

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Franchise Discussed in Commons

Premier Asquith Outlines the Decision of the Government on the Matter—Sir Ed. Carson Urges That Every Combatant Irrespective of Age Should be Entitled to Vote

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The decision of the cabinet as to undertaking new franchise registration reforms in the midst of the great war, was that it is too complex and controversial a problem. This was announced by Premier Asquith in the Commons to-day. At a time when the war has reached a happy and promising stage, when it more than ever required the absolute concentration of the government it was impossible to consider the larger questions involved in the revision of the franchise. He further implied that any new bill for franchise reforms in the future must of necessity include women. After brief criticism by Sir Edward Carson who argued that every combatant, irrespective of age, was entitled to vote, contending there was no reason why women's claims should stand in the way of giving all combatants the vote, the House passed the first reading of a Bill extending the franchise to women. A separate Bill bringing into force the new franchise on present qualifications on May 31 next, will be introduced into the House to-morrow. There is no doubt that one of the main reasons for the government's avoidance of the franchise problem was the threat by women that they would refuse to recognize any change of franchise in favor of fighting men which failed at the same time to recognize women's right to the franchise.

When the Premier made the announcement on Aug. 1 that he would introduce the bill, he said he intended at the same time to announce the government's proposals regarding registration. To-day, however, Mr. Asquith said it was not the purpose of the Government to ask Parliament at this time to take up the alteration of qualifications for the franchise. Dealing with the suggestion that the franchise should be extended to all soldiers and munitions workers, Mr. Asquith said that these were the gravest difficulties in the way; and that there were serious objections from the military viewpoint of holding a general election among troops in the field. He added general enfranchisement had been brought face to face with another problem? He was bound to say, the Premier went on, that representatives of women had presented him with a perfectly unanswerable case. They were content to abide by the present franchise, but would urge their claims if qualifications for the franchise altered.

## No Truth in Berlin Statement

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A British Press Bureau statement issued this evening, controverts the German official statement with regard to the locality where the Lasso was sunk, saying the destroyer was sent to the bottom a few miles off the Dutch coast, and not in the Channel as the German Admiralty pretends.

## German Sub Sunk By Swede Cruiser?

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 15.—Dagens Nyheder to-day publishes a rumor that a German submarine was sunk by a Swedish cruiser between Stockholm and Sargard on Thursday last.

## New Italian Dreadnought Is Blown Up

"Leonard Da Vinci" is Blown Up and 300 of Her Crew Drowned—Magazine Exploded Before Ship Could be Beached—Fire Spread Rapidly—Ship Was New One

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Italian dreadnought Leonard da Vinci caught on fire and blew up in the harbor of Taranto, Italy and 300 of her crew were drowned says a Turin despatch to the Petit Journal. The date of the disaster is given only as a day in August. The fire says the despatch was discovered in the kitchen and spread rapidly. Capt. Immy ordered the magazines flooded and tried to beach the ship, but the magazine exploded before this could be done. The vessel was turned over on her side, and a large number of the crew were thrown into the sea. [The Leonard da Vinci was a battleship built in 1914, carried a crew of 999 men, had a speed of 23 knots, and was 23,240 tons displacement. She carried 13 12-inch, 18 4.7-inch and 14 smaller guns.]

## Railroad Strike May be Averted

Foundation is Said to Have Been Laid to Furnish a Working Basis of Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—President Wilson conferred to-day with both parties of the threatened country-wide railway strike. To-night it appeared as if sufficient foundation had been laid to furnish a working basis for a settlement of differences between employers and employees. President Wilson will meet both parties again to-morrow.

## Berlin Claims A Naval Victory

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A German submarine torpedoed the British torpedo boat destroyer Lasso on Sunday, according to an Admiralty statement issued to-day. It was announced also that since Aug. 10 five British and French steamers and ten British and French sailing craft were sent to the bottom by German submarines.

## 13 Miners Killed

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Thirteen miners were killed early this morning by an explosion in Ashington Colliery near Blyth.

## French Capture German Trenches

PARIS, Aug. 15.—French troops have captured German trenches on a front of about 300 yards long and 100 yards deep north of the Chapel of Sainte, at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux Roads. On the right bank of the Meuse in Verdun sector last night, says a War Office statement, on the Somme front, French artillery was very active at Bellefleur and Lihons; elsewhere the night was calm.

## Continued Gains For Russians

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—Continued gains for the Russians in the Sereth River region along the Zlota Lipa where the troops have crossed at several points on the western bank, and the capture of the Village of Tustobaby, northeast of the Dniester is chronicled in an official statement issued this evening.

## British Destroyer Sunk off Holland

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lasso was sunk Sunday off the Dutch coast having struck a mine or been torpedoed, according to an official statement issued this afternoon. Six of the crew of the destroyer are missing. Two men on board were injured. Available shipping records do not contain the destroyer Lasso.

## South of the Somme

PARIS, Aug. 15.—There were vigorous artillery duels south of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse to-day, according to a French official issued this evening. A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Rheims, while German batteries shelled various quarters of that city, destroying the civil hospital and killing 6 persons, the statement adds.

## Along the Isonzo

ROME, Aug. 14.—Although public attention is centered in the fighting along the lower Isonzo, important encounters are in progress elsewhere along the front. The Italians are meeting with fierce resistance, and in several sectors the Austrians are launching heavy attacks, presumably in an attempt to divert the efforts of the Italians from the Monfalcone and Gorizia positions. In the vicinity of Tolmino, north of Gorizia, fighting is particularly severe. According to reports reaching Rome, the number of Austrians dead or wounded is said to be very large. The Italians also have taken prisoners in this area.

## Civil War Veteran Dies in Boston

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The death of Weston of General Charles Paine, well-known as an officer in the Civil War, and later as owner of three successful defenders of America's Cup is announced to-day. He was 83 years old, and great grandson of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1897 he was one of three special envoys accredited to the governments of France, Britain and Germany in the interests of international bimetallism. He headed the syndicate which built the yachts Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteers, all of which successfully defended America's cup at the international yacht races.

## Danish Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Danish steamer Ivar has been sunk by a submarine off Canca, Italy, on Sunday, according to a despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Copenhagen. The crew of the steamer are saved. The Ivar was 2,138 tons, built in 1907, and hailed from Copenhagen.

## Austrians In Full Retreat

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.—Austrian lines along the Stripa, which they have held since early in September, have crumbled, and Gen. Von Bothmer is in full retreat along the whole front, according to latest information received by the Russian General staff.

## Japanese Garrison Attacked

Japanese Garrison at Chongchiatun is Attacked by Chinese Troops—Reinforcements are Being Rushed From Nearby Stations—Arrest of Japanese Merchant Was Cause of the Trouble

TOKIO, Aug. 15.—Chinese troops attacked the Japanese garrison at Chongchiatun between Mukden and Choyangfu and have killed or wounded 17 Japanese soldiers and killed one officer. According to official advices from Chongchiatun the Japanese barracks there is now besieged by Chinese soldiers. Reinforcements are being rushed to the beleaguered garrison from Japanese forces stationed at Kaiyuna and Kalyuna and Sodignai. The fighting resulted from the arrest of a Japanese merchant.

## German Gains Near Pozieres

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Attacking British positions near Pozieres on the Somme to-day, according to a French official issued this evening. A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Rheims, while German batteries shelled various quarters of that city, destroying the civil hospital and killing 6 persons, the statement adds.

## Lloyd's and The Ending Of the War

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Despite the prominence given in belligerent as well as in neutral countries to economic problems after the war, and the rapid growth of plans by commercial and banking institutions preparing to meet such problems, Lloyd's bankers are not reducing quotations on the ending of war in the near future. Ninety percent (9 to 10) was quoted to-day on possibility of its ending by December 31, which was held to be a prohibitive rate, and the possibility of its ending by March or June of next year was quoted at 45 per cent (4 1/2 to 10).

## Church Wrecked By Hostile Raid

Church of Saint Marie, Formosa, is Destroyed by Austrian Air Raid on Night of August 10.

## EX-PREMIER DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Right Hon. Sir George Turner, former Premier and Treasurer of Victoria, died suddenly yesterday at Melbourne.

## Austria Calls For More Recruits

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A Berne, Switzerland, despatch to the Journal says—That Austro-Hungarian armies are seriously crippled by the losses on the Russian and Italian fronts is evidenced by Vienna despatches which announced to-day that the Hungarian Landsturm forces for all years from 1885 to 1897 inclusive have been ordered to report for active service on August 28. This call will furnish reinforcements of 275,000 men.

## Russian Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Russian steamship Kovda, 1,255 tons, has been sunk.

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## OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 14.—On the Somme front we progressed further, the enemy losing heavily in counter attacks. On Saturday the French captured the enemy's third position between Hardecourt and the Somme, taking a thousand prisoners.

At Verdun the enemy succeeded in retaking Thiaumont work. Elsewhere they were repulsed with great loss. The Italians in a highly successful offensive captured Gorizia and continue to advance eastward and on the Carso plateau. They captured sixteen thousand prisoners.

Pressure on the Galician front continues. Temmazz and Stanislau have been occupied with the result that Bothmer's army has begun to retreat. Since the beginning of August 85,000 prisoners and sixty-eight guns have been captured.

Eight persons were killed in the zeppelin raid in the north-eastern counties last week. No military damage. The British destroyer Lasso was sunk by a mine or torpedo off the Dutch coast. Six lives were lost. BONAR LAW.

## FRENCH

PARIS, Aug. 14.—French troops captured some trenches on the left of the Fay-Dentecourt road in the Somme sector last night, says a War Office announcement to-day. There brisk cannonading in the region of Maurepas. German attacks in the vicinity of Hill 304 and at Fleury in Verdun sector, were repulsed.

## ITALIAN

ROME, Aug. 14.—Italian troops continued yesterday pressing the Austrians back on the Carso plateau and east of Hill 212. They pierced another strong line of hostile entrenchments and about 800 prisoners were captured, says to-day's official statement.

## Tolmino

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Rome says that the Idea Nationale states that Italians have occupied the outermost suburbs of Tolmino.

