be changed to poorer land; they asked, in a word, that conditions be made so uncomfortable for the natives in their free conditions that they will willingly work upon the lands of the white men. Among the reasons given by the commission for the shortage of labor was:

"The wealth of certain tribes arising from the large quantity of land at their disposal."

And the Commissioners add: "It is clearly recognized that there are practically no natives who need to work for wages in order to live."

The Chicago Public, applying the evidence of the East African commission to America, says:

"Here is the essence of the labor problem, the world over. Every where man is a land animal. Where he has access to his native element he is independent. Where he is arbitrarily shut out from his element he must make terms with those who shut him out. Has not this a lesson for our land people? If the free tribal lands in Africa make the Negroes independent, would not free land in this country do the same for all men? Unions, closed doors, minimum wage laws, an eight-hour day, and various other arbitrary enactments may protect labor a little; but it will be free, and will enjoy its natural rights only when it has free land to go upon. Out of Darkest Africa comes light."—The Citizen.

Does It Deserve Better?
 Grain Growers' Guide
 An honest politician is Canada's greatest need.

Current News Items From Over the World

In view of the international situation, President Wilson, it was announced last week, has definitely abandoned his intention to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The French Government last week issued an appeal to the public to turn in its private hoards of gold so as to strengthen the national reserve. According to dispatches from Paris the appeal has met with a ready response.

Admiral Lord Fisher, who recently resigned the position of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, has been appointed chairman of the "Inventions Board," which is being formed to assist the British Admiralty in regard to naval requirements.

Jim Davis of Columbus, O., on July 7, broke the world's motor record for 100 miles on a dirt track, according to an announcement of the official timer. Davis' time was 87 minutes, 4-5 seconds. Former mark held by Davis was 88 minutes, 6 seconds.

How severely the naval and military losses of the war have already affected some communities in Great Britain is shown by the announcement that at Chatham, a naval base on the lower Thames, there are 180 war widows on one street. Most of them lost their sailor-husbands in the sinking of the Formidable, Hermes and Princess Irene.

Official contradiction has been made by the French Ministry of War to the monotonously reiterated German claim that brave German soldiers are being slaughtered in their thousands by American shells. According to this statement, no shells manufactured in the United States have been used by the French army at any time since the beginning of the war.

Statistics of the Department of Commerce, published in Washington on July 2, showed the extent to which the United States is feeding the world during the present war. Exports of foodstuffs from this country for the eleven months ended May 31 amounted to \$724,000,000, while the total exports of food for the same eleven months of the previous year amounted only to \$443,000,000.

According to dispatches from Washington last week, analysis of returns, not absolutely complete, indicated that total receipts from corporations and individuals under the income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to \$79,828,075, as against \$71,000,000 for the previous year. Of this amount the individual income tax was \$41,011,402, and the corporation tax \$38,817,273.

Gen. Porfirio, former President of Mexico, died in Paris on July 2. So far as the situation in his native country goes, there is little change to record. Gen. Pascual Orozco, who was arrested and detained in El Paso with General Huerto recently, succeeded in escaping across the Mexican border, and it is reported that he is to head a new revolt. In consequence of the escape of his lieutenant, General Huerta is now guarded in jail.

Germany Saving By Restriction

Berlin, via London, June 30.—The military commandant of the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated, has issued an order, effective August 1, prohibiting the manufacture of fabrics wholly or chiefly cotton for nearly all ordinary purposes, such as articles of clothing, bed sheets, pillow slips and table cloths. The presumption from this order is that Germany needs all the cotton available for use in the manufacture of explosives.

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- 2's COOKED CORNED BEEF.
- 1's ROAST BEEF.
- 2's ROAST BEEF.
- 1/2's VIENNA SAUSAGE.
- 1/4's POTTED MEATS.



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- CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE WHITE JEAN SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$1.80 to \$2.90.
- CHILDS' and MISSES' BLUE SERGE SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$2.00 to \$3.70.
- CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE LAWN and FANCY BLOUSE ROBES, prices from 70c. to \$3.60.
- CHILDS' OVERALLS, assorted colors and prices.
- CHILDS' TUNICS, assorted colors and prices.

Also—
Job Line of SKIRT EMBROIDERY & INSERTION
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A Sample Line of Ladies' LACE & SILK BLOUSES, American, no two alike.

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St. John's, Newfoundland.

Pte. Smithson of Pats Arrive Home

Ottawa Member of Splendid
Regiment Wounded in the
Head—Some Experiences

Private George A. T. Smithson of 77 Victoria Street, Ottawa, one of the few remaining of the gallant Princess Patricia's, has arrived home with a bullet wound in his left temple which he received in the trenches on January 26th at Ypres. Since that time Pte. Smithson has been in half a dozen hospitals in Belgium, France, and Britain, leaving Newcastle-on-Tyne on June 13th for Canada. To the Ottawa Citizen Private Smithson related some of his experiences.

