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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Russians Still Continue Their Successes Over Austro-German Armies

German Retirement Admitted by Berlin

BERLIN, July 8.—The retirement of General von Bothmer's army westward from between the Strypa and Zoloti-Lipa Rivers began with the occupation by the Russians of the east bank of the Korroptee River, which runs parallel with the Strypa for 12 miles to the west, and with the further advance by General Brusiloff between the Dniester and the Pruth. Von Bothmer's position became untenable. According to Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, Von Bothmer is hurrying to moving troops in the direction of Stanislau, an important railway centre 60 miles south of Lemberg. Colonel Shumsky believes the German General proposes to make a stand on a line from Stanislau to Halicz. Military critics doubt, however, his ability to maintain this line in view of the presence of General Letchitzky's army south of these two towns in the vicinity of Madwomla and Tismenitsa. General Letchitzky is relied upon to continue his pounding of Von Bothmer's right wing. In the region of Baranovitchi few changes of importance have occurred, but the fighting has been marked by fierce counter attacks on the part of the enemy, which has resulted in heavy losses for them.

Commenting on the battle on the Kolki-Czartoryski front where the Russians yesterday captured 2,300 prisoners, Colonel Shumsky says this is the first time that a large force of Germans has been put to flight. He gives as one reason for this fact that the Germans have been driven to employ young, unseasoned troops and officers. "A large percentage of Germans were among the last batch of prisoners—4,000 out of a total of 11,000, is worthy of note. The Russian soldiers have dubbed the Austrians 'noble enemy' due to the fact that they have surrendered in such large numbers."

British Resume The Offensive

LONDON, July 7.—The British resumed the offensive on certain sectors east of Albert at dawn today. At the same time the Germans launched a heavy attack on the British trenches near the Ancre, and violent fighting is now in progress. In the vicinity of Ovillers and Contalmaison as well as near LaBoisselle the British have made progress. In the region of Thiepval the Germans regained a section of their lost ground.

Exchange of Prisoners Arranged For

NEW YORK, July 7.—A Copenhagen despatch to a news agency here today says: "Britain and Germany have agreed to exchange civilian prisoners according to information received by Americans today. This exchange will affect many thousand Germans, who were interned in England after the Lusitania was sunk. A large number of English civilians are interned in German camps."

British Successes East La Boisselle

LONDON, July 7.—East of La Boisselle the British have captured German trenches on a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. In the action of Ovillers the British have forced their way into the village after capturing five hundred yards of the German front. North of Fricourt the British drove the enemy from two woods and captured 3 line of trenches.

Villa Again Active

WASHINGTON, July 7.—On instructions from Genl. Carranza, the Mexican Embassy today advised the State Department of the virtual destruction of a de facto government on Wednesday by a large Villa band at Carraltes, Chihuahua. It is suggested that the American border patrol exercise all possible vigilance to prevent the outlaws from raiding in the States.

British Continue Their Sledge-Hammer Blows Against the Germans In the Somme Sector

LONDON, July 8.—The British have resumed their sledge-hammer blows against the German line in the Somme sector and after a day of terrific fighting have carried German trenches to these points along the front. Latest reports from the British headquarters say fierce fighting is continuing, and their greatest success was east of distance of about 300 miles. Russians LaBoisselle, where they captured German trenches to the extent of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. This gain is in addition to the 1,000 yards of trenches taken by assault on the Thursday night. The bitterest fighting of the day occurred at the center of the line of attack, about two villages, Ovillers and Contalmaison. A British brigade forced its way into Ovillers and engaged in a desperate struggle for possession of the village. Contalmaison was recaptured, but 700 prisoners have been left in the hands of the British. On the French and man and Russian official fail to give a clear idea of exact situation in the fighting. The French official statement does not even mention the artillery units which fill the intervals between the British assaults. The violence of the British offensive failed, however, to divert the attention of the Germans from their desperate efforts to capture Verdun. Assault after assault was delivered against the French lines at Sorrel and the battered Thiaumont region, but according to Paris, all were in vain.

Surpassing even the importance of the Allies great effort on the Western front is the news from the Eastern field which shows the Russians have extended their offensive on a large scale from Riga to Baranovitch, a distance of about 300 miles. Russians are being hurled against the German front lines further south. General Kaldines, where they captured German trenches to the extent of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. This gain is in addition to the 1,000 yards of trenches taken by assault on the Thursday night. The bitterest fighting of the day occurred at the center of the line of attack, about two villages, Ovillers and Contalmaison. A British brigade forced its way into Ovillers and engaged in a desperate struggle for possession of the village. Contalmaison was recaptured, but 700 prisoners have been left in the hands of the British. On the French and man and Russian official fail to give a clear idea of exact situation in the fighting. The French official statement does not even mention the artillery units which fill the intervals between the British assaults. The violence of the British offensive failed, however, to divert the attention of the Germans from their desperate efforts to capture Verdun. Assault after assault was delivered against the French lines at Sorrel and the battered Thiaumont region, but according to Paris, all were in vain.

BRITISH TROOPS STILL REPULSE HUN ATTACKS

LONDON, July 7.—The text of the statement is as follows:—"Despite stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy our infantry well assisted by artillery have pushed the advance with the utmost gallantry throughout this morning, and gained several important successes, south of Thiepval. After fierce preliminary bombardment a further portion of an immensely strong work known as the Leipzig redoubt, was carried by us. This redoubt is situated in the salient of the German line. The enemy exerted all his ingenuity over its fortifications during the last 20 months. Further south one of our brigades attacking from the west, forced its way across 600 yards of German front line trenches into the enemy's defenses in Ovillers. Fierce fighting is now in progress for possession of the village. Following our successes last night our line over a maze of German trenches in a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. North of Fricourt dinking up with the above attack we drove the enemy from two woods and three lines of trenches. About 10 a.m. the Prussian Guards were thrown into the fight east of Contalmaison in a desperate effort to force us back. The attack was crushed by our fire, and the enemy subsequently fell back north, leaving 700 prisoners of various regiments in our hands. About noon our infantry carried the village of Contalmaison by storm, but were subsequently forced out again by a strong counter attack. The enemy's casualties today must have been very severe. Large numbers of troops retiring over the open were caught by our artillery, and the village of Bazentin-le-petit was heavily shelled at the time when it was seen to be full of German reserves. An officer prisoner states, his battalion came under a falling machine gun fire from one of our aeroplanes which was flying over the battlefield at an altitude of 300 feet. Shortly afterwards the same battalion was heavily shelled by our long range guns. The heavy rain falling throughout the day soddened the ground and flooded trenches and added to the difficulty experienced by our troops."

URGED ENQUIRY INTO LOSS OF THE HAMPSHIRE

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Richard Cooper in a startling speech raised a demand that the loss of the Hampshire be investigated. "I urge," said Sir Richard, "that a court martial be held so that the disquieting rumors regarding the ship's loss may be quelled. The speaker proceeded to explain that survivors of the ill-fated cruiser do not agree as to the cause of the disaster, and he then started a direct enquiry of Kitchener's death." Sir Richard demanded to know whether it was true that some of the bodies recovered were found to be burnt by acid, and further whether it was a fact that some of the survivors were held under arrest. Furthermore, Sir Richard also enquired if it were true one or more members of the crew had been found guilty of certain offences resulting on one occasion in the guns on one side of the cruiser being unable to fire. The Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Admiralty said in reply to Sir Richard's questions that there will be no further investigation. "All the survivors agreed regarding the loss of the Hampshire. The Under Secretary promised to make inquiries respecting the other allegations."

DESCRIBES FRIDAY'S FIGHTING

LONDON, July 8.—A British correspondent at the Press camp of the British Army in France sends the following account of Friday's offensive:—"The hard fighting which started today as soon as dawn broke, is still continuing. Some of our troops made a brilliant attack on Contalmaison and succeeded in capturing about 500 prisoners. The enemy counter-attacked with five battalions of the Third Prussian Guard division, which suffered great losses. Some of these men who fell into our hands commented on the accuracy and intensity of our artillery fire. In separate attacks we obtained a footing in Mametz Wood. On the left of this attack our troops made an advance in the neighbourhood of

German Staff Now Faced With Difficult and Perplexing Problems

The 100th Anniversary

LONDON, July 7.—The British American Peace Centenary Committee having charge of the plans for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1914, which marked the conclusion of peace between Britain and the United States, entertained at luncheon, decided late in 1914 to postpone the celebration planned to be held at Ghent, Belgium, that year until after the close of the European war.

Today's luncheon was presided over by Henry Thornton, General Manager of the Great Eastern Railways. The speakers were Franklin Rovillon, French Parliamentarian, Sir George Houston Reid, member of parliament for St. George's, former Australian High Commissioner in London and James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

General Haig in reply said: "All ranks will do their utmost to continue to deserve your Majesty's confidence and praise."

German Move Whole Front Towards West

LONDON, July 7.—A wireless despatch from Rome says word has been received there from Petrograd that in consequence of their triple defeat in the sectors of Riga, Kolki and Baranovitchi the Germans have begun to move their whole front toward the west.

British Gain Several Important Successes

LONDON, July 7.—The British troops in their new advance have gained several important successes among which are the capture of a further portion of the immensely strong position known as Leipzig redoubt, according to an official statement issued from the London War Office tonight.

Change of Editors

LONDON, July 8.—Francis W. Hirst, prominent financial writer, has resigned as editor of the London "Economist," after a tenure of 9 years. Hartley Withers, financial adviser to the Treasury, succeeds Hirst as editor of the "Economist." It is understood the proprietors of the paper disagreed with Hirst's editorial policy of pacifism.

Russian Official

PETROGRAD, July 8.—Successes against the Turks in the region along the Tokoruk River, northwest of Erzurum, in Turkish Armenia as a result of which several commanding heights were occupied by the Russians is reported by the War Office in today's official statement. Repulse of Turkish attacks in the Trebizond region is also announced.

French Troops Land At Petra Bay

LONDON, July 8.—French troops to the number of 4,500 have disembarked at Petra Bay, Mitylene, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Athens.