## Afraid of the Women

ROME, Aug. 14.—If a proposition made to the Ministers of War and Marine by Deputy Calajanni, is adopted, all officers with Austro-German wives will be deprived of responsible commands.

## WISER TO LOOK FORWARD TO SLOW AND STEADY MOVEMENT

"We must remember," says the London Telegraph, "in studying the news which comes from the front, that we are but at the opening stage of a long and serious effort, and that we can only expect the results to be gradually unfolded before our eyes. It is a wholly natural impatience that desires to be fed with brilliant exploits; but it is wiser to look forward to a slow and steady movement, not only designed to relieve the pressure on Verdun, but to carry out a systematic and deliberate assault on the whole German position in this quarter."

## THE NEW ENGLAND

England is now at last a potent aid to her neighbor in the effort to redeem her soil. Through doubts and difficulties she has become aflame with the spirit that wins because it will not fail. The sordid ideals to which commercialism had seemed to bind her have vanished in the smoke of battle. There is a new solidarity of classes, a new union of national aspirations. The loyalty of her colonies has established her Empire more firmly than ever. And in the largeness of her generosity to those with whom she is fighting she has found her own salvation from a merely selfish pride of place.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Austrian Retreat Continues

Von Bothmer's Forces Take up New Positions on West Bank of Zlota River—Over 83,200 Men and 1720 Officers Are Taken by Russians During Last Week

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—The retreat of the Austrians from the Stripa continues with Russians pounding the Austrian rear guard. Podgincy, on the Koropice, has fallen and General Count von Bothmer's forces are taking up positions on west bank of the Zlota River. The surrender of Mirjampol by the Austrians has enabled Gen. Letchitzky to straighten the front of his advance toward Halicz. This is now forming an almost direct line east and west, only seven miles from that town.

Prisoners and booty taken by the Russians during last week's operations are estimated at 83,200 men and 1,720 officers captured, sixty-nine guns, 342 machine guns, and bomb throwers were taken by Genls. Letchitzky, Scherbachoff and Skharoff.

## German Gains Near Pozieres

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Attacking British positions near Pozieres on the Somme to-day, according to a French official issued this evening. A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Rheims, while German batteries shelled various quarters of that city, destroying the civil hospital and killing 6 persons, the statement adds.

## Russian Sweep Continues Unchecked

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.—Along the Galician front the Russian sweep continues unchecked. An official announcement of today reports that further gains have been made on the Upper Sereth, Stripa and the Koropice. The Austrians are being pursued by the Russians, who have reached the northern bank of the Dniester before Marianopol.

## More Shipping Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Lloyds announces the sinking of the Italian steamer Nereus, Italian sailing vessel Dina, and French sailing vessel Saint Gaetan.

## Rise in Wheat Is the Result of Conspiracy

Was Engineered in America by German-Americans to Embarrass the Entente Allies—Coterie of English Speculators also Have a Hand in the Game so "Statist" Says

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph to-day says the opinion is freely expressed in the local wheat market, that the rise in wheat prices was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Germans and Americans in Chicago to force prices up and embarrass the Entente Allies. The rise of wheat is condemned here as unnecessary, says the Daily Telegraph, and the whole business seems to have been engineered in America. The statist, says a coterie of English speculators, have made the situation worse by engineering a local corner on the British wheat market. The newspaper, however, expresses the hope that wheat supplies now enroute here will reach Britain in time to bring to naught the machinations of some English gamblers.

## Concentrated Sights

"He says he has travelled thousands of miles!" "Ah, he must have seen a great deal!" "Yes, many things, he's been floor-walker in a department store for 27 years."

## Please Remit

Messenger Bay (handing a telegram from his wife at the shore). "Any answer, sir?" Brown (without opening it)—"Yes just say 'busted.'"

## Turks Retreat

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—Reports of the continuation of the Turkish offensive on the Persian frontier but asserts the retreat of the Turks has been forced on the south west bank of Lake Van in Turkish Armenia through the fire of the Russian flotilla on the lake. The Turkish war office says Russians in Persia continue to be driven back by the Ottoman troops and that in Armenia near Bitlis the Turks have made a further advance.

## The Danish West Indies

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 15.—The Folkething or Lower House in the Danish parliament to-day voted in favor of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States if a plebiscite favored it. The vote stood 62 for the proposition and 44 against it, one member being denied a vote, and six being absent.

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## How the Kaiser Tested The Monroe Doctrine

(Being the third and last of a series of articles dealing with letters published in The Life of John Hay, by William Roscoe Thayer.)

Here is an instructive passage from Volume II. of The Life of John Hay, by William Roscoe Thayer:

"From this time on, as the Isthmian Canal project came to be a certainty, the Germans redoubled their efforts to get a foothold in the western hemisphere and if possible within striking distance of the Canal. In May, 1901, Hay received information that German warships had been inspecting the Santa Margarita Islands, off the coast of Venezuela, with a view to occupying them as a naval base. Later he learned that the Kaiser was secretly negotiating for the purchase of two harbors for his own personal use whatever that meant on the desolate coast of Lower California. Both these essays came to nought."

**Demand on Venezuela.**

"In that same year, 1902, one of the periodic outbreaks to which Venezuela was addicted, gave him an excuse for putting to the test whether or not the United States would defend the Monroe Doctrine by force of arms. The Venezuelans owed the Germans, the English, and the Italians large amounts which they had put off paying until their creditors began to suspect that they never intended to pay at all. The Kaiser apparently counted on the resistance of the Venezuelans to furnish him a pretext for occupying one or more of their seaboard towns. In order to disguise the fact that this was a German undertaking he looked about for accomplices who would give to it an international semblance. It happened just at that time that Germany found herself isolated, as France and Russia had renewed their bond of friendship, England, too, always suspicious of Russia, and recently irritated by France, seemed to be looking for a friend.

By offers which cannot yet be made public Germany persuaded the Tory Government to draw closer to her. The immediate result of this adventure in international coquetry was the joint demand of Germany and England on Venezuela to pay them their dues. Venezuela procrastinated. The Allies then sent warships and established what they called a "pacific blockade" on the Venezuelan ports (December 8th, 1901). During the following year, Secretary Hay tried to persuade the blockaders of the wisdom of their action. He persistently called their attention to the fact that a "pacific blockade" was a contradiction in terms and that its enforcement against the rights of neutral nations could not be tolerated. He also urged arbitration. Germany deemed that her opportunity had now come, and on December 8th, 1902, she and Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Venezuela, making it plain that the next steps would be the bombardment of Venezuelan towns and the occupation of Venezuelan territory.

**Test of Monroe Doctrine**

"Here came the test of the Monroe Doctrine. If the United States permitted foreign nations, under the pretence of supporting their creditors' claims, to invade a weak debtor state by naval or military expedition, and to take possession of its territory, what would become of the Doctrine? At this point the direction of the American policy passed from Secretary Hay to President Roosevelt.

"England and Italy were willing to come to an understanding, Germany refused. She stated that if she took possession of territory, such possession would only be 'temporary,' but such possessions easily become permanent, and besides, it is difficult to trust to guarantees which may be treated as 'scraps of paper.' President Roosevelt did not shrink the test. Although his action has never been officially described, there is no reason now for not describing it. One day, when the crisis was at its height, he summoned to the White House Dr. Holleben, the German Ambassador, and told him that unless Germany consented to arbitrate, the American squadron under Admiral Dewey would be given orders, by noon ten days later, to proceed to the Venezuelan coast and prevent any taking possession of Venezuelan territory.

**Giving Information.**

"Dr. Holleben began to protest that his Imperial master, having once refused to arbitrate could not change his mind. The President said that he was not arguing the question, because arguments had already been gone over until no useful purpose would be served by repeating them; he was simply giving information which the Ambassador might think it important to transmit to Berlin.

"A week passed in silence. Then Dr. Holleben again called on the Presi-

dent, but said nothing of the Venezuelan matter. When he rose to go, the President asked him about it, and when he stated that he had received nothing from his Government, the President informed him in substance that, in view of this fact, Admiral Dewey would be instructed to sail a day earlier than the day he, the President, had originally mentioned. Much perturbed, the Ambassador protested; the President informed him that not a stroke of pen had been put on paper; that if the Emperor would agree to arbitrate, he, the President, would heartily praise him for such action, and would treat it as taken on German initiative; but that within 48 hours there must be an offer to arbitrate or Dewey would sail with the orders indicated. Within 26 hours Dr. Holleben returned to the White House and announced to President Roosevelt that a despatch had just come from Berlin, saying that the Kaiser would arbitrate. Neither Admiral Dewey (who with an American fleet was then manoeuvring in the West Indies), nor anyone else knew of the step that was to be taken; the naval authorities were merely required to be in readiness, but were not told what for. On the announcement that Germany had consented to arbitrate, the President publicly complimented the Kaiser on being so staunch an advocate of arbitration."

**Prince Henry's Visit**

Referring to the visit to the United States of Prince Henry of Prussia, Mr. Thayer writes: "Prince Henry's visit, however, was really intended to solidify the German-American movement in behalf of the Fatherland. Through his somewhat inept informers, Dr. Holleben and his satellites, the Kaiser had been led to believe that a million Germans were already organized and most eager to bow down and do homage to a Hohenzollern as their accepted lord. But it turned out that the German-Americans were not yet entirely Prussianized. Many of them had joined the German societies without suspecting that these were intended ultimately to substitute Imperial Germany for democratic American ideals. Prince Henry's whirlwind passage from city to city evoked everywhere curiosity—for Americans are always eager to be amused—but it failed in some quarters to stimulate the pro-Prussian and pro-Hohenzollern enthusiasm which had been expected. From that time forward, however, the paid agents and organizers pushed on their work secretly, and they were aided by many enthusiasts, not all of whom suspected the object for which they were being used. It is enough to cite the close league between the Irish and German elements of Tammany Hall—a league to which Hay has several times referred—in order to show how 'practical' and how 'ideal' was one element of the pro-Hohenzollern propagandists in this country.