Private Smithson was asked about the casualties in the Princess Patricia's. "So far as I know," he said, "there is only one officer, Capt. Papineau of Montreal, and thirty or forty n.c.o.s and men left of the old regiment which left Ottawa last year. At present the regiment is at Rouen, refitting for further duties."

Concrete Trenches.
Another statement of Pte. Smithson of outstanding interest is that the Germans have three lines of concrete trenches across Belgium, which have been laid for many months. This information was conveyed to Pte. Smithson and a group of Canadians by a wounded German officer two hours before he died. "The country is mined everywhere," continued Pte. Smithson. "We shall never take Belgium. The officer stated that the concrete trenches had been built by Belgian and British prisoners. But Belgium seems a dead country. It is devastated and no one here can remotely imagine what that country is like, and I am afraid it cannot be cleared of the enemy."

Can't Describe.
Private Smithson was asked to describe the trench warfare. His reply was that it would be like telling a blind man about colors. "There is nothing to compare with it," he said.

Pte. Smithson was shot in the head by a German sniper. The bullet scraped its way and slightly injured the skull, which has affected the left side of the body. It was with satisfaction that Pte. Smithson stated the same German sniper who "got" him was killed fifteen minutes later by one of the Pats.

Conditions Severe.
The Pats first entered the trenches about the night of December 28th. They stayed there three days. The casualties on that occasion were not heavy, but the water was up to their waists, and the mud at the bottom above their ankles. They cut off the skirts of their great coats to relieve the burden of the accumulated mud and water, and it took the regiment four hours to walk one mile back to quarters that day. All they had to eat was cheese and jam, there was not a bit of bread or biscuit.

Intricate Moves.
On one occasion an incident happened which illustrates the intricacies of trench fighting. The company was ordered into trench C3. About twenty of the Pats went to take positions in this trench, but afterwards discovered that they were in a German trench. The net result was that they captured six of the enemy and occupied the trench.

"The allied machine guns are as good as the Germans," said Private Smithson. "But they beat us in heavy artillery. The commander of a machine gun squad has about the most dangerous 'post possible' for the moment a machine gun opens fire the first thing that is done is for the artillery to silence it—in other words, wipe out men, machine and all."

One night Private Smithson read Dumas' Chicot the Jester under a field carriage. The next day he said tons and tons of metal were pounded into that field but an hour and a half after the regiment had moved south.

Lucky Thirteen.
A most interesting circumstance regarding Private Smithson's exploits was the recurrence of the number 13. He believes it a lucky number now. His regimental number is 1313. He was wounded on Jan. 26, went to No. 13 base hospital on train No. 13, occupied No. 13 bed in Bristol, England, hospital, was discharged and left for Canada on June 13.

He was in hospital at Vermicelle, Dickenbushe, Baillieu, Boulogne, Bristol and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The P.P.C.L.I. brigade headquarters were at Dickenbushe. General French's headquarters are not far from here, but the general was only seen on one occasion.

Private Smithson recalled with pleasure the treat they had on Christmas day when Mrs. Hamilton Gault, sent them each a Christmas pudding. When at Plymouth the whole regi-

Not Inclined To Talk Peace

But Miss Jane Addams
Thinks Warring Nations
Approachable by Neutrals

New York, July 9.—Miss Jane Addams, chairman of the International Congress of Women for Peace, that met at The Hague in April last, and who headed the delegations appointed at the conference to visit various countries on a peace mission, arrived here to-day on the steamship St. Louis from Liverpool.

Miss Addams declared that the people of the warring nations were in a mood to consider terms of peace, but that negotiations must come from neutrals and the longer they were delayed, the harder would be the task of restoring peace. Since the adjournment of the conference, with other delegates she visited most of the countries at war, met and talked with leading civil and military officials and sounded each on the prospects of peace.

"The nations at war," said Miss Addams, "have no choice but to go on. No negotiations can now be suggested by any of them without giving the appearance of weakness, and none of the nations as yet feel inclined to talk peace."

Zeppelins Drop Papers On Ireland

A sensation was caused at Athlone in the centre of Ireland, on a recent Saturday night, when a giant Zeppelin passed over the town.

There was a panic at first, but when instead of bombs the flying machine dropped great bundles of literature and placards marked "Greetings to Ireland," the feelings of the people can better be imagined than described. Thousands of circulars telling of the defeats of the English on land and sea and the "defeat of the Allies at the Dardanelles" and the revolt in India were showered all over the district and elsewhere towards the West Coast. The police and military authorities made a wild rush to seize the literature before it got to the people.