French Official

PARIS, July 7.—Repeated violent attacks by Germans on French positions at Thiaumont enabled them to obtain a footing in the French advanced trenches, but they were driven out by counter attack, according to an official statement issued by the French War Office tonight. No action is reported from the Somme sector.

Steamer Sunk

LONDON, July 7.—The British steamship Gannet, 1112 tons, of London, has been sunk. She was unarmed.

German Trenches Are Taken by British

LONDON, July 7.—The capture by the British of German trenches on a front of 1,000 yards east of LaBoisselle, in the Somme region was announced officially today.

Not Yet at Full Flood of Output

LONDON, July 8.—The question as to whether Britain will be able to maintain an adequate supply of ammunition at the present rate of wastage, in Turkish Armenia as a result of which several commanding heights were occupied by the Russians is reported by the War Office in today's official statement. Repulse of Turkish attacks in the Trebizond region is also announced.

LONDON, July 8.—The head of the German staff must be faced with difficult and perplexing problems at the present moment. He must decide how to meet the new co-ordinate strategy of the Allies, and how best to utilize Germany's available military resources. Never before in the history of the war has Germany been called upon to meet strong double offensive on both Western and Eastern fronts. General Haig's "we resume our vigorous offensive at dawn," coming on the top of the opening of a new offensive against Field Marshal Hindenburg by General Evarits is a new experience for the German Staff. General Evarits' attack is being made on a hundred mile front running roughly from the Vilna line in the north to Baranovitchi in the south. The seriousness of the crisis is reflected in the paucity of information given to the German public in Berlin's official bulletins, which, however, at last admit the loss of Hem and Belloy on the Western front.

Until more is known of the progress of the second phase of the Somme battle, chief interest still lies with the Russian operations. There is no confirmation of the report from Rome that the whole line on the Eastern front is retiring, but the Russians continue to report success after success. The latest official issued by Berlin admits retirement from the salient in the Czartorysk region. A Russian statement tonight announces that Russian cavalry has captured Mamevitchi, which is only some fifty miles from Kovel.

French Watch With Keen Admiration

PARIS, July 8.—The French are watching with admiration the fighting of the British troops in the sector north of the Somme River. Great natural and artificial difficulties, with which they have to contend, are realized, and all agree that they are doing as much as is humanely possible. The French military opinion is that the German positions are so strong and so well furnished by lines of communication that the British would accomplish little more until the heavy French guns are installed inside the French salient, whence they can onflame the German positions opposed to the British.

Only Remnants Some Regiments Now Remaining

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 7.—The obstacles which the British troops, particularly in their attack north of the Ancre from Gommecourt to La Boisselle, have had to encounter have been prodigious. Their valor and tenacity have been superb and because of these their losses in officers and men have been heavy; nothing is to be gained by concealing this fact. Many units have suffered dire losses on this northern end of the attacking line. There are regiments, in some cases only remnants of regiments now, whose names will ring throughout Britain when the time arrives for the full story of this battle to be told. Some of them are: South Wales Borderers, King's Own Scottish Borderers, East Lancashires, York and Lancashires, Seaforth Highlanders, Middlesex, Dublins, Warwicks, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Hampshire, Somerset and the Rifle Brigade.

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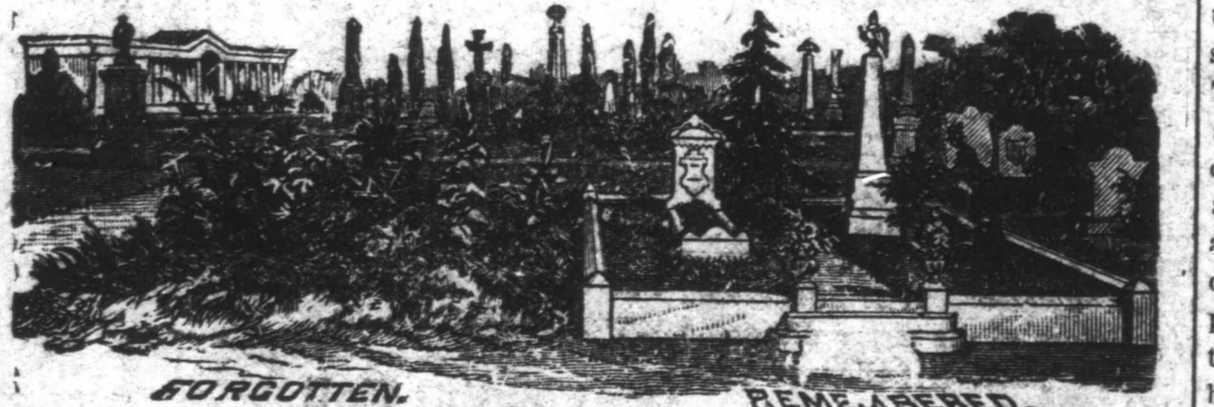
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Blown Out and Buried Twice in Thirty Minutes

Some idea of the wonderful spirit of the Canadians at the front and the splendid feeling of companionship which exists between them is revealed by the following interesting letter which Mrs. Burt, of Willbrod avenue, Verdun (Montreal), received from her son, Corporal George Charles Burt, of one of the latest Montreal battalions to go to France.

"Just a line to say that I came out of the engagement all right and I am now in No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, with shell shock. To tell the truth, I did not ever expect to get out alive, but I thank God I got here safe and I don't want to see the same thing again in my life.

"The trenches and fields were filled with dead and dying. I think the 11th Battalion lost the most in the brigade to which we belong.

Discussing the battle, Corporal Burt said, "We made for the open and managed to get into an old trench for shelter. We were in that for a while, two platoons of us, and then the Germans started to give it to us. Then the boys had to get out and go overland. We thought it would be murder to send the men out that way, but the good Lord brought them over all right.

"Well, I was the last to leave, and just as I was going a company of the 1st came along and told me that one of our boys was wounded, so I had to go down and fetch him through.

"I was all in myself, after being blown out of the trench and buried twice within half an hour. I couldn't leave him there to die without aid, so between us we got him out of the trench and I got him on my back and started for the dressing station.

"I got there and then we had to go another two miles with him to the next dressing station.

"Of course I had to get a fellow to help me. When I got there I could go no further. I was all in and they sent me down here as suffering from shell shock. I expect to be all right in a few days. Believe me, any man that came out of that fight was lucky."

"After a long time, as it was a long way, crouching and running and crawling, I got to where I could see our men throwing bombs into the Germans.

You could hear nothing for the noise for it seemed as if every German rifle, maxim and big gun was turned on that spot; their shrapnel was going overhead and their shells going all about. I took a few shots at the devils with my rifle, by way of resting and getting my breath, and then I got hold of a box of bombs and started to crawl and drag it up there. The box was heavy and to my delight another young chap, a Strathcona, came and helped me. We dragged and humped it along, over bumps and across shell holes and over our dead, until we got to the extreme point where the Germans were retreating up their trench and being bombed by our men unmercifully.

There I found my own sergeant of our bomb throwing squad, to my great relief.

I had never thrown a live bomb in my life, but soon found out, as it is quite a simple affair and they were lovely bombs for working. You could see a clump of German bayonets huddled like sheep, over their parapet top, and you checked a bomb into it and prayed for the explosion. When it came the bayonets wavered and wobbled and then disappeared. If the bomb did not explode you waited and backed up, because those plucky Germans lighted it again and threw it back. And so on, and so on. I know I got three bombs into them fairly and squarely, and heard them explode and saw the bayonets flop down.

We finally got a place at a turn in the trench, an angle, and our own men of another battalion were firing directly across at us, excitedly of course, and they killed about twelve of our men there, two of them being of my squad and within a few feet of me, and two more were wounded. I was by this time about played out and the bombs were all exhausted, so we sat down to wait for more, and when they came I could not get up for I had cramp in both legs and had to be rubbed and rubbed. That must have been about 8 p.m. But I could drag around, so I dressed two wounded men and helped to fill sand bags and pass them along until 10 p.m. I should judge.

Too Late.

"What's the matter, Bobbie?"
"I'm afraid I don't like my cake."
"Well, dear, don't eat it."
"But, auntie, I have eaten it."

KELLY GUILTY ON FOUR COUNTS

Jury's Verdict Given Against Manitoba Parliament Building Contractor

RESERVE CASE ASKED FOR

Maximum Amount Kelly is Said to Have Taken, \$1,600,000

WINNIPEG, July 1.—Thos. Kelly, the Parliament buildings contractor, was undismayed when the jury found him guilty after deliberation of one hour this afternoon. He demanded a poll. Of the five counts he was found guilty of four—*theft, false pretences, obtaining by theft, valuable securities and receiving money obtained by conspiracy.* On the count naming his sons as among those in the conspiracy from which he had received the money, the finding was for the accused.

Mr. H. H. Dewart, of Toronto, arrived today, and the Crown announced that sentence should be deferred pending discussion of the terms of a reserve case. This will be argued tomorrow before Prendergast, and probably next week the appeal will come up. It is said this will go to the court of last resort on the view that Kelly was deprived of a fair trial by reason of the court's failure to give him time to instruct his counsel to prepare his defence.

The court's instructions were completed at noon and pointed out strongly by the prosecution rested on Howard, as chief witness, and, as he was a perjurer and a party to the alleged wrong-doing, the jury must look for corroborative evidence in arriving at their verdict. After an hour's conference they returned and asked for instructions as the court, naming Kelly's sons, Lawrence and Charley, as co-conspirators. This was apparently the only doubt to be relieved, and in ten minutes they returned with their verdict.

Prisoner Made Able Address.

The prisoner was not visibly affected by the climax of the long trial. He sat between his two sons and received the result with his usual alertness. He has now been in jail since last October but that his mental faculties have not suffered is evidenced by the fact that he spoke two hours yesterday afternoon, and as long to-day, passionately defending his actions before the jury.

The address is admittedly unique in judicial procedure, and was pronounced by many lawyers a very able presentation of the prisoner's side. It was an unusual case from the start, in which the prisoner was unrepresented by counsel, and taking no part in the proceedings, other than to make voluminous notes, which he used in his address. The penalty is fourteen years in prison on each count in the indictment.

The maximum amount named as that which Kelly has stolen was placed by the Crown at \$1,600,000. The case grew out of the Roblin Government scandal which precipitated the Ministry's resignation May 19, last year.