**A Singular Paradox**

"It is a singular ethnological and political paradox," Hay wrote the Pre-

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  - James Whelan—Colonial Street.
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  - Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
  - Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.
  - Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
  - Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street Water Street West.
  - Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
  - P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.
  - Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.
  - Miss Murphy—Water St. West.

dent, that the prime motive of every British subject in America is hostility to England, and the prime motive of every German-American is hostility to every country in the world, including America, which is not friendly to Germany.

The Irish of New York are thirsting for my gore. Give it to them, if you think they need it."

Count von Buelow, says Mr. Thayer, "was the Kaiser's chief adviser during the years of Hay's secretaryship. The Count promoted, if he did not invent, the policy of recovering the 'lost' Germans for the Fatherland. He encouraged the Kaiser's growing ambition, serving as the medium between the great industrialists and the militarists and the Emperor. Outwardly a sleek man, he made German diplomacy, as Hay remarked, as brutal as possible. During his ten years' service the Pan-Germanist propaganda passed from the stage of dreams to that of an unrestrained impulse. When he was dismissed by a sudden caprice of the Emperor, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had succeeded in leaving Germany without a friend in the world—except Austria, which was really her servant and Turkey, which was subsidized by her gold. In so short a time to succeed in alienating the world's sympathy from his country was a feat of which no other contemporary statesman could boast.

**Working Against England**

"Von Buelow's mouthpiece at Washington, Dr. Holleben, attempted rather crudely to imitate the alternating brusqueness and blandishment which the Kaiser adopted toward the Government according as its acts pleased or displeased him. When Willigan was checkmated in Venezuela and England cooled in her alliance with him, Holleben, working on instructions which he must have had from Berlin—for no German official acts without instructions—strove to irritate our people against England. He declared that before the outbreak of the Spanish War, England surpassed the other Powers in hostility to us and as a proof of this he recalled the fact that Pauncefoote headed the members of the Diplomatic Corps who interviewed President McKinley to protest against American menace to Spain. Now everyone in Washington knew that Pauncefoote went simply as the dean of the Diplomatic Corps and that he had consistently worked to strengthen friendship between England and the United States. That Holleben had waited until Pauncefoote was dead before uttering this low insinuation against him caused such general contempt that the Kaiser, perceiving that the little plot had failed, recalled him at a day's notice. Hay found German diplomacy the most difficult to deal with. Ever trifles assumed a pompous gravity which might have been excessive if great matters were at stake. The Germans seemed to be afraid that they would not be taken at their own valuation, and so they constantly kept reminding those with whom they had to deal of their importance. Two or three American warships happened to be at Villefranche when the French President paid a casual visit to Marseilles. The Marseilles municipality out of common politeness, invited the ships to visit the port on the day when the President was there. This they did, and the incident, which had no significance, would have been promptly forgotten had not the German Foreign Office intimated to our State Department that the Emperor would feel sighted if our ships did not pay their respects to him. To such trifles do the controllers of empires sometimes descend. Another small embarrassment was caused by William's presentation to the American people of a statue of Frederick the Great; but here also Hay, by his urbanity, prevented friction."

**"The Emperor of War."**

The chapter closes with the following sentences: "In his private letters Hay's references to William II. are usually amusing. He was not deceived into mistaking the Emperor's bustle in politics, art, literature, and religion for greatness. But although he smiled, he recognized that such a monarch, working upon such a people as the German, might become a danger to civilization, and when, before Hay died, the Kaiser took to 'rattling his sabard' too frequently, the Statesman of Peace had no longer any delusions as to the purpose of the Emperor of War. Only after the German Kaiser had forced his atrocious War upon the world in 1914 did his agents in the United States proclaim that they had built up an organization so powerful that it would compel the American Government to do their bidding, which was his."

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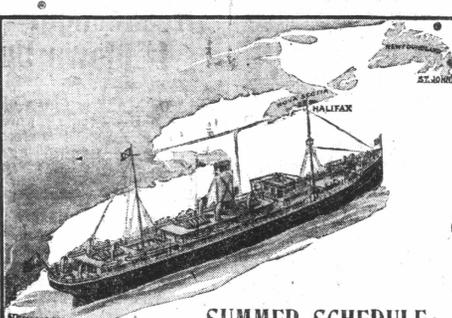
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## SAVED FROM DEATH BY MUD WHICH BAKED ON HIS BODY

**Terrible Experience of Nushka Man Who Lost Wife and Daughter—Two Employes Nearly Boiled—They Had Taken Refuge in Barrels of Water and One of Them Died**

If fire is what Gilbert Chesterton says it is, something more than a medium forwarding one's back; a story-teller for one's children, among the tales of horror which the flames of New Ontario's most recent fire will relate to coming generations, gather about the blazing hearth-logs of a winter's evening, will be the loss of Mrs. William McClintchey of Nushka and her eighteen-year-old daughter, Pearl.

The story of his miraculous escape after becoming separated from his wife and daughter was related this morning by William McClintchey, one of the two score refugees who left North Bay for Toronto.

The McClintchey family lived three and a half miles east of Nushka. They were prosperous. The husband owned one tract of 480 acres, another of 160 acres, a sawmill and three houses. A clearing of 20 acres surrounded the house.

It was 6 o'clock Saturday evening when the flames reached the home. Mr. McClintchey, who had been working at some distance away from his wife and daughter, ran for his life. The two women insisted upon returning to the house for some clothes. As Mr. McClintchey awaited their reappearance outside, torrents of hot cinders rained upon him. So strong was the wind that it slammed the door of the house which burst with sufficient violence to splinter the panels.

**Became Separated**  
In their flight from their burning home, Mr. McClintchey became separated from his wife and daughter. He called to them incessantly, but the terrific bursts of wind tore the words from his lips and hurled them into the smoke in the wrong direction. He felt that the two women were but a few yards away, yet he could neither hear nor see them.

Mr. McClintchey sought refuge from the intense heat under a small culvert. The increasingly high temperature appalled him. He feared that he would slowly bake into a brittle dehydrated mass. A field of green wheat next gave him temporary shelter.

From the field of wheat he was driven into a small marsh. There he threw himself into the softest part

in assisting neighbours to fight the fire.

Bert and Richard Ansell, of Toronto, were two other fortunate ones. The Ansell homestead was touched by the flames only on its extreme boundaries. The buildings all were spared. The land is three miles south of Matheson, in Bowman Township, which formed the boundary from the untouched district. Richard Ansell is still at Matheson. Bert returned this morning.

Two others whose property is safe are Mr. and Mrs. John Brown of Matheson, who came to visit their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Gertrude Brown, 89 Alton avenue. The fire burned on three sides of their homeing, returning at night to find their home still standing. They decided that the district at present is too dangerous for an aged couple, and will spend a few weeks in Toronto.

**A Soldier's Family.**  
Mrs. L. N. Simmonds and her one and one-half-year-old son, Albert, fled in haste from their home in Cochrane, Mrs. Simmonds left without her hat. They got to the round-house and felt comparatively safe. The husband, Pte. Simmonds, is with the 159th Battalion. He went up from Camp Borden on Monday and brought his family to Toronto to-day. They will stay with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willie, 1 Ketchum avenue. Mrs. Simmonds moved five weeks ago from their farm at Abitibi. The farm buildings there were also lost.

**Almost Boiled.**  
Two employes in the McClintchey sawmill, caught in the terrible cut in which 57 bodies were found, lived through the torrent of flame by climbing into two barrels of water. Although the liquid approached the boiling point, the two men, Charles Cummings and Rodd McDougall, retained their agonizing positions until it was safe to venture out. McDougall did not survive the burns he received. Cummings is in a hospital dangerously scalded.

**A Girl's Bereavement.**  
Another pitiful case is that of fifteen-year-old Hazel Creeland, of Monteth, who did not reappear until after the fire was over that she had lost her parents, a nine-year-old brother and a twelve-year-old sister. With her brother, aged seventeen, Hazel was working at the Monteth Experimental Farm. The two did not know that there home was in any particular danger and made no effort to reach it.

Mr. Creeland, as he piloted his family away from the threatened home, was joined by a neighbour with her three children. Finding escape cut off, the refugees sought cisterns. Forced by the high wind, huge dense clouds of choking smoke rolled into the excavation. All perished from suffocation.

Hazel left the train at Barrie to visit her relatives. On the journey from Monteth she was under the care of Mr. Mackenzie Smith, of Gravenhurst, who has been touring the district.

**Home Was Not Touched.**  
Mrs. M. A. Laughton, her son, J. H. Laughton, and his daughter, Hazel, arrived in Toronto from Monteth and will visit Mrs. W. J. Gamble, 484 Parliament street, until the district is entirely safe again. The Laughton home was not touched, although all shop was not destroyed, the smoke the country for miles around is burned over. Mr. Laughton spent two days

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## Don't Miss To-day's Programme at THE NICKEL.

**Kathlyn Williams in "The Carpet From Bagdad"**

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### "Strange Case of Mary Page."

WEDNESDAY—"GRAUSTARK" in six parts with FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE.

FRIDAY—The World's Corporation present "MARY MILES WINTER" in "THE FAIRY AND THE WAIF"—Five Acts. COMING—CHARLIE CHAPLIN in HIS GREAT COMEDY "POLICE"—2 ACTS.

onto is a more desirable location than Timmins. He returned to his home, 102 Kensington avenue.

Mrs. W. H. Doughty, of Thornlow, near Nushka, will visit Hamilton friends. She fears her home until all fires in the bush have been extinguished.

Al Chidley, traveler for the Toronto firm of Matthews, Blackwell & Co. has been through the fire zone. When he left Englehart the flames were eating their way toward the town. He estimated that they were about three miles distant. At the Tough Oakes Mine, to the north, the employees were burying all dynamite.

## Japan's Portion In the Great War

**Marquess Inouye, Ambassador to Great Britain, Gives an Interview—Visiting in Toronto—His Country Has Supplied Russia With Munitions For Recent Offensive**

German aims to establish an empire in China which would surpass in grandeur that of India were emphasized by his Excellency the Marquess Inouye, the Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, in an interview granted last night at the is a guest during his few days' stay in Toronto. The Marquess, who is accompanied by the Marchioness Inouye and his attaches, is journeying home, having secured leave from his official post to attend to urgent family affairs. On his arrival in Toronto he was officially welcomed to Canada by Sir Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary of State, on behalf of the Dominion Government.