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ESTABLISHED 1891.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

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We repair brokne plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

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DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.

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READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

ment was invited to the home of Gen. Pole-Carew, of South African War fame.

CHURCH UNION IS LIVE ISSUE

Circular Letter Issued By
Executive Committee of
the Opponents of Move

The vote on church union will be taken in all the Presbyterian churches in Canada next winter. The ballots will be furnished by the general assembly and all members and adherents will have an opportunity to vote. Each congregation will arrange for the voting among its own people.

The executive of the organization in the Presbyterian church opposed to church union has issued a statement as the result of a recent meeting in Toronto in which it states that the big vote in the assembly on the resolution in favor of the people having another opportunity to vote on the question did not necessarily mean that this majority was in favor of church union. It claims also that a confidential letter sent out by friends of church union to different people warning them to see that the church union sentiment was fairly represented in the general assembly by selecting commissioners favorable to the union, may have affected the composition of the assembly.

Not Vote on Union.
The statement includes the following:

"Inasmuch as the recent vote in the Presbyterian general assembly has been claimed as a great advance in favor of church union, the executive resolved to lay before the people the two following facts regarding the assembly and its vote.

"It was not simply a vote upon union, but a vote as to whether the question of union should be now dropped or again sent to the people for their judgment.

"Some hold that as the people have already expressed their judgment, only about one-fourth of the membership (twenty-seven per cent.) voting for union on the proposed basis, with a large and strong opposition, the church should not be again put to the unrest and cost of another vote.

"Others, even of those opposed to union, think it well that people should again vote, and some members of assembly, opposed to union, voted with the majority, to send the question again to the people. This was one cause of the large majority.

Selecting Delegates.

"A second fact bearing upon the assembly and its vote is the confidential letter sent out five months ago, by the leaders of church union, to some friends in the different Presbyteries of the church."

The confidential letter is published in the statement and includes the following paragraphs:

"It was, moreover, thought that it would be important for the friends of union in the Presbyterian to be on their guard against any attempt to pack the assembly.

"It is not for a moment suggested that the opponents of union be deprived of their fair share of representation, but it is held to be important in view of the vote which is likely before long to be taken that the church at large be not puzzled or misled by an abnormally large opposition in the assembly.

"Will you, then, along with any others whose co-operation you may think desirable, be quickly on the watch in order to make certain that the union sentiment in your Presbytery may be fairly represented by your commissioners?"

Caustic Comment.

Referring to this letter, the statement says:

"Some questions naturally arise, e.g.: What effect had that letter upon the composition of the assembly and its vote? Are such methods to be commended? Does a right cause require them? Are such methods an indication of the 'new estimate of values,' the 'broadened outlook,' the 'wider vision,' the 'higher life,' and 'sublime reality,' to which these men are calling our church?"

"This executive has never had any previous knowledge or experience of such methods, but is of opinion that they will be disapproved by most men and women, within and without the church; and that those who purpose continuing the Presbyterian church will be confirmed in the assurance that they are doing right, and will be more than ever resolved to have no part in a uniformity movement outlined and carried out by such methods of leadership and work."

The statement is signed by T. Wardlaw Taylor, secretary of the executive.

Some men manage to make a little noise in the world by rattling their ancestors' bones.

Anderson's Great Removal Notice.

THIS week we are busy removing our complete stock of dry goods from the Old Stand at Grace Building to our New Modern Store—one of the best lighted stores in the city—just opposite the Eastern End of the General Post Office.

By Saturday, July 10th, we hope to be ready to meet our Customers in the New Store, but of course it will take a few days before our stock will be thoroughly arranged, therefore we will ask you to overlook any inattention on our part during our removal days? Come and see us in the New Store.

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

REALLY GOOD NEW GRASS

-BUTTER-

Wholesale in 56lb. and 14lb. Boxes and 30lb. Tubs, also retailing at 45 cents pound.

—also—

- 5 cases SPANISH APRICOT PULP, 10lb. tins.
- 5 cases STRAWBERRY PULP.
- 5 cases APPLE PULP.
- 5 cases GOOSEBERRY.
- 25 cases PEELED and CORED APPLES, 1 gallon tins, at 35c. tin.
- 2 cases CRYSTALLIZED GINGER, 1lb. & 1/2lb tins.
- 1 case PARROT FOOD.

W. E. BEARNS HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

For Sale!

IDEAL FAST MOTOR BOAT

in best condition; 30 feet over all. Cabin accommodation for about fifteen persons. Boat fitted with a ten h.p. STANLEY Engine. A beautiful safe boat at an attractive price.