The ex-Ministers come up for trial this month.

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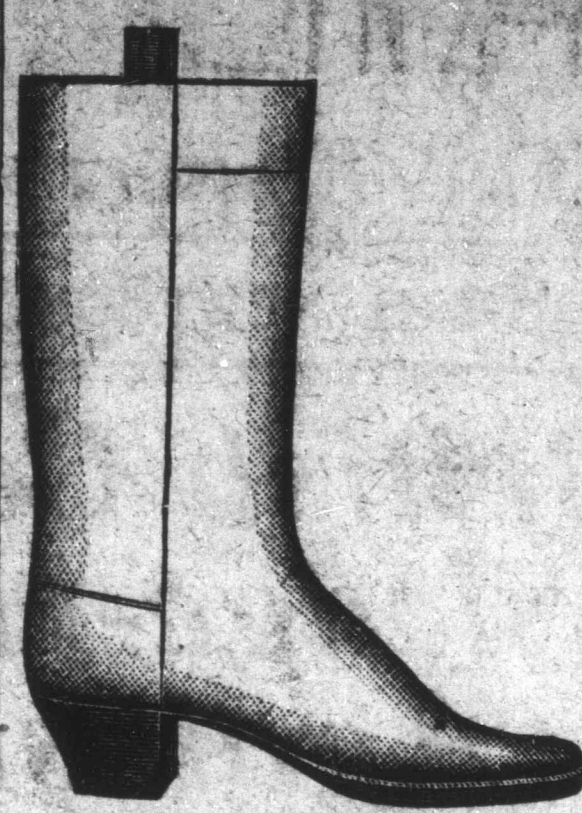

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Are Jailed for Loving France

LONDON, June 23.—Martial law in its worst form and with all its cruelty prevails in Alsace-Lorraine, according to a report issued by the Nationalities Defence Association of Bern. The authors of the report denounce the treatment to which the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine are being subjected and call upon the Germans to end the reign of tyranny in the two provinces. Extracts from the report follow:

"A selection from the long list of recent convictions of inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine reveals only a small degree of the sufferings endured by the Alsacians during the war of their liberation. A German court-martial sitting at Muelhausen sentenced Monsieur Lettermann of Guebwiller to death for displaying sympathy for France. No more details as to the exact nature of the offence were published. Lettermann was shot at Muelhausen. The same court-martial sentenced Joseph Schauer of Schlestadt to fifteen month imprisonment for manifesting anti-German feelings.

Abbott Jailed

"The venerable Abbott Seiller, of Duffendorf, was condemned by court-martial to six months imprisonment for seditious utterances. His offence had invaded Belgium unjustly and that if Germany won the war he would leave the country and settle in Switzerland. F.a.t.t.r. he omitted to offer up the special prayer for the success of German arms, and persisted in preaching his sermons in the French language.

"Emile Estermann of Guebwiller was sentenced to six months imprisonment for keeping a diary in which he made entries day by day recording his detestation of the Germans. The court-martial found that to nourish secretly anti-German sentiments is only one degree less dangerous than to demonstrate them publicly."

Called Them Boches

"Madame Jenny Niedergang was sentenced to four months imprisonment for writing to her sister in Switzerland a letter seized by the censor in which she spoke of the Germans as bochs and said their reported victories were fictitious.

"Madame Marie Kohser of Raprechau, was sentenced to three months imprisonment for referring to some of her German neighbors as 'dirty Prussians,' for accusing German soldiers of stealing potatoes from the gardens of the local inhabitants and for 'mocking' when the church bells were rung in celebration of German victories. The presiding officer of the court-martial told her she could congratulate herself on the extreme leniency of the sentence.

"Many other similar sentences for offences of the same character have been passed, and the German authorities recently issued a list of 458 Al-

LORD KITCHENER'S FAME

"THE most striking figure in all the Allied countries." Such is Mr. Balfour's estimate of Lord Kitchener, and that it is accurate is proved by the mass and unanimity of the tributes spoken and written through the world since the news of his death was spread abroad. No man of his time had achieved a similar renown; certainly it is true that the death of no other Englishman would call forth a recognition so universal. Far and wide, in every country, he stood for the power and character, the will, the patience, the justice, the stubborn courage of England, and during the two years of the war it was the figure of Lord Kitchener which in the eyes of all men embodied the purpose and resolution of the British race. We knew this while he was alive; we take pride in it now that he is dead.

There is, indeed, something of grave and high significance in the fact itself. For modern England is in many respects startlingly unlike the England of legend and caricature. Our people to-day are not silent and reserved sombre, deliberate, and unemotional. On the contrary, for a generation or two before the general overturn they had, to all seeming, been growing more casual, free-spoken, and mercurial, and there were few countries in which the uses of advertisement were more rapidly making an end of traditional privacies and restraints. The experience of the war has gone far to show that these changes were, much more superficial than organic, but it is, in any case, both remarkable and reassuring that the instincts of the entire world should have fixed upon Lord Kitchener as the unchallengeable representative of the British character and genius.

The French Premier has hailed him as a "brave and prolific administrator," and it is worth while for Lord Kitchener's countrymen to keep in mind the very notable fact that he was not primarily a fighting man. As a commander in the field he would not have taken rank among the great captains in history. He will live as a ruler and an organizer, and apart from his last great achievement in the creation of the new British army, largely as an administrator in times of peace.

Omdurman may be forgotten, but the new Sudan as planned by its conqueror will remain. When later, he returned to Cairo it was not as a maker of armies, but as a civil administrator with an extraordinarily complete scheme of economic construction. In India, as we recall with a smile to-day, he began his task of reorganizing the military defences while British policy in the East was still dominated by fears of invasion from the north. It was, however, not the theory of the Indian army organization that mattered, but the achieved result, the full benefit of which has been reaped by the Empire since the outbreak of war. His successes were not attained by brilliance or imagination, but by labor and devotion, by concentrated thoroughness and a magnificent absence of nerves.—Manchester Guardian.

Germany to Direct Austria's Foreign Policy

LONDON, July 1.—A despatch to the Times from Budapest says that draft of an important treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary has just been completed at Berlin and signed by Prince Ernest von Hohenlohe-Langenburg on behalf of Austria-Hungary and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg the Imperial Chancellor, on behalf of Germany.

"The treaty, which is for twenty-five years" says the correspondent, "provides for the unification of direction of military and foreign affairs, while regarding economic questions it provides for concerted action in dealing with foreign countries, interstate relations being left outside its scope."

Some Language

Tommy (to Jock, on leave)—
What about the lingo? Suppose you want an egg over there, what do you say?
Jek—Ye just say 'Oof.'
Tommy—But suppose you want two?
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sations who, having left their homes to escape into France, are declared traitors. All their property on German soil has been confiscated."

J.J. St. John

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ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER
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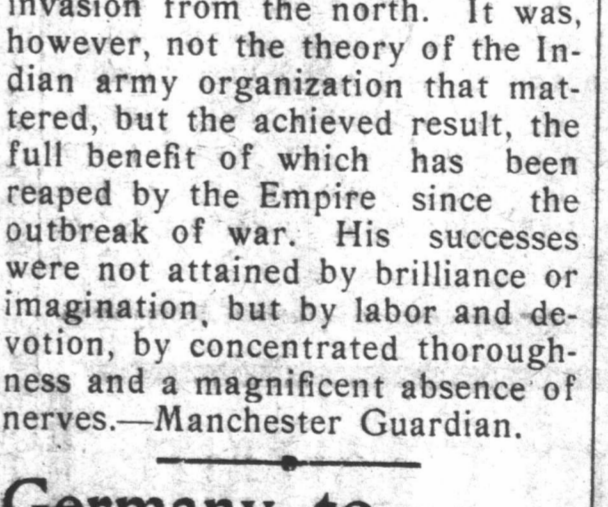
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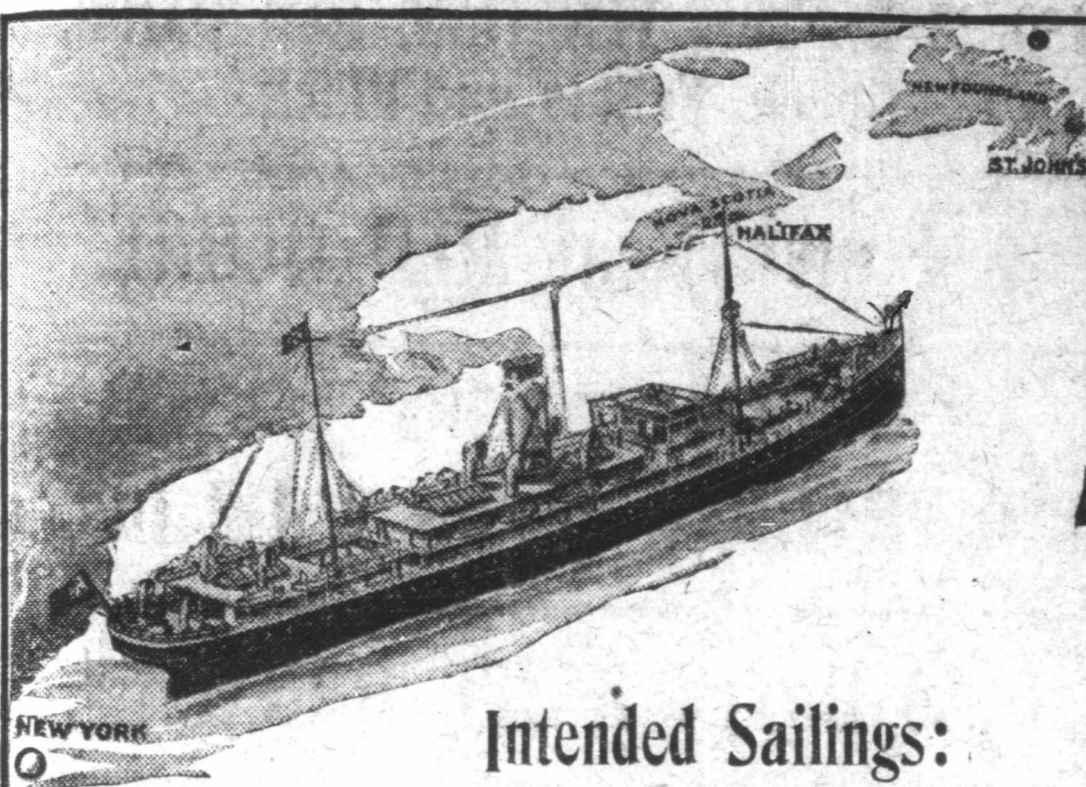
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FROM ST. JOHN'S FROM NEW YORK
STEPHANO, July 6th. FLORIZEL, July 8th.
FLORIZEL, July 15th. STEPHANO, July 15th.