### The German Ambitions.

In speaking of Japan's participation in the world war, His Excellency laid stress on the policy pursued by the Imperial German Government in the Orient during the past two decades. He stated plainly that, while Germany always courted Japan, these manifestations of friendship were purely superficial, and that through devious channels of her diplomacy the Teuton was steadily intriguing against the Japanese and endeavoring to alienate the sympathy of China and the Occident from her and her aims and ambitions. It was to Germany's ambition for a gigantic Orient Empire that the famous "yellow peril" scare was due. This catch phrase, which has created a panic in the Western United States, the Ambassador said, owes its origination to a famous cartoon, the handwork of the Kaiser.

"For years the German Emperor has had visions of a vaster Empire than India in China," his Excellency continued, "and to realize this ambition the German Government has intrigued steadily against Japan and when it was deemed advisable attempted to subvert the then existing Chinese Government. From the first the hand of Germany was against us. It was mostly strongly shown at the conclusion of our war with China. Then Germany attempted to league Russia and France against us and to endeavor to deprive us of the fruits of our victory and of our valor. To some extent the Germans were successful and until the present world conflict they enjoyed a large percentage of the fruits of our victories—of many concessions which we ourselves wrung from China when peace was established between us."

### The Naval Base in China.

One result of the German policy in the Orient, the Marquess pointed out, was the establishment of a naval base at Kiau-Chau, from where they gradually extended their influence until the surrounding territory was practically brought under the Teuton sway. The base at Kiau-Chau, with its almost impregnable fortress and field fortifications was intended as the nucleus of the vast Oriental Empire of the German ambitions and dreams. This was forever shattered by the armies of Japan, which captured the fortress and expelled the Germans early in the war. The territory formerly connected with August seems to be under German rule, his Excellency declared.

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stated, will be returned once more to China, as the Imperial Japanese Government had no interest in the territory beyond expelling the Germans.

### Munitions for Russia.

While Japan rendered a signal service to the cause of the allies in storming the great German fortress on the Pacific, his Excellency stated that the nation was doing an even greater service by supplying Russia with a great percentage of the munitions of war which are now being used by the Slavonic armies on the eastern battle front. "Our national and private resources are all mobilized and are working day and night to aid our allies," our last man and our last piece of silver to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Of course, situated as we are, far from the scene of hostilities, we can do nothing to participate in active fighting, but we are doing much for the cause by supplying Russia with the necessities of war. In fact, I believe that the major portion of ammunition used by the Czar's armies in blasting their way through the Austro-German front in both Poland and Bukovina came from Japan, and much of the Russian military success is due to our unflinching supply of high explosives and other munitions."

Japan to-day is unanimous in the desire to stand firmly by the allies, his Excellency declared emphatically, and the nation holds firmly to the ideals and principles for which the allies are fighting. While determined to bring the war to successful conclusion and ensure a lasting peace, the Japanese are also looking forward to the future, and with the other representatives of the Entente powers, met recently at Paris to consider the trade compact to combat any Teutonic trade war which may be commenced when peace is made. In speaking on this subject the Marquess stated that Japan desires to build up a big trade with Canada, and is more than willing to do her part to promote a closer union between the two nations.

### Plans for Entertainment.

This morning his Excellency and the Marchioness will be the guests of the city, and will be motored about Toronto. In the afternoon they will have dinner at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. During his Excellency's stay in Toronto the Japanese flag will be flown from the flag-pole at the City Hall in his honor, while flags will also fly from all municipal buildings.

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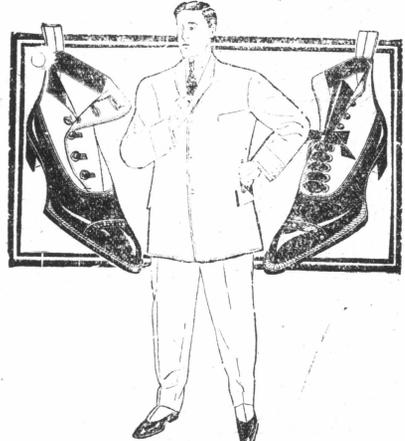
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 15, 1916

**The Catalina Project**

In recent issues we discussed the Shipbuilding, Marine Slip and the Fishing Supplies phases of the F.P.U. activities at Catalina; we will now enter into certain details of the great project, so that the reading public may be able to fully grasp the magnitude of it.

Right here we would remark, that in the absence of any other argument against its success, certain local financial tightwads tell us that "it is too large an enterprise to be successful." Yes, it would be so, if its success were dependent on such narrow-visioned men as most of the fish dealers in this country are. These have never got beyond the "fish flake, 70 cents a-day stage." They have accumulated vast fortunes out of the sweat and toil of two generations of fishermen; and they have never been known to invest a dollar in any industry which has been of direct benefit to the toilers of the sea. They gathered up the harvest; but they invariably forgot the reaper. They paid "the current price" (settled by a few merchants) and they charged the most exorbitant prices for every commodity.

We have been through this business in the outports and we have seen its operations from within. The shoddiest of shoddy stuff was bought in huge quantities for the fishermen and their families; and we know that in some instances in an outport not 100 miles from St. John's where goods were "marked" to suit the times. If the dealers and their "servants" had had a prosperous season, everything in the haberdashery line was priced accordingly; though the prices, had conscience entered into the transaction should have been "cash."

A "good note" (occasionally the "good dealer" received a modicum of cash) was handed for the balance due the fisherman; this was traded out during the fall and winter whenever household necessities were required.

This nefarious traffic system has been given an eternal quietus since the inauguration of the F.P.U. with its system of cash dealing. Its 35 outport establishments now preclude any possibility of extortion; and fishermen no longer can be bamboozled with the oft-told tale "things are very high this year."

Those who have piled up their ducats like Shylock of old tell us that "there's no money in the fishery now." We grant that there is no money which bears the impress of the canvass jacket and the "winsey" shirt with the usual accompaniment of the moleskin pants; but Mr. Coaker has already demonstrated that there is still money in the fisheries of this country—for the fishermen and for the investor who does not figure out his annual transactions on a fifty per cent. margin of profit. If one wishes to get proof of his, let him go to the outports to-day.

You find prosperous fishermen—men who have good homes, splendid surroundings, modern fishing equipment. Their horizon is no longer the radius of "the room," but they have a larger field of vision; and prosperity radiates in every direction. The investors in the F.P.U. activities are the fishermen themselves, and the institution is based upon the principle of co-operation. We know what this has effected elsewhere in the development of industries. This system makes for economy, efficiency, and staple comfort.

We are sometimes told that numbers of concerns that formerly did a large fish trade have "gone to the wall." A certain town not far distant from the Capital is given to us as an illustration; aye, and even the City itself. This is supposed, to be an "argument" against the prospective success of the Catalina project; but it is not merely a suppositious statement. Some of these firms were forced into liquidation by the very agencies which now enjoy the fruits of their labors. (We do not wish to specify the agencies). Others failed through the negligence or the incompetency of the men who directed them. They could not hold what their industrious forbears had garnered. The older folk were men of grit, men of industry and they were strong believers in the gospel of WORK. They did not yearn for princely surroundings; nor did they arrive at their business places at 11 a.m. They were up with the lark; and the silent stars never witnessed their homecomings in the "wee sma' hours."

It is a very significant fact that former clerks in the employ of the "houses that failed" blossomed out as "substantial merchants" soon after the business of the old firms had gone under the hammer. They were wise in their generation; and they presumably had made preparation for the oncoming deluge. They realized that they were dealing with what to all intents and purposes were apocalyptic combinations where the chief desideratum of the chiefs was "to eat, drink and be merry." Herein lies the secret of most of our big failures. Notwithstanding the heavy toll upon the fishermen the earnings were insufficient to keep up the princely mansion and keep "in the swim."

The F.P.U. is conducted along business lines; and at its head is a man who slaves for the organization and its affiliated institutions without ceasing. His annual emoluments are less than the salary of a junior dry goods clerk in a city store. His one pleasure in life seems to be WORK. None can gainsay his industry or his energy; and he has a perfect grasp of the commercial situation. He has inspired his associates with much of the enthusiasm which he himself possesses; so that the success of the activities of the organizations in which he is the leading spirit is assured.

After this little digression we will in our next issue discuss ("Handling of Fish and Fish Products") the other features of the Catalina project as outlined in Mr. Coaker's program.

**The Ubiquitous British Soldier**

SOME years ago T. W. Crossland published a volume entitled "The Ubiquitous Irishman." But we fancy that the same adjectival qualification may now be applied to the "Soldiers of the King," for there is not an outport of civilization where one of them may not be found at the present time.

We have just been reading an interesting article by Rosamod Boultree, under the caption "British in Moscow: Going to Caucasus." Some six or seven weeks ago a company of 400 British soldiers under Colonel Merisse arrived in Moscow; and they were welcomed by a demonstration such as one can hardly imagine possible in Russia. The Russians were eager to do anything for "the dear English"; and if there had been 400,000 instead of 400 the Russians could not have been more pleased.

These British troops left Liverpool on December 1 of last year intending to disembark at Archangel. They got only as far as Lapland and had to spend the winter at Alexandrovsk, where they had been till the early days of June. They have come to Russia with armored motor cars and will be attached to the Russian army in the Caucasus.

Their reception by the citizens of Moscow was very enthusiastic; and when they were leaving the railway station en route to the Caucasus, they were given a great send off. One old woman says Miss Boultree with tears in

**Russia's New Gateway**

THE report current regarding the crushing of some of our famous icebreakers in the White Sea reminds us that Russia has been handicapped in the prosecution of the war such as none other of the Allies. She has had but two seaports available for the transportation of munitions and other war requisites; but she has evidently made the best possible use of them. In fact she has astounded the world in her recent achievements owing to the manner in which she has utilized "the two ports of Archangel (closed for practically six-months) and the eastern outlet through which Japan has furnished her old foe with much of her present equipment."