For further particulars apply to
BUTT BROS., Bonne Bay.

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

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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.

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

OUR THEATRES

A Big Show at "Ours"
There was a good house at each performance last night at "Ours" in the West End. The pictures are all of very high class order, and the audience enjoyed them; clear and bright, and all interesting subjects. The Irish song by the little girls in dainty Irish costumes was another tribute to Mrs. Rossley's teaching. A complete change to-night.

Million Dollar Mystery
A grand holiday bill has been arranged for the Nickel theatre to-day. The eighth episode of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be shown. This is a very exciting chapter and will prove interesting to all. Another great story to-day is "The Wiles of a Woman," this picture is wonderful, thrilling and sensational. Be sure and see it. The other pictures will be good. Forbes Law Duguid will sing the beautiful song "I Love You" by Sebeski. Friday there will be another episode of "The Hazards of Helen." The Nickel is cool, well ventilated and very pleasant even on the warmest evening. Go early to-day and enjoy the show.

The Crescent Theatre
The Crescent theatre is to the fore to-day with a big and varied holiday bill which opens with a side splitting comic picture—"Grand Opera in Reubenville," "The case of the Vanished Bonds" is a thrilling detective story adapted from "Below the Dead Line," which none can afford to miss. "Father's Timepiece" is an other comedy which will keep you in good humour, while the other pictures with the songs and instrumental music make up a royal holiday presentation. This popular theatre will give half of Thursday's gross proceeds to the Aeroplane Fund.

Dangerous Forest Fire

Yesterday we referred to the fact that the reflection of a fire was seen Monday night, out Topsail way. This was caused by a forest fire which started early Monday morning, west of the village of Topsail and which reached such dimensions owing to a high West wind that all Monday the inhabitants had to fight the flames to keep the village from being wiped out. People with poles, axes, &c., worked hard and the rain which began at 11 Monday night proved a veritable God send. It was very copious and by midnight the fire was subdued to such an extent that the danger which threatened the place had passed. It is believed that the fire was caused by careless trouters.

Visited the Lighthouses

The schr. "Topsy," A. Parsons, master, arrived here yesterday afternoon from LaScie with 1000 qts. of last fall's fish on board. She left there Thursday last and had a succession of head winds, being compelled to beat up all along the way. She experienced thick fog and met many icebergs and reports only a sign of fish at LaScie, Shoe Cove and Tilt Cove, but fair work at Fogo and Seldom. Salt is very scarce all along and some fish is already beginning to spoil. One man at Seldom has 100 qts. lying up with no salt to cure it. The schooner has been engaged since June 9th in bringing supplies of coal, oil, stores, &c., to the lighthouses from Trinity down to Cape John and made 27 calls in all. It was a hard voyage and a nasty one owing to the prevalence of fog and ice and the craft got some hard knocks.

Disgusting Exhibition

Each evening of late two women residents of Rossiter's Lane engage in a wordy battle and not infrequently the quarrel ends in the use of physical force, while the language used to say the least is far from what would obtain in select party of the elite. This often continues till a late hour at night or rather early hour of the morning to the disgust and annoyance of the peaceful ones of the neighbourhood. We draw the attention of the police to the matter and hope they will put an effectual stop to the antics of these amazons.

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

Sad Drowning Accident

Little Girl and Boy, Brother and Sister, Blown Over Little River Bridge

People who arrived here by the express Monday give us particulars of a sad drowning accident which occurred at Little River on the railway line Friday afternoon, by which a little girl and boy, brother and sister, aged 7 and 9 years respectively, lost their lives. Both children were returning from school while a hurricane of wind prevailed and the rain fell in torrents. To take a short cut across the stream to their home they attempted to walk over the railway bridge. Terrific gusts of wind swept over the structure and it is doubtful if a man could cross it under such conditions. The children could not have gone far before they were blown over the bridge into the swollen leep and turbulent stream, and only when they did not turn up at home as the evening advanced did their parents and friends fear that some ill had befallen them. A search was made all Friday night and Saturday forenoon the little girl's hat was found a long distance down the stream. The river was then dragged and the "two little bodies were found almost side by side. Their parents are frantic with grief as a result of their sad bereavement.

The Motor Boat 'A. F. Goodridge' Here

The motor boat "A. F. Goodridge" arrived from Ferryland yesterday afternoon. She will return up the shore with a load of salt for Cape Broyle. She had been chartered to go to St. Pierre for a load of salt but it is likely another boat will go there. It is said there is a good supply of salt in the French Colony which or obvious reasons is not required this summer by the Pierrians and if purchased it would greatly relieve the stringency here.