Harvey & Co., Limited
Agents.

OUR LAND

LET music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongue awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break—
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to thee
Author of liberty,
To thee I sing;
Long may our land be right
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God our King.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain-side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

FOOD PROBLEMS FOR THE ENEMY

From The Wall St. Journal

Out of Germany has come the first official crop report for this year. It is by the Food Dictator, who is supposed to know something of actual conditions. In part, he said:

"Only an average harvest is to be expected. This will be below the peace average. There is no hope of an abundant potato crop as in 1915. Cattle outlook is unsatisfactory. Milch cows will be sufficient, but situation for cattle for slaughter, and hogs, is bad. Fruit and vegetable crops are not good."

It is hard to understand how, in the face of this report, "only an average harvest" is to be expected, and how it will be averaged if "below the peace average." What the "peace average" is the world well knows, and a harvest below that spells distress unless help comes from outside.

In the early weeks of the war von Moltke said that food supply was ample, and the Empire was self-sustaining. A noted German economist answering him proved that the supply was not sufficient, and Germany could not sustain itself on its own crops without disposing of all its live stock and consuming the forage.

Since then the Empire has been pumped full of synthetic food, but food riots have continued. Last year's harvest was officially declared to be enormous, but within a few weeks the Imperial Chancellor, in the Reichstag, said it was "disastrous." Further confirmation may be found in the words of President of the Imperial Grain Board, who, at a discussion in the Economic Committee of the Reichstag in May last, said:

"To Germany's reserve of 400,000 tons of grain, must be added 80,000 tons, representing the decrease in their consumption by the army, and 97,000 tons from Roumania."

"And he be dead, he will eat no bread." Eighty thousand tons saved by erecting wooden crosses! Therefore continue the work at Verdun. Ninety-seven thousand tons from Roumania. But look at the Russian army near Roumania and the preparations going on at Salonika. Roumania is not a promising source of future supplies.

A reserve of 400,000 tons looks large, until reduced to a per capita basis, and then it becomes pitiful. In peace times the per capita consumption of grain of all kinds in Germany is 87 bushels, not all of which is raised at home. The reserve, the Roumanian supply and the saving through death, total 577,000 tons. This would approximate 22,000,000 bushels, which is less than ten days' supply in times of peace when potatoes, meat, fruits and vegetables also are available without stint.

Last year Germany also secured the Norway catch of fish. This year a competitor cornered the market. Her own sea fishing also is curtailed. Imports of meat, lard, oilcake, corn, and other food and foodstuffs from the United States are shut off, and the Empire must live upon this harvest "below the peace average." If their report of the Dictator be correct, it bespeaks a condition more serious than the absence of ammunition.

Warned.

"You say your a pacifist?"
"Yes," replied the indignant person, "and let me tell you sir—"
"Hold on a minute."
"Well?"
"If you're a pacifist don't shake your fist at me."

A BIG FEATURE PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT THE NICKEL.

"HIS MAJESTY THE KING."

A beautiful three-part production by Thanhouser with a star cast including Miss GLADYS HULLETTE.

"HER LAST FLIRTATION."
A western comedy-drama.

"CONQUEST OF CONSTANTIA."
A special comedy-drama.

"BY PRIVATE WIRE."
A thrilling two-act social drama.

"SAM'S SWEETHEART."
A delightful Vitagraph comedy.

Send the Children to the Big Bumper Matinee. Every Saturday Special Programme.

Monday, "Mary Page." Coming, Charlie Chaplin in "Shanghaied" and "The Diamond From the Sky," a great serial story.

Russia Has Over 11,000,000 Well Equipped Men Ready

Berlin Says Austrian Defeat Was Due to Over-confidence of Commander.

LONDON, June 23.—The German version of the fighting on the Russian front is given in a despatch from Berlin which says that the Russian offensive has got "stuck" in opinion of German military circles.

Information has reached Berlin that Russia now has more than 11,000,000 well equipped soldiers under arms. The report continues:

"There are no foreign correspondents with either the Austrian or the German armies engaged in the Galicia and Bukovina struggle. The German and Austrian correspondents who have got somewhere near the battle scenes continue describing the terrible onslaughts of the Russian masses in waves from eight to fifteen deep.

"It is asserted that at some points of the attack upon the Austro-Hungarian line the Russians had a superiority of five and sometimes ten to one. This is not at all improbable.

"All reports indicate that the effect of the Germans taking an energetic hand in the game already is making itself felt upon the Russian advance, which, while perhaps not yet actually stopped, is beginning to falter at a number of points.

"Gen. Brussiloff appears to be increasing his pressure on the centre of the middle sector, but this movement is apparently being strongly affected by the counter-pressure of the Germans against the Russian line in the northerly part of Volhynia.

"The next days should develop how far the Russians will be able to carry out their plan of a concentric offensive for the possession of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, which was retaken from the Russians last June. Strategically the present Russian successes can be said to be of only practical value and real importance if Brussiloff is able to follow them up and attain Lemberg as a goal. The Russian movement otherwise, has merely political and moral importance, but comparatively little military value.

Another to Take Command
"Gen. Brussiloff appears to be the first Russian strategist who will soon be matched against him. Overconfidence on the part of the commander of the Austro-Hungarian army on the sector first crushed in by the Russians, together with failure to know what the Russians were preparing opposite his lines, appears to have been more or less responsible for the results of the surprisingly heavy onslaught.

"Remedial measures, I understand, have been taken in his case."

PROSPERO'S FISHERY REPORT.

By the Prospero we learn that though the fishery opened with a good promise in most places North, when the ship was down this trip reports were anything but cheering. Along the French Shore it is very bad for traps and lines, traps only taking 1 to 2 qtls. The fishery is a perfect blank in White Bay. About Twillingate there is no fish and at Herring Neck and Fogo it is very poor. At Wesleyville, Bonavista and other places in Bonavista Bay it is fair, and at Trinity and Bay de Verde good. At Wesleyville a man Bishop and his two sons have 150 ashore for their trap and are still doing fairly well.

MORE BANKERS HERE.

The banker "Flora S. Mackinson, Capt. A. Borne, of Stone's Cove, F.B., arrived from the Banks last evening. She got 200 qtls. for this baiting, has 1,400 to date for 10 dories and will leave later to fish in the Straits.

Casement's Sentence

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Agreement was reached today by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to take up next Wednesday Senator Martin's resolution, requesting President Wilson to urge the British Government to grant a stay of execution of the death sentence against Sir Roger Casement until new facts be presented. Senator Martin introduced the resolution last week, at the request of Mrs. Agnew Newman, Casement's sister.

Tennant Refuses Peerage

LONDON, July 8.—Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, yesterday refused the peerage offered to him by Premier Asquith. According to the "Express," it is expected Tennant will be appointed Secretary for Scotland.

Shipwright S. H. Butler is giving the "Atilla" a new fore yard and top gallant mast and other necessary repairs.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

"THE MAGISTRATE'S STORY."

A Civil War Drama.

"AN AMBASSADOR FROM THE DEAD."—A gripping Photo Drama with L. C. Stumway and a strong cast.

"SONNY JIM AND THE FAMILY PARTY."—A Vitagraph Comedy Drama with Bobby Connelly and Mabel Kelly.

"FORD CANADIAN MONTHLY."—A film of Canadian scenes and industries.

"LIMBIRGER'S VICTORY."—A lively Lubin Comedy.

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A New and Classy Musical Program, Drums and Effects—

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JUST ARRIVED
75 Cases
SEA DOG MATCHES.
GEORGE NEAL.
PHONE 264.

LABRADOR FISHERY NEWS

Holton, Smoky and Domino fish slack; Grady, poor fishing; Venison, fishing fair, and Battle poor.

Shipwright S. H. Butler is giving the "Atilla" a new fore yard and top gallant mast and other necessary repairs.

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Specially Refined to meet the Newfoundland climate. Best for Motor Boats and Lamps.

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Franklin's Agencies, Limited.

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.

Quick Aid Needed
Beggars—Stranger, I have a sick wife; could you help me out?
"Passer-by—I can give you a job next week."
"Beggars—Too late! She'll be able to go to work herself, by then!"
What tune is a great favorite?
"Fortune."

JUST IN:

25 Barrels
Large
PEANUTS

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



"To Every Man His Own."

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 8th., 1916

IMPERIAL CO-OPERATION

THERE is a very interesting and illuminating article in the Montreal Star of June 29th., written by the proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph—Lord Burnham—regarding the necessity of closer Imperial co-operation after the war. This co-operation must, according to the author be along economic lines. Thus we get a concrete form of Imperialism. The world-fabric of the British Dominions must be wrought out of commercial development; and the sooner this is realized, the larger and greater will the Imperial idea be.

Formerly, Imperialism was more of a sentiment than a reality; and the links which bound the various parts of the Empire together were slim indeed. Now, for the future welfare of the Empire, according to Lord Burnham, mere theoretical essays and fancies light as air are of no use. The spirit of old Downing Street—that bogey-man of colonial statesmen—must be forever exercised from the counsels of Empire. In the future there can be no high table for British Ministers; the lot and scot must be shared in common. The days of patronage on the one hand and suzerainty on the other are gone forever. It is not only that nothing can be done without common consent, but that nothing be done without common desire. Whatever may be the call for digging up and strengthening the political foundations, it is the commercial question that will be the most clamant.