To expedite traffic from the East Russia has double-tracked the Trans-Siberian railway, some 6677 miles long; and this month she has opened a new terminus—Nikolaievsk—at the mouth of the Amur which flows into the Sea of Okhotsk. The Amur is navigable for nearly 2,500 miles, but navigation is impeded for nearly eight months in the year by ice.

Archangel has borne the greatest weight of Russian traffic; and this city now ranks with the most important ports in the world, rivalling New York in the number and tonnage of ships arriving between May and the close of navigation.

Russia has now nearing completion a line of railway between Petrograd and Ekaterina, or Catherine Bay where a new port—Novo-Alexandrovsk—is located. Before ice closes the White Sea, in October, it is expected that the entire route to this ice-free port will be in operation.

Novo-Alexandrovsk is some 200 miles east of the North Cape and is 400 miles nearer the Atlantic than Archangel; its temperature is more equable, though it is some 600 miles north of Petrograd. This may seem unintelligible to the average reader; but students of Geography know that is comparatively mildness is due to the action of the Gulf Stream whose drift is eastward after rounding the North Cape.

The new railway from Petrograd to Ekaterina Bay is nearly due north; and its entire length will be 650 miles; it will be of standard gauge and double-tracked throughout.

The military value of this new warm-water port cannot be over-estimated, for the opening of the new harbor will remove the final obstacle to the continuous reception and despatch of munitions and supplies, an immense advantage to Russia and her Allies. Eventually this port will greatly increase Russian export trade in agricultural and dairy products, which has been shut off when winter closed the doors at her other outlets.

The railway is being built by Americans; and most of the rolling stock comes from the United States and Canada.

**"Airy Nothings"**

OUR "Man of the Hour" seems to have an awful dose of Cacoethes loquendi. "Reynold's Newspaper" informs us that he is now beating an Imperial drum, metaphorically, of course; and he has been talking airy nothings about Imperial defence and preferential trade. Poetry, pathos, and piffle admirably summarize the grand discourses of the M. of the H. He sets forth the policy (borrowed partly from Sir George E. Foster's admirable speech at a British gathering some time ago) of Imperialism based upon militarism and preferential trade. We understood that Great Britain is endeavoring to kill militarism; but we have been mistaken; our big chieftain says otherwise.

We were under the impression, and still are, that true Imperialism does not depend so much upon the size of the British army, or upon a trade policy, as it does upon Imperial Reconstruction, or Imperial Federation.

Lindsay Crawford, a safer guide than our doughty knight, says regarding this: "There are two schools of thought in regard to Imperial Reconstruction. One is led by aristocratic diehards who fought to the last against the abolition of the veto of the Lords, and who still threaten to have that Act revoked as soon as they return to power. . . . Their idea is that a reconstruction of the Empire should provide a further opportunity for the old feudal classes to continue as the ruling element from which the direct influence of the democracy is rigidly excluded." The defence business and other items mean nothing towards the democratization of the Empire.

The other school of thought (the Chieftain misses this phase) is, that which reflects the democracy of the United Kingdom and the Dominions; and this important body of public opinion views with deep concern any attempt on the part of the old ruling classes to recover their class dominance in a specially created Imperial Parliament. The question of the reconstruction of the Empire is not quite so simple as theorists would have us to believe.

**REVEILLE BY CALCAR**

IF the Morris Government had confined itself to undertaking a thorough geological survey of the results of the enquiry, leaving the interpretation to better informed men, than the ass who wrote the pamphlet "The Mineral Wealth of Newfoundland," a great deal of actual good might have been accomplished, and we might have earned the right to be called an intelligent people.

At least we would have begun a work that it is our duty to do, and a work that must some day be done.

If ever we are to have development in this country we must be excluded. The defence business and other items mean nothing towards the democratization of the Empire.

The other school of thought (the Chieftain misses this phase) is, that which reflects the democracy of the United Kingdom and the Dominions; and this important body of public opinion views with deep concern any attempt on the part of the old ruling classes to recover their class dominance in a specially created Imperial Parliament. The question of the reconstruction of the Empire is not quite so simple as theorists would have us to believe.

The Manchester Guardian, discussing the Imperial Federation plan says: After the war "what used to be called Imperial Federation will definitely enter into actual politics. And it is certain that the representatives of the Dominions, fresh from a war which has cost them sacrifices equally as great, as our own, will emphasize the point that if they are to make sacrifices they ought to have a share in the making of the policy that leads to them. Whether that would lead to what is called the 'democratization' of our foreign policy and the break up of the present oligarchy, which controls it, would depend mainly on the form which the proposed schemes of union took."

These, however, are vast questions into which it is impossible to see very far. We indicate them without discussing them, merely as illustrations of the tremendous ferment which the war has set working in political ideas.

Our knight, however, does not seem to regard such questions as lying within the orbit of vastness; he offers a panacea for all manner of Imperial ills by talking loud of a big navy and Imperial defence.

gin in earnest the process of what might in truth, be called national stock taking.

This senseless talking about our great natural assets is the height of folly, when as a matter of fact we have but the most fragmentary notion of how they exist and of what value.

We do not have to go far afield to find an example of shallow-pated writing about what lies in the very shadows of mere speculation, for the prolific pen of the Morris expert scribbler has given us examples galore. We have an instance right to hand in the chapter on Peat which we have already spoken to some extent.

"Measures for the development of the peat areas of the Island by sun-drying, to begin with, and ultimately by such mechanical process as seen most desirable, are now being actively enterprised."

Let us ask what measures are being "actively enterprised?" Is the only answer available to the question to the index to our intelligence, if so, we might as well relinquish all pretensions to being intelligent beings at once. Fancy the low level of those measures so "actively enterprised" and say whether you think the authors of those measures are fit to be outside the kindergarten. Certainly they are not fit to represent the government of this country.

The measures consisted in an attempted persuasion of the people to take up peat cutting and drying for fuel, and the employment of two men from Ireland to give instructions in the art.

Again no survey of the areas, no enquiry into their extent or adaptability. We suppose the Morris intellectuals regard such

preliminaries as altogether unnecessary. Preliminaries are things to be avoided by Morris and Company when it comes to a question of starting an enterprise. They are superfluous and unnecessary, like procrastinations they are thieves of time according to the Morris lexicon and Morris methods.

But can the fact be ignored that undue haste and precipitation have ruined many a project. "Be sure you are right and then go ahead" would be a splendid maxim for governments as for individuals. We cannot admit in the face of the obviously foolish adventure in the peat project, that even this plea can save him from the just condemnation which his failure deserves.

If he went into it without giving the matter that consideration which it deserves he acted very foolishly and as one who has not the least sense of his responsibility. If he gave the subject his deepest thought and if he fully weighed the question before hand, it does not save him. No matter which explanation he adopts to account for the collapse of the scheme he writes himself down a paltry trifler and an idle meddler in affairs that should be entrusted to men of capacity. To have entered upon the scheme, without due consideration was a folly and to have developed such a poor idea from due consideration shows a paucity of ability that is deplorable.

Did anyone advise him? Did the ass who wrote the book "The Mineral Wealth of Newfoundland" project the silly notion that our peat beds could be developed along those lines proposed by the

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

AUGUST 15

**FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.**

Jesuit order founded, 1534. Peter Cooper, Cyrus Field, Professor Morse, and Bayard Taylor arrived here in steamer Adger to connect Newfoundland and Cape Breton by cable; this attempt was not successful, 1855.

St. Kyran's Catholic Church dedicated, 1859. Blackhead Catholic Church dedicated, 1861.

James Hearn (of Hearn & Co.) died, 1878. Flag first hoisted on St. Patrick's Hall, 1879.

St. Patrick's Hall formally opened; Chief Justice Little presided, 1880.

Thomas Crelton Robinson (son of Commander Robinson) drowned at Curold's Cove, 1882.

O'Connell monument unveiled in Dublin by Lord Mayor, 1882.

James D. Ryan married, 1882.

Rev. S. O'Flynn's remains conveyed to Harbor Grace for burial, 1899.

Rev. L. G. McNeil resigned pastorate of St. Andrew's Church, 1886.

Morris Government? It is said that he is the prime mover behind the Morris activities. I this is so then it is time to put an end to his capers, and also to the political life of the feather weights who compose the Morris Government.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**  
**South Coast Service.**  
**S.S. GLENCOE**  
will sail from Placentia on Thursday, Aug. 17, after arrival of morning train from St. John's, for the usual ports of call between Placentia and Port aux Basques.  
**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**GEORGE KNOWLING**

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

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

**Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.**

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

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

**GEORGE KNOWLING**

# NEW CORSETS.

Shipment just in  
Newest Models - - Old Prices.

Ladies' Corsets

WHITE

medium and long hips. Suspenders attached.

75c., \$1.00  
\$1.50 and \$2.00.



See our Model 264, with elastic hips, \$2.00 Pair.

Infants' Bands, 35c and 40c.

Misses Corsets, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

## STEER Brothers.

### JOFFRE DECLARES THAT GERMANY WILL BE DEFEATED

The Famous French General Says that the Turning Point of the Great Conflict Has Been Reached and Passed and That the Allied Armies are Pressing on to Certain Victory.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, France, August 8.—"Destiny is now shaping itself and everyone can read what is about to happen. I mean the final defeat of Germany."

It was General Joffre who was speaking at his own headquarters. We had motored out from Paris with Franklin Bouillon, Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, and after a very brief wait, were led by a side path to the modest house where General Joffre does the work of war.

It was not the least in the world as one would imagine the head of the huge organization in the midst of war. The streets of the little town were bare of population, and quiet with the stillness of a cathedral where rare worshippers kneel in the shadow of ancient pillars. Our party made an unwelcome intrusion of noise, and we found ourselves embarrassed by the curious gaze of men in uniform, to whom civilians are a strange sight in their stronghold.