The "Arancia" Here

The Lunenburg banker "Arancia," Capt. Hibber, which collided with the Burin banker "Gordon Hollett" about a week ago while running from Cape Broyle to the Banks, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Cape Broyle or repairs. The vessels is leaking about 500 strokes per hour and is pretty badly damaged about the stem and orward under the water line. Speaking to a Mail and Advocate reporter, after her arrival he crew say that the accident was unforeseen and unavoidable and means much loss to them, delaying them as it does from getting a trip of fish, they having only 325 qts. since the spring baiting. After the accident the vessel returned to Cape Broyle to have the readgear which was damaged attended to and then she came here for repairs, which will be given her on the dock by shipwright H. S. Butler. She is a fine vessel of 99 tons, built at Mahone Bay 4 years ago and four of her crew are natives of Burin. She will be here about a week, will then secure bait and go to the Banks.

The "Stella Maris"

The work of trying the pumps on the "Stella Maris" began at 5 p.m. yesterday and lasted for more than half an hour. The largest 10 inch pump and the smallest were kept going at full pressure and supplied by steam from the wrecking tug "Coast Guard" and worked excellently while the tide was full. The pumps easily kept the water down in the hull and when the four powerful pumps to be used are going Capt. Saunders feels assured that the work of raising the ship will be a comparatively easy task. The coffer dam has been sunk and the two expert divers go down daily every four hours with an interval for rest and are engaged caulking and tightening up the dam so that it cannot leak. To-day or to-morrow they will put under the dam the sawdust filled brim material, which the crew call the "padding," which will cover the dam and when pumping begins will be drawn closely around it by suction and render it doubly tight. The actual work of raising the ship will begin the latter part of the week.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

SHIPPING

The Argyle left Marystown at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, going West. * * * The Clyde arrived at Lewisporte at 6.30 p.m. yesterday. * * * The Dundee left Salvage at 6.50 p.m. yesterday, inward. * * * The Ethic left Carboncar at 3.45 p.m. yesterday. * * * The Glencoe left Pushtrough at 1.30 p.m. yesterday, coming East. * * * The Home left Nipper's Hr. at 2.50 p.m. yesterday, going North. * * * The Meigle is due at Flower's Cove to-day. * * * The Erik and Sagona are North of Battle Harbor. * * * The Fogota, Newfoundland and a schooner are now on the dry dock being repaired and will come off to-morrow. * * * The schr. J. N. Rafuse is now loading codfish at the Monroe Export Coy's for Brazil. * * * The schr. "Success," Churchill, master, is now 41 days out from St. John's to Pernam. * * * The S.S. Earl of Devon, Captain Carter, sails to-day for White Bay with a full freight and several passengers. * * * The cruiser Fiona which has been given thorough repairs and an overhaul has been given a full coat of war paint. Hull and funnel are painted the same sombre hue. * * * The schr. "Maggie" owned by J. Nolan, Salmonier, which went ashore in St. Mary's Bay a few days ago, has been refloated and is now being repaired.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Volunteers
The Volunteers had physical and section drills in the Armory. They had a route march along Topsail Road in the forenoon and rifle practice at the South Side range and are proving expert marksmen.

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

Grand Falls Installation

Messrs. John and Harry Cowan left here by last evening's express for Grand Falls where they will hold an installation in connection with the new Lodge Northcliffe at 4 p.m. to-morrow. It will be an interesting event for the brethren of the "Mystic Tie" of the inland city. Have you seen the latest melody: "The Coca-Cola Rag!" Look out for it. We will publish it.

TO-DAY'S BASEBALL
B.L.S. VS. WANDERERS
ADMISSION 5 CENTS

The Danger Of Stone Throwing

At 4 p.m. yesterday a little Syrian boy, Peter Joseph, aged 6 years, was hit in the head over the right temple, near his home, New Gower Street, with a large stone, thrown by another boy. An ugly cut was inflicted and the little chap lost a deal of blood. Neighbours as well as his brother attended to him and Const. Kennedy investigated but the stone thrower, a stranger in the place, had fled. A doctor later attended the boy and bound up the wound.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Old Railroader Laid Off

Friends of engineer Hughes of the R.N. Co. will be sorry to hear that owing to ill health he is obliged to give up engine running, the doctors having advised a change. Mr. Hughes is one of our pioneer railway men having started in at trackwork on the pier in Hoytestown in 1882. He is known to the travelling public as a very competent and careful engineer and it is hoped he will soon return to active duty.