Before the war enters upon its last stage, all over the Empire the capitalist and the workman, the merchant and the manufacturer, will be asking what is to be done to shut out the enemy's trade, so as to prevent the Central Empires—Germany and Austria—regaining their grip upon what have been termed the "key industries." These industries are various; but in Great Britain they are chiefly dies and glass, whilst in the overseas Dominions they are chemicals and the sundry "made in Germany" products. "The key industries," says Lord Burnham, "are the key to the commercial position."

It is hoped that the Imperial Trade Congress, to be convened in Canada, will lay down the lines upon which co-ordination can be effected. The Imperial delegate, Sir Rider Haggard, has already reached Canada, and will, doubtless get to work at once to draw up such a scheme as will be the means of effecting the desired end. We have already alluded to the mission of Sir Rider Haggard, and we hope that when we are consulted in the matter of trade relations that we shall have some definite program to submit. It will be remembered that Sir Rider visited us once before as a member of the Royal Trade Commission; but we have not learned

that anything ever came of his mission. Now this is no time for political jobbery. The question is too vast to be associated in any way with politics in this country. We must have the best possible program outlined and we must have the best representatives to discuss it.

Hitherto our relations from a trade standpoint with Great Britain have not been satisfactory. This is best evidenced by the fact that our trade with the British Isles has been dwindling rather than increasing, simply because we have never had men big enough in the public service to give the matter proper consideration.

Now is the time to get down to real business; and let us hope that something tangible will be the result.

THAT SUBMARINE EPISODE

THE visit of the German submarine to Cartagena, in Spain, is likely to have a serious aftermath. Spain has been persistently neutral since the beginning of the war; but it is feared that the question of her neutrality is now to become a matter of discussion by the Allies. It seems that the undersize craft which visited Cartagena was the famous U-35. She was provisioned and equipped in the Spanish port for a voyage, and soon after leaving port, she sank ships of France, Britain, and Japan.

Rear-Admiral Duguay of the French navy has uttered a protest against the action of the Spanish authorities; and it is quite possible that Spain will be asked for an explanation of the outfitting of the undersize craft whose mission was a hostile one. What the outcome will be is hard to foreshadow; but that it will cause unpleasantness seems beyond doubt. It is to be hoped, however, that the affair will be amicably adjusted, as the neutrality of Spain at the moment is more desirable than ever.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 8
Public meeting at old factory to pass resolution of thanks to mayor and citizens of Halifax for their munificent donation for fire sufferers, 1846.

Governor Musgrave left for British Columbia, 1869.

Hon. L. O'Brien sworn in as Governor, 1869.

Capt. Thomas H. Walters died, 1878.

The most disastrous fire that ever devastated St. John's, broke out at 5 p.m. this day in Timothy Brien's stable, at the junction of Freshwater and Pennywell Roads. The water had been turned off to repair the pipes, and the fire had got too much headway before the system could be got in working order. A strong northwest wind was blowing at the time, and before the sun rose again three-fourths of the city was laid in ruins. The loss reached thirteen million dollars (\$13,000,000); the aggregate insurance was only \$4,480,000. The dwellings destroyed reached 1,572, beside 150 stores; over 1,900 families were rendered homeless, making over 11,000 people in all. The cash contributions from all sources amounted to \$361,136.00, along with which was sent goods to the value of \$84,915.00. There were sent into the committee a number of claims of losses, of which 2,042 were considered, aggregate \$69,792.00. Two lives only were lost in the fire—Mrs. Stephens and her niece—who were burnt in their house on Victoria Street, about one hundred feet north of the northwest corner of the Crosbie hotel, 1892.

Patrick J. Summers and A. LeC. Berteau admitted to Bar, 1890.

Archibald T. Briggs buried, 1899.

Rev. Father Ahearn ordained, 1888.

John Day, railway conductor, killed, 1898.

The Merry-go-round on Barrens first started by Ferguson, 1895.

Fire Brigade disbanded, 1895.

JULY 9

First Newfoundland Assembly prorogued, 1833.

Edmund Burke died, 1797.

William J. Ellis born in St. John's, 1859.

Civil Engineers (nineteen in number) arrived for railway survey, 1880.

Laurence O'B. Furlong, M.H.A., married, 1884.

Charles P. Ayre married, 1888.

United States warship Juniata left for Disco, 1873.

REVELLE BY CALCAR

TO continue our remarks respecting our natural wealth that either lies neglected or manipulated to bring wealth to the few to the impoverishment of the country at large, let us say once again that the manner in which successive governments have ignored their duty by failing to properly investigate our resources and by the manner in which they have permitted wholesale raids upon them by unscrupulous parasites in the shape of so called promoters, is a disgrace to a people claiming intelligence. Our commonwealth has been made the prey of the common hawk, who infests the environs of the Crown Lands Office. Governments seem to have been so callous, so supine, so dense, so corrupt as not to know what was going on or knowing care.

Up to the present day it seems to be a kind of understanding that governments are elected just to give certain individuals a soft job. At least this is what one must infer from the incapacity exhibited by the elected ones to inaugurate statesmanlike movements for the benefit of the country. Where a party does attempt some wise policy tending to advance the country the act stands out very prominently when one looks back across the monotonous pages of political history in this country. These acts stand over the dead level of our government—of dullness like the toils which distinguish the contour of our native land, but they are not so many.

There is no marked general elevation in our legislative administration, no sustained attempt at excellence, no high tide of intellectual endeavour, but there are toils, there are spasmodic jerks, no high tide, but now and then a short wave that gave hopes of a splendid sea, broad and deep and sunlit.

But the toils sink into the horizon, and we plod on, on through the miasmic swampy dead level. The wave that lifted us dies down leaving us in the trough or sprawling in the sand, where we lie stupidly till the next wave comes to lift us.

This is in effect a picture of our political history since the dawn of responsible government. There were splendid men in our legislative assemblies from time to time. Their time is permanently marked by the high peaks that look out over the heart breaking monotony.

No government of this country as far as our memory goes, or as far as we understand our history, ever entered upon its duties under such favorable circumstances as has the government of Sir E. P. Morris and no government has so dimly failed to realize expectations.

An opportunist of the most gifted type, Sir Edward Morris from the heights to which the statesmanship of Sir Robert Bond had brought the country beheld a splendid prospect, and seeing noted the opportunity for a display of his peculiar talent.

What that talent has been so clearly demonstrated in the orgie of mismanagement and corruption that marks the history of his government, as to make it altogether superfluous for us here to dilate upon it. He found the country enjoying a high state of prosperity under a sane policy, he has reduced it to the very dregs of depression, under a policy that has been the wildest the most senseless, the most corrupt.

His advent to power was the signal for the wildest extravagance in regard to what we had already accumulated, till he had squandered all that could be laid hold of. He let loose a regular horde of raiders upon our natural wealth, and while the people were being fleeced of their property, he boasted of the increased earnings through the Crown Lands Office, as if a people could grow rich by robbing themselves. Morris got into the national shop and sold national goods at such a ridiculously small figure that a regular rain of small change began to pour into his till, and this, regardless of the fact that his was a sacrifice sale, he wants us to consider as wealth.

It is easy for a person with a shop full of valuable goods to get customers if he undertakes to give away his wares or is willing to take little in return, but it can

Thermometer 90 deg. in shade, 106 in sun, 1895.
William C. Job married Miss Warren, 1892.

hardly be regarded as sound business and it cannot continue long before bankruptcy put up his shutters and locks his shop.

Doubly stupid was the policy of Sir Edward if it was meant to advance the interest of Newfoundland. It robbed us of a very tangible natural asset, and was carried to such extremes as to almost leave us to-day with any claim upon our forests, unless such tenure as permits us to receive a paltry royalty, which is not always collected.

Nothing has been done to develop any of our national assets or to turn them into sources of wealth. And in view of our loud mouthed talk about the undeveloped wealth of the country the most stupid act has been the virtual abandonment of our geological survey. This is a time when special effort should be made to discover what our assets are in the way of natural wealth, and this is the very time when Morris has elected to do nothing. Even the celebrated coal exploration project has been abandoned.

It is our duty to persevere with all the ability in our possession every enquiry with a view to an understanding of what our assets are and a putting them on a basis of being worked as paying possessions.

When there are so many avenues of enquiry left open to us and demanding attention it is a crying shame that nothing is being done.

Does this abandonment of all the duties of a government to the mere collection of revenues and the letting of things in a way run themselves show that the whirling bugs of the Morris Government have spent themselves and are incapable of further effort.

Here they exhausted themselves in their famous agricultural policy, their infamous railway policy and the multitude of other equally famous or infamous misdirected efforts. Can any call however loud and oft repeated ever awake the gang to some semblance of activity. Are they so profoundly asleep that such times as these cannot rouse their dormant faculties. Reveille, Reveille.

SARCASM.

During a railroad strike a young and green engineer was put on to run a train. On his first trip out he ran some distance beyond a station he was to stop at, and on backing up he ran as far the other way. He was about to start forward for another attempt when the station master shouted: "O, thunder! Stay where you are and we'll move the station."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

EMPIRE DAY RED CROSS FUND

Amount acknowledged	\$19,691.79
Donations from Curling, per Miss Belle March	55.00
Subscriptions per Andrew Carnell:	
G. H. Jardine, Bay Roberts	\$1.00
John King, Klondyke Farm	1.00
Thos. Sheppard, Hab-Jad	1.00
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Employees Carnell's Carriage Factory	24.00
E. W. Beck, Sound Island	1.50
Faulkner Fogg, Rockland Trust Company, Mass.	2.84
Employees Marshall Bros.	6.25
Employees Harvey's Tub Factory	26.00
Additional subscriptions, Wesleyville, per Mrs. N. Winsor	80
Proceeds Lecture by Pte. Phil. Jensen at Belleoram, Per F. Curnew, J.P.	59.75
Total	\$19,871.93

F. H. STEER, Treasurer.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

Two boys were arrested by Detective-Sergeant Byrne last evening charged with the theft of harness, etc. from Mr. Geo. B. McGuire's stable, and to which the Mail and Advocate made exclusive reference at the time. The lock of each of three doors was forced off to get at the property.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

London PAINTS

Ground in Oil.
150 28 lb. Tins VENETIAN, RED OXIDE, Green, Yellow and Black.