#### The Home of the Chief

It was a relief when a junior officer showed us the way from the huge, silent hotel where the tremendous organization of the General Staff works in whispers, to the home of the Chief. When we arrived at the little red brick house we waited again in a quiet, darkened hall until the commandant came. Then we advanced again up a short flight of steps to another hall, and again waited until still another officer came and conducted us through a sunlit room, where the great General's luncheon was waiting to be served, into the presence of the Commander himself.

If we were somewhat nervous, wondering what would be the result of this meeting we so long had sought and anticipated, General Joffre seemed frankly frightened at being thus bearded by a collection of men bent on seeing and examining for themselves and submitting to the final test of personal scrutiny France's leader. We found him a man impressive by his size, with massive squareness of head, firm and determined mouth and jaw, and broadly spaced eyes, which looked squarely and unflinchingly into the eyes of his interlocutor.

After the introductions had been made there were a few seconds of hesitation on both sides, then Franklin Bouillon broke the ice with a few words about our desire to meet the General at the beginning of the third year of the war. General Joffre replied that it was a pleasure for him to receive us, and continued:

#### Settles Germany's Fate

"It is a special pleasure to me to meet you at this time, when France is fighting for the common ideal of liberty held by the two nations, and to renew the friendship that has always existed between us."

"And what can you tell us of the future course of the war and the campaign now under way?" we asked.

General Joffre replied with the two sentences with which this despatch begins, and continued:

"The complete unity of action of all the Allies settles Germany's fate. Characteristic of our campaign is the constant pressure on all sides by the Allies, who now have had time to form plans and carry them out with perfect understanding of the necessities of the situation on all fronts."

The Generalissimo paid tribute to the manner in which all of the Allies have discharged their part in the ever-increasing effort and said:

"It is owing to the sacrifices of France which, naturally was ready first, and consented to give herself to the common cause, that the other nations of the coalition have been able to prepare themselves in a manner now evident to the entire world. The Russians have been able to organize their resources and bring forward a constantly larger number of men from the practically inexhaustible supplies, while at the same time with artillery and all the needed munitions without which war of the present day is impossible."

"What Russia has achieved in the last few weeks in Galicia, not only what Russia has done, but what she can do."

England also has had time to valor her resources in men, and the valor of her troops on the Somme shows the effort she is making.

"The Italians have had a more difficult and limited opportunity, but they have done magnificent work, and the constituted Serbian army is just beginning to take a new part in the paper."

#### The Crash is Coming

"On the other hand, if we look at the army we know certainly that, although they are still fighting as desperately as ever, they are drawing on their last resources. Their plan in the past has been constantly to transfer their reserves from one place to another, but with the united effort of the Allies they now find this impossible and it will become increasingly hard in the future. We know this from the information received from all parts of the front."

"It is not for me to say how long the struggle will last, but the question matters little. We feel and we know that the crash is coming. We have already reached the turning point. The five months resistance of our troops at Verdun has shown that the plans of the German staff have been shattered."

"There is still no weakening of the German effort on the western front. There are still opposed to the Allied armies on their front two thirds of the German armies, composed of the best fighting men they have. There are 122 German divisions against us, while there are fifty German divisions, combined with Austrian armies, before the Russians."

#### "Turning Point Reached"

"But the turning point was reached in the battle of Verdun, and it is only a question of time when the Germans will break."

The General paused and smiled at us in a peculiarly candid manner.

"It has been a great pleasure for me to give you this information," he said, "but it would be better yet for you to go and see for yourselves. We will give you all facilities to see our troops in the field and you will see an army built up by two years of the hardest fighting the world has ever seen. You will understand the spirit of our soldiers, you will see an army of which the energy and spirit remain the same

after two years of war and not only that, but an army in which the number of our soldiers at the front is actually greatly increased, in spite of the two years of fighting.

"You will then understand the decision of our country to see this war through to a victorious conclusion. We are fighting not only for the interests of our own country, but for the liberty of the world, and we will not stop until the liberty of the world is absolutely assured."

Leaving General Joffre we were received by General De Castelneau, Chief of Staff and General Pelle, Major General of the Headquarters Staff. Both expressed pleasure at being able to send a personal word to the American people, and De Castelneau linked the names of Washington and Lafayette with France and America in a short speech, recalling how both countries have shed blood for liberty. Both commanders expressed their appreciation of American sympathy for France in the present war.

Subscription to Hospital Bed Fund for Newfoundland Wounded Soldiers. Collected by Fred. D. Scott:

John Wicko, \$1.00; Fred Scott, \$5.00; Job Green, \$1.00; Jabez Boone, \$1.00; LeMuel Rowe, \$1.00; Gilbert Rowe, \$1.00; Frederick Collins, sr., \$1.00; Timothy Collins, \$1.00; Frederick Collins, jr., \$1.00; Isaac Collins, \$1.00; Isaac Boone, \$1.00; Mark Boone, \$1.00; Frederick Boone, \$1.00; Mark Penny, Sr., \$1.00; Jordan Penny, \$1.00; Arthur Penny, \$1.00; Kenneth Penny, \$1.00; John Penny, \$1.00; Aquilla Penny, \$1.00; Richard Budden, 50c.; George Pennys 50c.; Barth Budden, 50c.; Emily Budden, 20c.; Leonard Nicko, \$1.00; Benjamin Holmes, \$1.00; Sidney Holmes, \$1.00; Susie Perry, \$2.00; Pearce Nicko, \$1.00; Amesas Penny, \$1.00; East Comben, \$1.00; Chas. Boone, sr., 50c.; A. J. King, \$3.00; M. W. Penny, \$3.00; Allen Rowe, \$1.50; H. Moores, \$2.50—Total \$44.20.

#### NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8' hooped bbls.  
Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.  
Polarine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.  
Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.  
Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.  
Motor Greases at lowest prices.  
See us before placing your order.

P. H. Cowan & Co.,  
276 Water Street.

#### WANTED!

2 SCHOONERS,  
From 50 to 100 tons,

To freight  
SALT  
from St. John's to  
West Coast.

SMITH CO. Ltd.  
Telephone 506.

#### Just Arrived:

PATRIOTIC MATCH  
BOX HOLDERS. . .  
The very latest  
10c each.

Also a large shipment of  
PETERSON'S  
PATENT  
PIPES  
All prices.

Always in stock a full line of  
Smokers' Requisites.  
S. G. Faour  
378 WATER STREET.



#### THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in  
CHOICE MEATS.  
M. CONNOLLY  
Duckworth Street.

### Seldom-Come-by Sends \$150.86 For the Hospital Bed Fund

Subscription to Hospital Bed Fund for Newfoundland Wounded Soldiers. Collected by Fred. D. Scott:

John Wicko, \$1.00; Fred Scott, \$5.00; Job Green, \$1.00; Jabez Boone, \$1.00; LeMuel Rowe, \$1.00; Gilbert Rowe, \$1.00; Frederick Collins, sr., \$1.00; Timothy Collins, \$1.00; Frederick Collins, jr., \$1.00; Isaac Collins, \$1.00; Isaac Boone, \$1.00; Mark Boone, \$1.00; Frederick Boone, \$1.00; Mark Penny, Sr., \$1.00; Jordan Penny, \$1.00; Arthur Penny, \$1.00; Kenneth Penny, \$1.00; John Penny, \$1.00; Aquilla Penny, \$1.00; Richard Budden, 50c.; George Pennys 50c.; Barth Budden, 50c.; Emily Budden, 20c.; Leonard Nicko, \$1.00; Benjamin Holmes, \$1.00; Sidney Holmes, \$1.00; Susie Perry, \$2.00; Pearce Nicko, \$1.00; Amesas Penny, \$1.00; East Comben, \$1.00; Chas. Boone, sr., 50c.; A. J. King, \$3.00; M. W. Penny, \$3.00; Allen Rowe, \$1.50; H. Moores, \$2.50—Total \$44.20.

Collected by Henry Anthony:

Allen Anthony, \$2.50; Isaac Anthony, \$2.50; Isaac Anthony, \$1.00; Wm. Anthony, \$4.86; Samuel Anthony, jr., \$1.00; Samuel Anthony, sr., \$2.00; Edmund Anthony, \$1.00; Stanley R. Anthony, \$1.00; Samuel Dawe, \$1.00; Solomon Dawe, jr., \$1.20; Mrs. Sam. Dawe, \$1.00; Ello Dawe, \$1.00; Azariah Dawe, \$1.00; James Dawe, \$1.50; Mrs. Theo. Dawe, 50c.; G. A. Rowe, \$5.00; John Hart, \$5.00; E. W. Holmes, \$1.00; Moses Holmes, \$5.00; Mrs. Moses Holmes, \$2.00; Samuel Holmes, \$3.00; William Holmes, \$1.00; Edwin Holmes, \$1.00; Alfred Holmes, \$1.00; Percival Rowe, \$1.50; Herbert Holmes, \$1.00; Martin S. Rowe, \$2.00; Wm. A. Rowe, \$1.00; Elbridge Rowe, \$2.00; John Rowe, \$1.00; George Rowe, \$1.00; Phillip Newell, \$3.50; I. E. Newell, \$1.50; Hubert Dawe, \$1.00; Joseph Anthony, \$1.00; Elijah B. Rowe, \$2.00; Harold Holmes, \$2.00; T. L. Holmes \$1.10; Nicholas Rose, \$2.50; Theophilus Dawe, \$2.00; Arthur W. Dawe, \$1.00; Fred Dawe, \$1.00; Roland Dawe, \$1.00; Solomon Dawe, sr., \$1.50; Frank Holmes, \$1.00; Thomas Pike, \$1.00; Mrs. Alfred Rendell, \$1.50; Miss Tavernille, 50c.; Thomas Simms, \$2.00; Henry Anthony, \$3.00—Total \$85.66.