Archbishop's Reception

The first reception of His Grace Archbishop Roche, since his consecration was held last evening between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock and was attended by thousands of people of all denominations and both sexes. The grounds opposite the Palace were beautifully ornamented with Chinese lanterns, depending from the trees, and the reception, an informal one, was held in the Archbishop's Library, which also was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The officers of the Catholic Cadet Corps were present as orderlies, Lieut.-Col. Conroy assisting as A.D.C. to His Grace. Attending the Archbishop were Rt. Rev. Monsignor St. John, Chancellor of the Archdiocese; Rev. J. McDesmott, Administrator; Rev. Dr. Greene; Rev. T. Nangle, and Rev. D. O'Callaghan, P.P., Burin. Refreshments were served during the evening and a splendid selection of music was given by Prof. Pennessy's orchestra. His Excellency Governor Davidson and suite, with many of the more prominent citizens were also present, and the great number who were there were delighted to be given the opportunity to meet His Grace and extend hearty felicitations and good wishes for the future. We append some of the names of the callers in today's issue and will continue them until finished.

- C. O'N. Conroy
- T. P. Halley
- Allan Doyle
- S. P. Cullen
- J. Campbell
- J. J. Mahoney
- J. F. Meehan
- J. A. Burke
- Inspector General Sullivan
- John P. Sullivan
- William V. Sullivan
- Tasker Cook
- W. Kiely
- W. P. Shortall
- Rev. J. F. Pippy
- Willfred A. H. Long
- Peter Murphy
- D. J. O'Quinn
- J. I. Vinnicombe
- E. J. Doran
- George Shea
- Hon. R. Watson
- James Morey
- Lady Bowring
- Miss D'Alton Shea
- B. R. Jackson
- Mrs. R. L. and Misses Mare
- John L. Dee
- M. J. Keane
- W. J. Sinnott
- James Haw
- John Callahan
- James Duggan
- Ed. F. Carter
- W. J. Sharpe
- S. M. Walsh
- T. J. Barron
- J. A. Barron
- William J. Myler
- T. J. and Miss Freeman
- Mrs. H. Skinner
- Willfred St. John
- Fredd J. Shortall
- H. Y. Mott
- A. Hiscock
- Charles J. Kelly
- W. J. and Mrs. Halley
- Miss N. Whealen
- Mrs. K. Lambie
- Peter Sinnott
- John T. Jones, R.N.
- Walter A. O'D. Kelly
- Miss Madeline Kelly
- Miss Bride McGuire
- J. W. McNelly
- Dr. C. J. Smith, Trenton, Mass.
- Mrs. G. H. Emerson
- L. Edward Emerson
- Hon. C. H. and Mrs. Emerson.
- F. R. Emerson
- P. J. and Mrs. Summers
- J. Lucy Mahar
- Agnes Mahar
- Agnes Mahar
- Mary Kenney
- Louise Sullivan
- Hilda Neary
- Rose Donnelly
- Alice Curtin
- Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ryall
- Rev. J. J. Rawlins
- Mrs. E. J. Rawlins
- Miss N. Rawlins
- Miss A. Morris
- J. J. and Mrs. Lacey.
- Mrs. T. Mitchell
- Miss T. Mitchell
- Miss Mitchell
- Mrs. E. McCourt
- Miss Alice Danphy
- Mrs. E. D. Campbell
- Miss Dunphy
- Miss Bride Young
- Miss Nora Dalton
- P. J. Burke
- Mrs. J. J. Burke
- Mr. and Mrs. Organ
- Miss Ella Morris (Burin)
- Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cox
- Hon John Harris
- Hon J. Alex. Robinson
- James J. Nangle
- Capt. C. Nicholls
- T. Wallace
- Michael Connolly
- J. J. Connolly
- W. D. O'Rourke
- Mrs. R. J. Byrne

Looking Brighter At Clarke's Beach

A number of our women left for Hr. Grace last week to connect with Sagona for Labrador. Those who have stayed behind are busy at their gardens. The remains of the late James Anthony who was brought here from Montreal were buried on the 6th. at the Methodist Cemetery. Caplin are plentiful but there is not much fish. There was quite a lot of freight landed here this week. Mr. Noseworthy is busy loading a car with empty pork barrels. There are very few men around Clarke's Beach at present. Some have gone to the Labrador, others to Bell Island and Sydney, to secure employment, so things are looking brighter just now.

CORRESPONDENT.
Clarke's Beach, July 12, 1915.