30 1 cwt. Kegs RED OCHRE.

IN STOCK:
ROUND IRON, up to 1 1-2 ins.

30 Boxes KNIFE BRICK.

STEER BROS.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

We have just opened, at our Water Street Stores, another large shipment of the world-renowned DOMINION NOBBY TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES. DOMINION PLAIN TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES. DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for AUTOMOBILES. DOMINION STUDDED TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES. DOMINION PLAIN TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES. DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for MOTOR CYCLE. Call in and be convinced of the superior quality of our goods, and get our prices before making your next purchase.

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 Teas Seeds Medicines. Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.

Hardware Department.

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

Women's and Children's Clothing

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

GEORGE KNOWLING

ANDERSON'S --- The HOME of QUALITY and STYLE.

A Muslin Sale

Starting To-day
We offer the balance of our
35c Muslin for 27c.
A middle of the Muslin Season Sale—at last of season prices.
Be the first—come and see it to-day.
Lengths from 6 to 9 yards.
Get some of this Muslin now.

Shoe Bargains

A bargain sale of broken lots in Ladies' Shoes.
They are of excellent quality leather, no Jobs.
We are clearing them at these Special Prices:
\$1.20 Shoe for - - **69c.**
\$1.50 Shoe for - - **\$1.18**
\$2.00 Shoe for - - **\$1.48**

SATURDAY MORNING

AT 8.30

25 GRACEFUL SILK DRESSES

will go on sale at

\$18.75

We have taken this group of Dresses which earlier sold at \$25.00 and have marked everyone of them at

\$18.75

Bear in mind these are this Spring and Summer styles direct from the manufacturer.

They have the originality and distinction of gowns almost double the price.

In styles and qualities that will appeal to women of taste.

They are displayed in our showroom awaiting your inspection.

New Dress Serge

Direct from the Motherland—where perfect Serges are made.

The problem of finding a material that will give all round satisfaction for any wear has always received an ideal answer in

SERGES.

Drop in and see our stock in Navy and Black.

Prices: 90c., \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.60.

Stylish Straws

For summer wear. Ladies' and Misses' Straws—new. Just from the warehouse.

You won't realize how easy it is to get style here until you have seen those Hats.

Every Hat is brimful of style.

You ought to see them to-day if you are in the market for a Hat.

Prices (Colored) . . . 60c. to \$1.25.
(Black) . . . 90c. to \$1.30.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST RECEIVED 9 P.M., JULY 7, 1916.

2nd Lieut. Clifford H. O. Jupp, Pultenburgh, Sussex, England. Killed in action, July 1.
Lieut. R. Grant Paterson, Queen's Rd. Arrived at 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth. Gunshot wound, thumb.
1988 Private Patrick W. Foran, Grand Falls. At Fourth London Hospital. Shell shock, slight.
450 Private John C. Edwards, Pennywell Road. Arrived at Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. Gunshot wound, severe—head.
1496 Private John L. Hibbs, Topsall. Arrived at Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. Gunshot wound, severe—thigh.
1096 Private George Dullanty, Forest Road. Arrived Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. Gunshot wound in shoulder, severe.

RECEIVED 6 P.M., JULY 7TH.

The following were admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth:—
357 Private Richard F. Fleming, 192 Water St. West; shell shock.
14 C.Q.M.S. George Langmead, 294 Water Street; gunshot wound, severe, thorax.
All gunshot wounds:—
1623 Private Edward Butt, Petrie's Crossing; wounded, left foot.
1562 Private Doyle Curtis, Badger, N. D. B.; wounded, left foot.
264 Private Albert Mercer, Bell Island, C.B.; wounded, left foot.
739 Private Corbett Pittman, New Perlican; wounded, right hand.
1341 Private James F. Allen, Curling; Wounded, legs.
300 Private Joseph P. Vaughan, Leslie St.; wounded, legs.
1911 Private Gilbert Patey, Big Brahe; Wounded, legs.
805 Private Michael P. Murphy, 20 Buchanan St.; wounded, left leg.
248 Private Albert N. Hooper, Port au Port; wounded, left leg.

98 Private James Cooper, 23 Brennan St.; wounded, left leg.
41 Private William W. Richards, 35 Pennywell Road; wounded, left leg.
1477 Private Norman K. Dean, Botwood; wounded, left leg.
182 Sergt. Charles F. Garland, 44 Carter's Hill; wounded, left leg and right side.
607 Private Joseph Daymond, 26 Victoria St.; wounded, left shoulder, and fractured, lower jaw.
1451 L.-Corp. Archelaus Northeott, Lewisporte; wounded, right leg.
936 Private Charles H. Ellis, Summer Street; wounded, right leg.
755 Private Andrew Coady, 29 Job's Street; wounded, right leg.
25 Private William E. West, 30 Angel Place; wounded, right leg.
1066 Private Thomas Heath, Botwood. Wounded in right leg.
971 L.-Corp. Thomas G. Mahoney, Conception Harbor; wounded, right leg.
25 Private Ernest Kelly, 17 Gear St. Wounded, right leg.
136 Private Thomas P. James, 60 McFarlane St. Wounded, left hand.
1556 Private Walter A. Tobin, St. John's. Wounded, left hip.
1190 Private Albert Noseworthy, Water St., Hr. Grace; wounded, right shoulder.
1055 Private Patrick Green, Point Verde; wounded, right shoulder and back.
830 Private Brendan Sinnott, 36 Rennie's Mill Road; wounded in right shoulder and neck.
1380 Private Mark Wiseman, Trinity; wounded, both arms and back.
1251 Private Silas Edgecombe, Ochre Pit Cove, Bay de Verde; wounded, left knee.
1818 Private Alan G. Steele, Northern Bay; wounded, right thigh and foot.
906 L.-Corp. George L. Tressie, Devonshire, England; wounded, left buttock.
807 Private Arthur Manuel, Botwood. Wounded, right arm.
1305 Private Edward G. Haines, Jamestown, B.B.; wounded, right knee.
1806 Private Reginald Masters, Harbor Buffett; wounded, right knee.
1487 Private Sylvester Golding, Gumbo; wounded, right knee.

1482 Private Gideon H. Lane, Jamestown, B.B.; wounded, right knee.
1022 Private Daniel Curran, 6 Hutchings' St.; wounded, left arm.
281 Private Leonard T. Rendell, Fogo; wounded, left arm and shoulder.
735 Private George M. Williams, Pouch Cove; wounded, left arm and neck.
161 Corp. Frank Walsh, Holyrood; wounded, right cheek.
780 Private William T. Power, 66-A Pleasant St.; wounded, right ear.
614 Private William A. Small, Farmer's Arm, N.D.B.; wounded in back.
1357 Private Austin J. Wagg, Beaver Cove, Fogo; wounded, neck and shoulder and head.
1041 Private Elial P. Gore, Burgeo. Wounded, left ankle.
1051 Private Thomas J. Gosse, Torbay; wounded, right thigh.
1445 Private Charles Gillingham, Ochre Pit Cove, Bay de Verde; wounded, head.
1388 Private Joseph Noseworthy, 42 Hayward Avenue; wounded, right foot.
1628 Private William F. Wiseman, 5 Lime St.; wounded, right foot.
203 Private William Keats, 47 Goodview St.; wounded, right side.
700 Private Frederick D. Bastow, 9 Cook St.; wounded, left eye.
681 L.-Corp. James A. Taylor, Cook's Town Road; wounded, flesh, upper extremities, slight.
678 Private Ralph Kennedy, 266 Water St.; wounded; compound fracture, tibia.
950 L.-Corp. John Luff, Exploits; Wounded, fracture, lower jaw.
1129 Private Hedley Taylor Southside Road; wounded, right leg and left arm.
NOTE.—Owing to the length of this list, and as the casualties reported are not of a serious nature, the individual notifications to next of kin have been dispensed with, in order to admit of its publication as early as possible.

J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

What it that which is made by a train, that travels with a train, is of no use to a train, but a train cannot travel without?
A noise.

CHURCH SERVICES

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (choral). Other Services at 11 a.m. (first Sunday at 10 a.m.), and at 8:30 a.m. St. Michael's Mission Church (Casey Street)—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. St. Thomas's—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Evening Prayer and Sermon, 6:30 p.m.; Preacher, Rev. W. R. J. Higgitt.
Christ Church, Quidi Vidl—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3:30 p.m.
Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3:30 p.m.
St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

METHODIST.

Gower St.—11 and 6:30. Rev. D. D. Henneon.
George St.—11. Rev. C. A. White, marsh; 6:30. Rev. N. M. Guy.
Cochrane St.—11. Rev. N. M. Guy; 6:30. Rev. Alfred Woods.
Wesley—11. Rev. Geo. Wilkinson; 6:30. Mr. W. H. Jones.
Presbyterian—11 and 6:30. Rev. H. Thomas.

S. A. Citadel (New Gower St.)—Sunday services: 9:30 a.m. Prayer Meeting; 11:30 a.m. Holiness Meeting; 2:30 p.m. Public Meeting; 7:30 p.m. Special Memorial Services will be held by Mrs. Col. Otway, in memory of our Heroes who have fallen at the front for the Empire's honour. Weekly services as usual.

COCHRANE STREET—Rev. Alfred Woods, of East Saugus, Mass., who is now visiting friends in the city, has kindly consented to preach at the Cochrane Street Methodist Centennial Church, on Sunday evening.

ADVENTIST—Subject: "Can we know the Time?" All welcome. Evangelist, D. J. C. Barrett.