#### WILD COVE.

Collected by William Comben:

Edward Comben, \$1.00; Mrs. Mary Harnett, 50c.; Arthur Harnett, \$1.00; Alexander Harnett, \$1.00; Mark Harnett, \$1.50; Amphillias Budgett, 50c.; Mrs. Emma J. Budgett, 50c.; Wm. H. Harnett, \$1.00; Mrs. Hannah Harnett, 50c.; Edith Harnett, 20c.; William Strams, 50c.; Albert Eveleth, 1.00; George Hodder, 50c.; Joshua Simms, \$1.50; Benjamin Eveleigh, \$1.00; Jno. Eveleigh, 50c.; Alexander Budgett, 50c.; Samuel Budgett, 50c.; Obadiah Blackwood, 20c.; Lewis Comben, 20c.; Beatrice Comben, 20c.; Samuel Harnett, \$1.00; Julia Harnett, 50c.; May Harnett, 50c.; Beatrice Harnett, 50c.; Alpheus Harnett, 50c.; Solomon Harnett, 20c.; Annie Comben, 50c.; William Comben, \$2.00; Stanley Comben, 50c.; Albert Paine, 50c. Total \$21.00.

Seldom Hr., Little Seldom, \$44.20; Seldom Come By, \$85.66; Wild Cove, \$21.00. Total \$150.86.

#### In South Africa

Private Johannes Myburgh, a Boer, graphically relates in "The London Magazine" for July the story of our campaign in German South-West Africa. The scarcity of water was our worst enemy, and in this connection he says:—

"The Germans poisoned the wells at Swakopmund. This dastardly act was repeated all along the line of the German retreat. When General Botha first protested against such conduct Colonel Frankie, the leader of the German forces, he replied that it was a matter of military necessity to delay the advance of the attackers; and, as though to excuse himself against a crime which was contrary to international law, he added that in each case where a well was poisoned the Germans had put up a notice to the effect that such course had been adopted. That excuse, thin enough in all conscience, was not even true. Many wells on our way had been poisoned and no word of warning had been left by the retreating Germans."

"Fancy, for a moment, the position of men in that army! Advancing for miles through sandstorms and in terrific heat, they would come across a well. Can you wonder that some of them drank the water before the scientists with the army had a chance to come up and tell them whether or not the water was safe to drink?"

"In the course of our journey to Windhoek I saw many a man die—poisoned by drinking water in which the Germans had instilled death. These men knew when they drank the water the risk they ran, but their thirst was such that the chances of death by poisoning were not too great to be run if only their awful thirst could be appeased for a moment."

Review of Reviews.

#### "Hello Girls" Showed Pluck

Remained at Their Posts During Raids and Also in Irish Revolt

London, Aug. 3.—Telephone girls' bravery during Zeppelin raids and the Irish rebellion which they helped to quell, featured the annual report of the post office department in conjunction with which the telephone system in this country is operated by the government.

"When the Zeppelin raids have been anticipated, sometimes when they have been going on," says the report, "the women have come out of their homes to their work—even when bombs were dropping. They have played an important part in the scheme of air-raid warnings and have set a very good example to the whole country."

"In Dublin, when the bullets were flying and the fires raging, the women stuck to their work in the exchange, and it was to them that communication was kept up

and that we were able to obtain the military forces which suppressed the rebellion."

More than 25,000 women have replaced men in positions in the post-office department and telephone system, the report further shows. Out of 90,000 men of military age in these departments, 56,000 have joined the colors and 21,700 others have attested and only await the call to arms.

### TO ARRIVE

in about two weeks:  
1000 Sacks  
P. E. I. BLUE  
POTATOES.

Would advise customers looking up early for this lot as Blues are going to be very scarce and high.

H. Brownrigg.

### J.J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is  
ECLIPSE,  
which we sell at  
45c. lb.

ROYAL PALACE  
BAKING POWDER  
20c. per lb. Small  
Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL,  
PATNA RICE,  
JACOBS' BISCUITS,  
HARTLEYS' JAMS,  
1s. and 2s.

J.J. St. John  
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

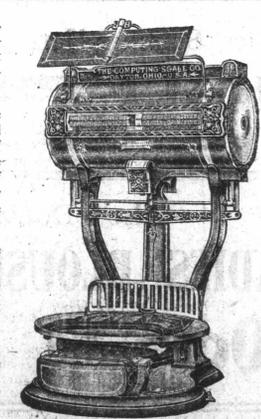
### STILL THEY COME.

GEORGE R. HIERLIHY of 76 Monroe Street, has recently ordered a "DAYTON MONEY-WEIGHT SCALE." Mr. Hierlihy realizes that there is no such thing as a substitute for a perfect Scale.

Many merchants worry along with a scale which they know to be far from perfect, and think they are saving money, but at the end of the year they find there is a big leak somewhere which they do not understand. As a matter of fact the average store will lose enough by over weight and loss of time to pay for one of the best Scales made in about two years.

Many merchants in Newfoundland have gone on losing money in this way for many years. They have lost the price of several good scales, but still they tell you they "Cannot afford a good scale." They are blind—they see not."

When Mr. Hierlihy discovered that the genuine 'DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES' could now be imported direct from Headquarters, he lost no time in placing his order.



Nfld. Specialty Company,  
RENOUF BUILDING,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

We also handle "DAYTON MEAT SLICERS" and "DAYTON CHEESE CUTTERS."



DEFIANCE TO FIRE  
is all right—when you're insured. How about your anxiety if flames are destroying your home when

YOU HAVE NO INSURANCE?  
Don't get caught in a trap. Act to-day by having us write you insurance on your home and chattels.

PREMIUMS ARE CHEAPER THAN LOSS.  
PERCIE JOHNSON,  
Insurance Agent.

In Store: 5,000 Brls. "Victory" Flour, 2,000 Brls. "Royal Gold" Flour. FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD. J. B. URQUHART, Manager

For Our Boys in Khaki

The Daughters of Empire propose holding a Garden Party on Wednesday, August 30th, from 3 o'clock to 7 o'clock at Silverton, Kilbride Road, the residence of Lady Outerbridge, immediately opposite Bowring Park.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The opening show at the Nickel Theatre this week was largely attended yesterday. At night the attendance was very large every seat being occupied.

THE CRESCENT

Don't miss seeing the big picture program at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. The headliner is a great Essanay feature in two reels, "The Danger of Being Lonely."

Reservists Get Royal Welcome

Navy Men Home on Furlough are Given Warm Reception by Citizens Who Met Them on Arrival of the Express—All Have Interesting Experiences to Tell of

When the Kyles express arrived here yesterday afternoon there stepped on the station platform as fine a body of young Newfoundland men-of-war as one could wish to look at.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received Aug. 14, 5:30 p.m. 2043 Private Sam Keefe, Twillingate. At Wandsworth. Sick, slight. 163 Private Harold Lidstone, 35 Young Street. At Wandsworth. Sick, slight.

Terra Novas Wins at Grand Falls

The following message received to-day by The Mail and Advocate from Capt. Toby Jackman of the Terra Nova football team speaks for itself and shows that the champions are about the hardest football aggregate raised in St. John's for many years past.

An Old Friend Heard From

Mr. T. T. Cartwright Pays Glowing Tribute to What Newfoundland Has Done in Great War—Now in P. E. Island Where he Finds Business Good as Ever

Among the recent arrivals at the Victoria is the well-known District Sales Manager, Mr. T. T. Cartwright of E. W. Gillett, Co., Ltd., Toronto. Mr. Cartwright is making his annual visit to the wholesale trade in the Maritime Provinces.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Prospero left Conche coming south, at 2 a.m. to-day.

The S.S. Meigle left Louisburg yesterday with coal for the Reid Nfld. Co.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.

The S.S. "Solburg" of Norway arrived at Westport in ballast yesterday from Cardiff and will return with a pit prop cargo for there.

A slight fire occurred in a house on Cabot Street this morning, not much damage was done and a few pails of water quenched it.

Mr. W. J. Crotty of The Telegram leaves for a holiday trip to the Southern Shore to-morrow morning.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

Dr. Rendell left here by the express Sunday evening and will visit several places North in connection with the anti-tubercular campaign.

The use of Carbonvoid means Bright Spark Plugs, Clean Cylinders, no Carbon, less trouble, no cost.

As was stated yesterday in the messages to Mr. Lemessurier, the Terra Nova, Capt. Kennedy had arrived on this side, reaching Gumbo after a run of 16 days from Cardiff. She returns with a cargo of pit props.

Quite a number of Lunenburg bankers have been in port the past week or so getting supplies and refitting. Messrs. Dowling Bros and Job Bros & Co. have given most of them attention.

WANTED!—Experienced Male Teacher for Methodist School, Springdale. Associate Grade preferred. Salary \$170.00. Apply Chairman Methodist Board, Springdale.—aug3,12i

Mr. Wm. Cullen, a veteran Naval Reservist, who did duty in the Dardanelles and other places during the war, arrived back in the Viking from Sydney yesterday. Will make a pier-head jump in the ship when he heard a man was wanted, but he is a good knock about chap and did not mind such a trifle.

SQUID SCHOOL EVIDENT.

Both from Petty Hr., Bay Bulls, Witless Bay and other parts of the Southern Shore we hear that yesterday squid made its appearance in abundance. Fishermen as a result are doing well and the men at Petty Hr. yesterday took from 2 to 7 qtls. of line cod.

At Witless Bay, also, good fares were taken and it looks like a spurt of good hook and line fishing along the Southern Shore.

ARE STEALING POULTRY.

Within the past couple of days, or nights rather, some thief or thieves, have been about the Waterford Bridge Road, and are making a speciality of robbing hen coops. On all sides chickens and valuable hens have been stolen and the police have been notified. Detectives are after the guilty ones.

SCHR. "FALKA" GOES ASHORE.

Word was received in the City last night by A. H. Murray & Co. that their schooner "Falka," from Cadiz to Burgeo with salt have gone ashore in the Gut at Placentia. The vessel is a fine one of 135 tons gross, is commanded by Capt. Geo. Penny, and it is believed will come off at high tide this evening.

THE SESU SAILS.

The S.S. Susu sailed North at 12 noon to-day with a full freight and as passengers: F. Davis, Miss M. Davis, Mr. Welton, Capt. S. Taylor, K. Valentine, Mrs. Young, Mrs. K. Head, Mrs. J. Norman and 10 steerage.