- Miss Mary Byrne
- Jas and Mrs. Harris
- P. J. and Mrs. Harris
- W. G. Gosling
- R. Cullen
- R. Mahar
- Miss L. Barron
- Mrs. K. M. Duff
- Mrs. Mitchell
- Miss Alice Myler
- Mrs. T. Bonia
- Miss C. Bonia
- Mrs. Fitzgibbon
- Miss Parrel
- Mrs. A. Hiscock
- Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hughes
- Mrs. W. Long
- Fred J. Hickey
- Jno. Murphy
- Miss Maggie Furlong
- Mrs. Bertha Feehan
- H. M. LeMessurier
- W. P. Meehan
- S. F. Summers
- Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Carter
- Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Comerford
- Nicholas Walsh
- W. J. Pumphrey
- T. J. Foran
- Miss A. Maud Foren
- Dr. H. A. Smith
- Mrs. W. A. Slattery
- Miss M. Slattery
- P. Grace
- J. Wall
- J. Coughlan
- P. Walsh
- W. Hearn
- J. F. Callahan
- Miss K. O'Connell
- J. J. Slattery
- Jas Slattery
- Jno. L. Slattery
- Dr. V. P. and Mrs. Burke
- Mrs. C. R. Pool
- Miss Elizabeth M. Pool
- Miss G. Costello
- Mrs. W. H. Condon
- Miss Alice M. Peddle
- W. H. and Mrs. Tobin
- Mrs. P. McCarthy
- N. Nealon
- Misses S. and M. Alyward
- J. J. and Mrs. Mullyaly
- A. and Mrs. Duffy
- F. J. and Mrs. Canning
- E. J. and Mrs. Healey
- E. Devereaux
- M. J. Dryer
- Hon. J. R. Bennett
- P. A. McCafferty
- J. J. Duff
- Mrs. Frank St. John
- M. Bulger
- G. and Mrs. O'Rielly
- J. and Mrs. Davis
- J. A. and Mrs. MacKenzie
- Jno. MacKenzie
- Miss M. MacKenzie
- Mrs. (Inspector) Collins
- Miss Evans
- Miss A. Evans
- Miss Kenna
- Miss H. Kenna
- Mrs. D. J. Greene
- R. H. and Mrs. Simms
- Hon Jas and Mrs Ryan
- D. A. and Mrs. Ryan
- Jos. Carroll
- F. Maher
- H. D. Reid
- Robt. Alsop
- Rd. Mahar
- L. Walsh
- J. M. Darcy
- W. J. Carew
- M. J. Savage
- H. F. Barnes
- N. J. Vinnicombe
- Jno. J. Moore
- W. O'Rourke
- J. W. and Mrs. Larkin
- J. P. and Mrs. Scott
- Jas. Warren
- Miss R. Warren
- Miss H. Fitzgerald
- Mrs. D. O'Mara
- Miss Mary O'Mara
- Mrs. J. Hanlon
- Jas. J. Taylor
- J. C. Chafe
- P. Reardon
- T. J. Walsh
- Jno. Boone
- Jas. Wilson
- Jno. Rolis
- J. P. Stapleton
- Miss B. Tobin
- Mr. Jas. Morrissey.

Who's chewing Coca-Cola Gum? Everybody's chewing it. Who are selling it? We are—Yours truly.—W. Brophy, J. L. Courtenay, Barber; W. Gosse, T. Malone, Duckworth St.; P. Maher, T. McMurolo & Co.; T. H. O'Neill; Royal Stores, Ltd.

Battery People Rightly Complain

The people residing at the North Battery, which is now a very populous centre, complain that they are sadly neglected as regards light and water, particularly the latter. From the outer parts of the place women and little children must bring heavy pails of water from near Mr. W. Brophy's place entailing labor which is unnecessary. The water pipes are laid out as far as the residence of Mr. P. F. Moore could be extended little farther and a fountain placed in a central part of the place. This should be given immediate attention. A policeman is also a necessity there. Boys congregate about day and night and from the hills around throw heavy stones on to the roofs of the houses, breaking the felt and causing them to leak, while their conduct otherwise is bad.

In the U.S.A., the name Arbucles' on a tin of coffee stands for excellence. It is being introduced by the Cleveland Trading Co., and is for sale by W. E. Bearn, T. Fitzpatrick, A. Thomson and W. Gosse.

Fishery News

Fairly good fishing on the North Side of Bonavista Bay; Trinity Bay a poor fishery to date. Big trapping at Petty Hr. to-day. A boat at Baine Johnston & Co's reports a great scarcity of salt there. The fishery from Quirpon to Conche is fairly good; from Conche to Hering Neck but little is being done.

Letter From The Dardanelles

H. M. S. "Talbot," London E., June 13, 1915. Dear Mother,—I have very great pleasure in writing to tell you that I am well and am living in hope of seeing you all again some day, perhaps before Christmas. We are still fighting the Dardanelles and I expect we shall be here all the summer. All the ship's crew are well. I am glad to hear that a lot of the boys are joining the Navy and Army. It shows they have good blood in them. I suppose Father has gone to the fishery. I hope it will be a good summer for him. From your affectionate son, DONALD.

Donald Smith is the son of Rhody and Eliza Smith of Bishop's Cove, W. Grace District.