NOTES FROM BONAVENTURE

Friend George Field, who was wait-clerk on the S.S. Petrol, is being transferred to the Meigle, on the Labrador coast. He is home now for a day preparatory to starting on his summer's route. We wish him good luck in his new venture.
A good sign of fish is being taken from traps at Old Bonaventure today, nothing doing here; hook and line nothing. Caplin, which was plentiful a week ago is now becoming scarce. It looks as if it is going to be a short caplin school.
President Coaker paid us a visit on Saturday in the new motor boat, F. P. U. This is his third time visiting us here. We were delighted to see our great man once more. He inspected the F. P. U. store and premises. Friend Bryant accompanied him and also secured several snapshots of the place.
Skipper Charles Ash, of Port Rexton, came by the F. P. U. and is going back to Champney's again on her. We wish the President and crew a successful tour.
Business as usual is doing at the F. P. U. store. Despite the dull times it still toddlers on, but we hope for a better outlook in the future.
John King and Son have started a little store here with Daniel King in charge, and we hope he will prove successful.
Andrew G. King arrived home yesterday from Herring Neck where he has been engaged in the profession of teaching, the past five years. He is now engage helping his father with the trap and contemplates staying home for a while.
No public news has reached us for the past couple of days, but we hope that this custom will not hold long. We don't want to be kept in the dark no longer than we can help.
CORRESPONDENT.
Bonaventure, June 27, 1916.
Visitor—"Do you give your dog any exercise?"
Owner—"Yes, he goes for a tramp every day."

Deplorable Conditions in Syria.

LONDON, July 2.—Deplorable conditions prevailed in Syria, said the Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords today in a statement dealing with the Arab revolt against the Turks. A cordn had been drawn by the Turks around the Lebanon district and they were virtually starving the inhabitants of that district. Bearing in mind the fate of Armenia, he said, it was impossible not to feel the gravest concern for the fate with 1350 lbs. herring, shipped by Messrs. Hodke and Blackler.

The Turks had exercised the greatest tyranny on Syrian notables, continued the Marquis, and had condemned twenty of them to death and many others to imprisonment or exile. He understood that representations had been made by the Washington government to the Turkish government and it was difficult to see what further could be done. It could only be hoped that military successes which might be obtained in a different part of the world might have the desired effect in this direction.
The schr. Alma Nelson left Nippon, yesterday for Halifax with 1350 lbs. herring, shipped by Messrs. Hodke and Blackler.

To The Mistress Of The House

DEAR MADAM,
Do you ever realise the increased comfort to the entire household—yourself included—that would be secured by the adoption of gas fires?
Have you ever contemplated the amount of labour spent, to say nothing of the time wasted, by your maids in carrying coals, cleaning grates, laying fires, coaxing stubborn fires into a blaze and keeping them going when lighted?
If you adopt gas fires, you will not only lighten the household work immensely, but your rooms will be cleaner, healthier and more comfortable. You can exactly control the heat required at any given time in any given room.
Bedrooms become pleasanter (and safer) resorts in bitter weather. The half hour's dressing for dinner, the undressing at night after leaving a cosy sitting room, can be done in comfort and safety—and at leisure.
To economise in the gas consumed is easy. When, after dinner, you leave the dining room, out goes the fire, to be lighted in the drawing room, or study or billiard room. And so, throughout the day, the fire "travels from room to room" by the simple turning on and off of taps.
Consider how habitable these gas fires make every room in the house!
Half the dust in your living rooms comes from the coal fire—there is no dust with a gas fire.
No work is entailed—no fire irons, coal scuttles or shovels to trouble about, no smoke, dirt or ashes to cause annoyance—no noisy poking or replenishing to disturb and irritate. That is why the gas fire is ideal for the sick room.
Certainly the gas fire is the housewife's best friend—it's only rival the gas cooker!
We are, dear Madam,
Yours faithfully,
St. John's Gas Light Co.

SUMMER WEAR!

If You Want to Economize on Articles of Summer Wear, We can HELP You.

Children's & Misses Dresses

CHILDS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, trimmed with Embroidery, Lace Insertion and nicely Tucked, to suit ages from 2 to 6 years old. Each **80c.**

CHILDS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Tucked Sleeve and Flouncing, Body, Neck and Sleeves prettily Trimmed with Embroidery and Lace Insertion, to suit age 2 to 6 years old. **\$1.45**

MISSES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Neck and Sleeve trimmed with Lace, Body trimmed with Lace and Embroidery. Age 6 to 14 years. **75c.**

MISSES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Tucked Sleeves, pretty Embroidered Front, and deep Lace Flouncing. Age 6 to 14 years. **\$1.80**

MISSES' COTTON DRESSES, color Fawn with White Pique Collar and Wrist Band; according to size. **75c. up**

CHILDS' WHITE PIQUE DRESS, with Colored Polka Dot Collar and Cuff trimmed in Blue, one front pocket. Wash and wear well. Length 22 to 26 inches. **90c.** Also in sizes 28 to 32 inch. **\$1.20.**

CHILDS' LINENE DRESSES, colors Saxe and Sky Blue. Sizes 21 to 27 inches. **90c.** Larger sizes, 30 to 36 inches. **\$1.20.**

STRIPE GALATEA DRESSES, in the newest style made from durable materials. Sizes 21 to 27. **90c.** Sizes 30 to 36. **\$1.20.**

THE MONEY-SAVING STORE.



LOW PRICED CHILDREN'S DRESSES

BLUE COTTON DRESSES 20 to 24 inches long. **40c.**
 BLUE COTTON DRESSES 30 to 36 inches long. **60c.**

Misses' White Princess Slips Made from soft finish Cotton, Embroidery Flounce. Each **80c.**

SPECIAL LINES PRICES

Of SUPERIOR QUALITY GOODS
 Unsurpassed in Wear, Style and Design.

Ladies' Underskirts

MERCERIZED COTTON UNDERSKIRTS in an assortment of nice stripe effects. Special Price **60c.**

SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS in colors of Brown, Prick Helio, Royal, Saxe, Cerise and Rose. **75c.**

BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS. **80c.**

WHITE UNDERSKIRTS with Embroidered Flounce. **55c.**

No. 1
BLOUSE SPECIAL
 FAWN MUSLIN BLOUSES with heavy Lace Trimmed Collar. **90c. each.**

No. 2
BLOUSE SPECIAL
 Not the very latest in style but yet very serviceable and suitable for every day wear. Regularly sold at \$1.50. **Sale Price 60c.**

Dress Muslins, Delaines, Piques, Etc.

White Check Dress Muslin, **8c. yd.**
 Cream with Colored Stripe Delaine, **11c. yd.**
 White Fancy Stripe Muslins, **12c. yd.**
 Colored Fancy Figured Crepes, **14c. yd.**
 White Stripe Delaine, in various color stripes, **17c. yd.**
 Fancy Figured Seersuckers, **24c. yd.**

DUCHESS CLOTH

In Tan, Fawn, Tan and Pink Colors. **18c. yard.**

PLAID GINGHAMS

12c. yard.

STRIPE ZEPHERS

12c. yard.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEWS HAVE SHARE IN GLORY OF GALLIPOLI

Zion Mule Corps Was Composed of Volunteers from Among the Refugees Who Sought Refuge in Egypt Under the British Flag Against the Turk.

Probably few people in Canada are aware that a Jewish unit formed a part of the British force which fought so valiantly and under such tremendous difficulties at the Dardanelles. The story is told in the current issue of The Forum, by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Patterson, who commanded the Hebrew volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. Patterson is a distinguished soldier, having served the Empire in India, South Africa and Egypt. For a time he was a member of the North West Mounted Police. He arrived in Egypt at the time when General Sir John Maxwell, the Commander-in-Chief, was looking for a suitable officer to raise and command a Jewish unit. As Col. Patterson says: "Such a thing as a Jewish unit had been unknown in the annals of the world for some two thousand years, since the days of the Maccabees, those heroic Sons of Israel who fought so valiantly and for a time, so successfully, to wrest Jerusalem from the grasp of the Roman legions."

Hundreds of people had fled into Egypt from Palestine to escape the wrath of the Turks. They were of Russian nationality, but of Jewish faith, and many of them expressed a desire to have some part in the battle for freedom under the British flag. Col. Patterson was sent to Alexandria, where the refugees from Palestine were gathered together as the guests of the British Government. A call was made at the camp of Gihari for Jewish volunteers, who were paraded for the purpose of being sworn in.

CLEVEREST GIRL OF THE WAR

Young Lady Who Has Well Deserved St. George's Cross

LONDON, June 28.—"I have distinguished myself and tied up twenty German soldiers and one officer. Hasten and take them prisoners."

Such were the startling and excited words which a Russian seventeen-year old girl addressed to an officer of a company of Siberian Rifles who held a point in Courland, one of the Baltic provinces invaded by the Germans. At first the officer could scarcely credit the girl's statement, but she persuaded them to follow her, and when they reached the farm which was the girl's home they found 20 Germans and one officer in a drunken sleep, securely tied with ropes.

The manner in which the girl brought about their capture was as ingenious as it was daring. The oath, and the importance of keeping it, and impressed upon them that the honor of Israel rested in their hands. He then asked them to repeat after him, word for word, the oath of military obedience to myself and such officers as should be appointed over them, and with great solemnity, and in perfect unison, the men, with uplifted hands repeated the formula.

"The Grand Rabbi then delivered a stirring address to the new soldiers in which he compared them to their forefather who had been led out of Egypt by Moses, and at the end he turned to me and presented me to them as their modern leader. This memorable and historic scene aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the throng of Jewish sympathizers who had come to witness this interesting ceremony."

The Zion Mule Corps, as Col. Patterson's command was known, was the first and for several days the only transport corps on the peninsula at Helles. Those Jewish volunteers deserve a share in the glory of Gallipoli. No finer tribute to the British Empire could be imagined than this voluntary service of refugees from Palestine, under the flag of their traditional protector and friend.

Germans formed a small detachment which marched on to the farm. Sentries were left outside to keep watch on a hill quite close, while the rest entered the house and prepared to have a good time. The young German lieutenant turned to the girl with the order to get wine at any cost, as their supply had run short. She was told that unless she fulfilled the order the house would be set on fire, and she herself subjected to violence.

"There were two barrels of heavy old liquor, made of spirits and berries, in the cellar, and a bright idea

struck the girl. Before giving them the cordial she dropped into it some powder made of bluebells which brings on heavy drowsiness. The first barrel was soon emptied and the demand came for more. The second barrel contained a double portion of the powder, and the Germans soon began to roll on to the floor one after another.