Anglo-Italian Agreement

ROME, Aug. 14.—Premier Boselli and Walter Runciman will confer at Turin on Tuesday. Great importance is attached to the meeting. An Anglo-Italian agreement is expected to be ratified and signed.

\$10,000 Fire at Lower Isld. Cove

Mr. Hutchings, Deputy Minister of Justice had the following from the operator at Lower Island Cove: "On Sunday morning, a destructive fire occurred at Lower Island Cove. The shop, stores and oil refinery owned by Alexander Garland, Jr., were totally destroyed. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock. It was impossible to save anything. Attention had to be given to saving the surrounding property. Fifteen hundred gallons of refined oil were destroyed, and the losses exceed \$10,000, with no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. Only the calm night saved the eastern end of the town."

CLEANED OUT THE HOUSE

Last evening Const. Emberley was called to a residence on the higher levels where a young man who had gone wild from drink smashed most of the furniture in his father's house and ended up by assaulting and beating his parent.

When brought before Mr. Hutchings, K.C., this morning, that official strongly condemned his unattractive conduct. He was ordered to pay a fine of \$10 or 30 days and in default to go down and sojourn 30 days longer with Supt. Parsons by the lakeside.

FOR SALE—Freehold Dwelling House, situated No. 50 Leslie Street. Fitted throughout with all modern improvements. Apply to WILLIAM SNOW, 20 South Side.—aug15,8i

LOST—At Bay de Verde, August 1st, walls of (C) TRAP, moorings and kegs attached, corks and kegs marked "M. K." 60 fathoms on round, 10 1/2 fathoms deep. If picked up inform MICHAEL KEASE, Bay de Verde, or notify "The Mail and Advocate" as soon as possible.—aug10,6i

WANTED—Immediately, a Priest's Housekeeper. References required. Apply at this office.—aug14,tf

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

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

Storekeepers! "Clover Leaf" Tobacco

HAS not or will not advance. So why pay higher prices when you can get this well made Tobacco right from Virginia, made by Union men only. Special prices on case lot.

M. A. DUFFY, Sole Agent.

Office—Gear Building, East of Post Office.

V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers spent yesterday morning at extended order drill, and the afternoon at squad work. The number on the roll was brought up to 3,959 by the addition of the following names:

David Drake, St. Lawrence. Ml. Drake, St. Lawrence. Wm. Molloy, St. Lawrence. Wm. Rdwell, Pushthrough. Geo. Rdwell, Pushthrough.

PTE. EDGECOMBE'S FUNERAL

(Methodist Record)

Private Elias Edgcombe, of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, was buried in Wandsworth cemetery last Friday. He had succumbed to injuries received in the great attack on July 1. The Premier of Newfoundland and his wife were among the chief mourners. Private Edgcombe was buried with the usual military honours, and wreaths were provided by our St. John's Hill Wesleyan friends and others. The Revs. James Lewis and J. A. Chapman, M.A., conducted the service. Last week there were 137 Methodists in the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, the majority of them Newfoundland men.

Mr. Fisherman, to save ninetens of your Engine trouble, use CARBONVOID.

IT is proved that Carbonvoid absolutely eliminates Carbon from Cylinders, Cylinder Walls and Piston Heads.

THE HOSPITAL FILLED.

Mr. Eli Whiteway of the Board of Health has had his hands full for some time past. Patients are crowding into the city, many of whom could remain at home for months to come. They are sent in here by doctors from East, West, North and South, suffering with ailments of a most trivial nature and patients of this class fill the beds in the Hospital. When really urgent cases come a good deal of suffering of an unnecessary character results. Mr. Whiteway works zealously to prevent people coming into the city who are not seriously afflicted, so that he can save them the expense of being placed in boarding houses. None but very urgent cases should be sent to the city by outpost doctors. Mr. Whiteway certainly has an unenviable position.

GOOD MARKSMANSHIP.

The work with the rifle done by the Volunteers of late is of a very high order, and nightly at the Highlanders Armory good shooting is being done. The recruits are proving apt pupils and the instructors are delighted with their earnestness and the proficiency they are displaying with the rifle.

COOLER WEATHER PREVAILING

There is a noted change in the temperature noticeable lately. Across country it is decidedly cooler the past couple of days and to-day the temperatures range from 32 at Quarry to 64 at Clarendville.

THE "ATHOS" DOCKS

The S.S. Athos docked to-day at 11 o'clock but up to 12.30 p.m. the dock had not been dried out and the nature and extent of her injuries could not be determined. When the ship is dry surveyer Black for Lloyd's will survey her and it will be determined what repairs will be given her, whether temporary or permanent.

After the War

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a notice which has been issued to the Press in the United Kingdom, relating to the appointment, by Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, of a Committee to consider the Commercial and Industrial Policy to be adopted after the War, with special reference to the conclusions reached at the economic conference of the Allies. I have no doubt that our business people will be interested in the terms of reference, and the composition of the Committee.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle to leave Placentia early this a.m. for West.

Clyde left Twillingate yesterday 5 p.m. outward.

Dundee left Port Blandford 8.50 a.m. yesterday.

Ethie arrived Humbermouth 6.30 a.m. to-day.

Glencoe arrived Port aux Basques 6.10 p.m. yesterday. Sailed 12.30 a.m. to-day.

Home left Fortune Hr. 12.45 p.m. yesterday inward.

Lady Sybil arrived Port aux Basques 8.15 a.m. yesterday.

Kyle left Port aux Basques 11.50 p.m. yesterday.

When left Clarendville 9.30 a.m. yesterday.

Meigle left Louisburg 9 a.m. yesterday for St. John's with cargo of coal.

Sagona arrived Indian Hr. yesterday on way South.

763 TERRA NOVANS VOLUNTEERED.

A gentleman who arrived here from Sydney yesterday says that he had it from most reliable authority while there that no less than 763 Newfoundlanders on the Island of Cape Breton had volunteered with various Canadian Regiments during the past 6 months. There is a notable shortage of men at the Sydneys for construction work, bridge building, etc. It is hard to get operatives, and this is where the burly Newfoundlanders came in. Good money is being offered for men, but they cannot be had. The cable boat Minis, which was off for England wanted 53 men, but only 23 Newfoundlanders could be shipped for the voyage and the other 30 it was almost impossible to get.

FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.

To-day being the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, was a Holy Day of obligation with our Catholic fellow citizens. Masses were said at the same hours as on Sunday. St. Patrick's Church last Mass was celebrated at 10.30 a.m. by Rev. Hy. Renouf, P.P. The altar of Our Lady Smith, was beautifully decorated and the choir under the baton of Professor P. J. McCarthy rendered a beautiful programme of sacred music.

CAPT. CARTY AND OTHERS RETURNING.

The accompanying message from His Excellency the Governor, received by us to-day, is self explanatory:

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—His Excellency the Governor has received from Captain Timewell, London, a report that Captain Carty, who went to England on Regimental duties, is now returning via Quebec, and he is accompanied by Lieutenant Carter and 2nd. Lieutenant Hicks, who are both on sick leave.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR MEWS, Deputy Colonial Secretary.

More Fishery Reports

Aug. 12th. From J. F. Devereaux. (Cape Race to St. Shotts.) The catch is 9,200 quintals, and for last week, 200. All the traps have been taken up as fishing for them is over. The hook and liners find cod scarce, and prospects are poor at present. There is some herring, but no squid for bait. Two motor boats and 49 dorries and skiffs are fishing.

Aug. 12th. From T. McCarthy. (Renews to Seal Cove.) Codfish is scarce and operations are considerably hampered by the hard winds. Prospects are poor, though there is plenty of squid. Only 16 dorries, 26 skiffs and 7 boats are fishing. The catch is 2,450 quintals, with 100 for last week.

Aug. 12th. From S. E. Chafe. (South Head, Brigus, to Bay Roberts Point.) The trap fishery is over, and present prospects are poor, as there is no squid bait. Two of the traps have taken 400 and 450 quintals respectively, and several others from 100 to 200 quintals. The remainder have done very little, and hook and liners little or nothing to date. The total catch is 2,750 quintals, and for last week 20. Forty punts are fishing.

Aug. 12th. From W. White. (English Harbour to Spaniard's Cove.) Owing to stormy weather nothing has been done by the hook and liners recently, and all the traps have been taken in, the fishery for them being over. Squid is fairly plentiful at some places, but scarce on the whole, and prospects are poor owing to the limited supply of bait. Forty boats are still fishing, and the total catch is 12,300 qtls.

SAGONA AT INDIAN HR.

The S.S. Sagona arrived at Indian Hr. on the 14th inst. Wind N.E., strong. The ship is now coming south and should be here the latter part of the week. She gives no fishery news.

NO FISH IN STRAITS.

Capt. Goobie, of the Ethie, yesterday reported to the Reid Nfld. Coy. that on his trip North he had fairly good weather, but that there was no fish catching. The ship arrived at Humbermouth yesterday.

The use of Carbonvoid means more Power, less Fuel, perfect Ignition, easier Starting, and uniform Combustion. IT PAYS.

HATS! Ladies' Summer Hats, all selling at HALF PRICE to clear. Also 6 Dozen LADIES' BLOUSES, Job 30c. and 50c. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

Vo KING PA As a M Visit For Ever WITH FRANK George week. I departur the majo presenc his visi no displ occasion King sin fields of LONDO the from general splendid sidence of personal later des the cour- sical ca- capture two defende the splen touch wil eral ordi zations i originate hands of there is women a joke to are bein' classes a the happi lie's tim they are cludes h not thin tryem i made, an the armi two year rifices h arms of down un I return May God above dea tion that front in visit in injured by inspecting Prem W Germany Only Advan Rapidly my F Lap of LONDO Botha, pre Africa, h here to be ations agi ing colony out at the German, i suited in a cupation, and other Meanwh Ujiji by and other the Germa only the d to the sou on, when East Afric them. Rapid drive of the East Afric statement have been Central R other poi General Ja manding t are being es. General or part of Ocean) was cea on Au