Yesterday a male patient of the Lunatic Asylum watching his opportunity, evaded the keepers and escaped from the institution. Officials were sent searching for him and later the police who also went on the search, captured him and took him to the Police Station. He was sent back to-day.

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

Last night an unfortunate woman who has seen better days, was picked up by the police in an advanced stage of intoxication. She was taken to the station.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in the marks of honest toil on your hands, but there is no need of wearing them. FLASH will take out all stains in a flash. Drop in for a tin to: W. E. Bearn, Bishop, Sons & Co. Ltd; C. P. Eagan; Ellis & Co. Ltd; Walter Gosse, E. J. Horwood, F.P.U. Trading Co. Ltd, Steer Bros.

Baseball Game

The Wanderers and Irish will meet this afternoon on the diamond and an exciting baseball match is looked forward to. The teams will line up as follows: B.L.S.—Carew, pitcher; Ready, catcher; McGrath, 1st base; French, 2nd base; Barnes, 3rd base; Campbell, s. stop; Doyle, right field; Grace, centre field; Finn, umpire; Outerbridge, scorer. Wanderers—Brown, pitcher; Ford, catcher; Hartnett, 1st base; Hocken, 2nd base; Pritchard, 3rd base; McLeod, s. stop; Britt, right field; O'Flaherty, centre field; Mc Crindle, left field; Montgomerie, umpire; Collins, scorer.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

Those Russian Reverses—Are They Serious?

Kaiser Wilhelm said: "I declare 'We'll give those big Russians a scare.'" Nicholas said with a smile: "Oh, we'll beat you a mile, FOR THERE'S NOTHING AS GOOD AS THE BEAR." Things have been looking black for the Russians the past week or so, but they're not downhearted. They know that eventually victory is certain. In the East, certainly, there is nothing as good as the Bear. Neither is there in Newfoundland. All this talk about other brands being as good as Bear Brand Rubbers is—merely talk. Next winter will prove if there is anything more durable than our Patent Process Rubber Boot—the boot you cannot be "taken in" with, because it is guaranteed. This rubber is not expensive, when you take into consideration the quality and the guarantee. Therefore, Mr. Dealer, place your order with us to-day. The earlier you give it to us, the better attention we can give it. Remember, too, THERE'S NOTHING AS GOOD AS THE BEAR. CLEVELAND TRADING CO., New Martin Bldg., St. John's. jne23,m,w,tf

Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth. C. M. HALL, Genuine Tailor and Renovator, 243 THEATRE HILL

PERSONAL

Elizabeth Milley, an old woman, aged 67, of Burnt Point, Conception Bay, was brought to the Asylum yesterday. This is a particularly sad case. The old lady is not very violent. Mr. Robert Templeton, who had been the past week in St. Mary's Bay, arrived here by Monday night's train. He says that both cod and lobsters are very scarce all over the Bay. Mr. H. Crawford of the Reid Nfld. Co., who has been receiving medical treatment at Montreal, is now at the Caledonian Spring near there and is much improved in health.

Police Court

Before Mr. Hutchings, K.C., and Mr. Morris, K.C., in Camera.

Thomas Noseworthy, the street car conductor, who was before Mr. Hutchings, K.C., and Mr. Morris, K.C., yesterday, charged with indecently assaulting two little girls and whose case was heard in camera, was convicted on both charges. Fines of \$100 or in default 3 months in the penitentiary were inflicted in each case, in addition to the fines, if paid. Noseworthy must find 2 sureties on a bond of \$200 each, and his own bond for \$400—for his future good behaviour. Up to 10 o'clock to-day the fines had not been paid and the man is still at the police station.

'Kyle's' Passengers

The Kyle arrived at 7.25 today at Port aux Basques with the following passengers:—Miss J. Lahey, Miss E. Mitchell, Mrs. A. Wilkins, J. S. Hodge, Jas. Maren, Mrs. J. A. Boomer, Mrs. D. M. Woodman, Miss Ethel Woodman, Douglas C. Woodman, Mrs. E. Clarke, T. J. Cart, J. H. Petter, W. B. Cabot, W. H. Watson, Mrs. W. Cook, E. C. Crawford, D. and Mrs. Butler and R. Allison.

To arrive by the S.S. Florizel, to-morrow, Thursday: 40 bunches Bananas, 20 cases Cal. Plums, Blue and Red; 10 cases Tomatoes, 10 cases Cal. Grapes, 20 cases Cal. Oranges, different sizes; 5 cases Water Melon, 2 baskets Cucumbers. Wholesale and Retail. GLEESON'S, 108 Water St. E. Picnic Baskets a specialty.—jy14,tf

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