"Seeing her enemies helpless round the barrel says the 'Daily Telegraph' she filled a bowl with the liquor, took it out to the sentries, who stood freezing in the cold, and gave it to them to drink, incidentally men-

tioning that she was fulfilling the officer's orders. The bowl was soon emptied. She then returned to the house and carefully disarmed the soldiers, who sunk in heavy slumber, lay about in different attitudes, and hid their weapons deep in the cellar. Meantime her father was fastening with ropes the limbs of the insensible Germans.

Having accomplished her task with the prisoners, the girl proceeded to find her way out to the Russian positions. Following forest paths and making her way through swamps, she finally reached the Siberian officer, to whom, as already related, she told her startling story.

The brave girl was afterwards brought into the presence of the commandant, and thanked for her heroic deed, and caused her to be rewarded with the St. George's Cross, the much-coveted decoration, which signifies valor in the Russian Army.

ANOTHER BUTCHER UP TO DATE.

MR. COFFIN of 147 New Gower St. is awaiting the arrival of one of our latest Type DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES.

Mr. Coffin has not been in business for himself as long as some others, but he is convinced that there is no economy in fooling along with inferior Scales. Mr. Coffin has established a reputation for the quality of his Pork and Sausage.

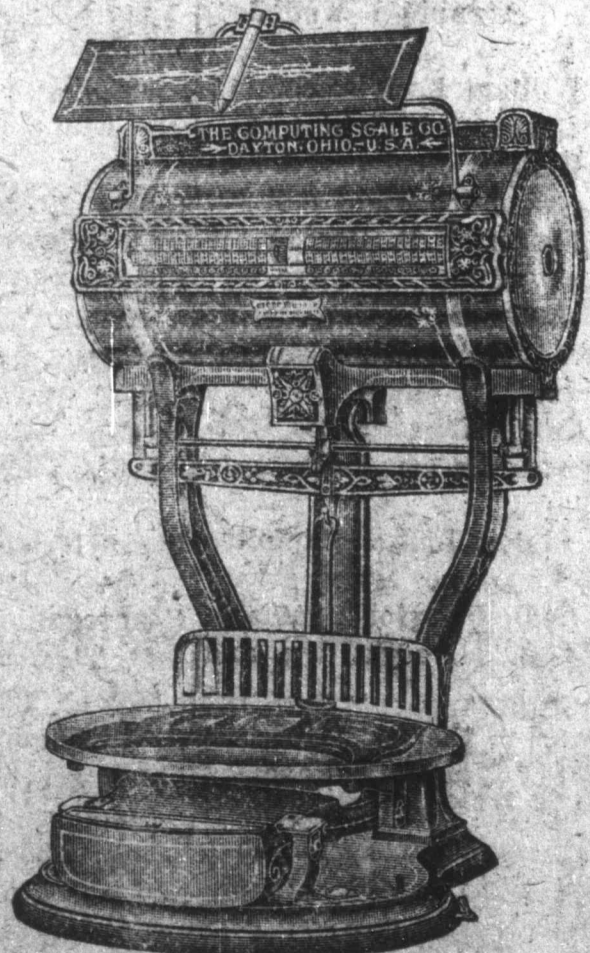
When the new Scales arrive, Mr. Coffin will have one of the most up to date shops in the City, and the consumers in his district appreciate his enterprise. The time has passed when any butcher or grocer can run a shop in St. John's on the "Back woods" principal and increase his business.

If a merchant is not prepared to serve his customers promptly and efficiently, and his competitor across the street makes every effort to be up to date, the public soon finds it out and the merchant who is not afraid to take the pains or to spend a little money in order to serve his trade better, will find new customers and increased business.

It is a mistake to imagine that the people of Newfoundland do not appreciate efficient service.

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

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



What the War is Costing Great Britain

Mr. Asquith refrained from any reference to the general military situation when he asked the House of Commons to grant a new vote of credit, the eleventh since the beginning of the war. But his figures and calculations were themselves an object-lesson in the magnitude of the war and the greatness of the efforts that still lie before us. In round figures, the war has cost us from the beginning up to the present time the sum of 2,000 millions sterling—an amount equal, roughly, to the total income of the United Kingdom for a single year, and ten times greater than the entire governmental revenue in the last pre-war year. The progressive character of the expenditure is strikingly illustrated by comparing the cost in the early days with the figure which it has now reached. For the first 60 days, from August 2, 1914, to September 30, the daily average was only a little over a million sterling. During the next 92

days it rose to two millions, and in the third period of 90 days, from January 1 to March 31, 1915, the daily average worked out at rather over 2½ millions. A year ago, in the quarter beginning April 1 and terminating on June 30, the total expenditure was £258,473,000, an average of £2,840,000 per day. This year, for the 50 days from April 1 to May 20, the expenditure was £241,000,000, which gives a daily average of £4,820,000. In twelve months, therefore, the cost per day has risen by fully £2,000,000, or £780,000,000 a year. The last period witnessed the heaviest daily expenditure which has yet been incurred but it is interesting to note that the increase in the rate was not due to heavy disbursements on our own account, but to an increase in loans and advances to our Allies and to the Dominions. During the whole of the last financial year the total of the sums so advanced came to roughly £265,000,000, or £1,000,000 a day. For the fifty days from April 1 the aggregate expenditure under this head was £74,500,000, or practically £1,500,000 per day. There has been an increase, therefore, of half a million per day, which is at the rate of £180,000,000 a year, in this source of expenditure. Large as this item is, and looks likely to remain, Mr. Asquith was right in saying that the nation does not grudge it. The people of this country recognize that it is part of the duty imposed upon them by their position and their financial strength. They know that, to use Mr. Asquith's words, without the financial assistance we are able to give our Allies the great combined operations of the war cannot be prosecuted with efficiency and success. This obligation makes it, however, uncertain whether we have yet reached the maximum rate of expenditure, although the average per day should not rise above £5,000,000, which, it may be inferred from Mr. Asquith's statement, the government have set as an upper limit, beyond which it should not be allowed to go.

(By Archibald Hurd, Naval Expert of A Machinist.)
 "My dog it's a regular machinist."
 "How's that?"
 "Why, I kicked him the other day and he made a bolt for the door."

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL DESCENDS FROM MOST DISTINGUISHED FAMILY

Eight Dukes Have Held the Title, All of Whom Have Had Distinguished Careers—Sketch of the Present Duke's Career.

The new Governor-General of Canada comes of one of the most distinguished families in the British Islands. Curiously enough, the most famous members of it have been the first and the last; that is to say, the last Duke, as distinct from the present representative. Moreover, these two peers were distinguished by the most dissimilar qualities.

The first Duke of Devonshire was a member of an old Suffolk family who had migrated to Devonshire. He was William Cavendish, and was born in 1640, at the beginning of one of the most troublous periods in British, or perhaps in this case, it may be permissible to say, English history. In accordance with the old-time custom he made what was called The Grand Tour, returning to England in 1661, where he immediately took up an attitude of unyielding opposition to the prevailing corruption of the Court of those days. It is said that he risked his liberty and even his life on many occasions by his courageous defence of public rights, but the enemies he undoubtedly made could not hurt him until he was finally provoked by a notorious bully, Captain Colpepper, whom he struck in the presence of the King, a somewhat serious offence in those days.

Fined £30,000.

At the same time the enormous fine of £30,000 (\$150,000) which was inflicted upon him was certainly dictated by a spirit of revenge. It turned him definitely against the Court party, and he was one of seven prominent men of the day who sent the famous letter to King William and Queen Mary asking them to come and take the Crown. He was the first to greet the new rulers when they returned to England, and was subsequently made Duke of Devonshire and loaded with honors. It was during his enforced retirement, after the infliction of the tremendous fine already mentioned, that he retired to his country estates and commenced the building of Chatsworth, the "Palace of the Peak," the most magnificent private residence in a country which is famous for its beautiful homes.

The first Duke was followed by six others, good and indifferent, but none bad. Then came the eighth Duke, who was born in 1833 and died in 1908. He was one of the most prominent figures in the Victorian era, although he was one of the quietest and most unassuming of men.

While not occupying any great place in political life, the present Duke has filled many important offices with credit to himself and the country. He was born in 1868 and is therefore 48 years of age. The Duchess is a daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and has two sons and four daughters. The Devonshire dukedom, before it was revived in favor of the Cavendish family was held by Charles Blount one of Queen Elizabeth's courtiers, who received it for his services in Ireland. It became extinct on his death in 1606, and remained so until 1684 when it was given to the present holders.

The present Duke has no less than six stately residences in the United Kingdom: Chatsworth and Hardwick

Hall in Derbyshire, Bolton Abbey in Yorkshire, Compton Palace in Eastbourne, Lismore Castle in Wexford, and the famous Devonshire House in Piccadilly, London.

The following from the London Daily Telegraph may be taken as a fair summary of the new Governor-General's personality. "He is a man everyone trusts because of the earnest conscientiousness with which he discharges his duties and the simplicity of his character. He is not an orator, but convinces his audience very much as his uncle did by the strong common-sense and the practical wisdom of his recommendations and the obvious sincerity of his temperament. If he ever gives an impression of weariness or boredom it is only to those not acquainted with the Cavendish manner and who mistake a certain slowness for carelessness. Careless he never is but is not anxious to put himself forward unless certain his advice is wanted.

"He is an admirable man of business, possesses a great deal of method, has a good head for figures and everyone instinctively feels he is a safe man, a man who is wanted because he inspires implicit confidence. His chief merits are resolution, strength and unconquerable will. He is an ideal servant of state on the ground, not so much of actual performance as of character. When he has convictions he acts upon them. No one is better fitted than the Duke to represent in Canada all that Great Britain stands for in the world. Everyone who knows him will look forward with utmost confidence the career awaiting him across the Atlantic.

"After leaving Cambridge University the Duke served a firm of accountants and acquired a second knowledge of finance. Later, he studied law in the Temple.

Canada will possess a very charming hostess. The Duchess has for years been Mistress of Robes to Queen Mary. Their principal seat, Chatsworth, Derbyshire, is famous with tourists the world over. Nearby is the model village of Edensor, where many of the Cavendish family are buried, including Lord Frederick Cavendish, a victim of the Fenians at Phoenix Park.

"Devonshire House, Piccadilly, is one of the most prominent town houses in London. It has been since the first week of the war the Red Cross Centre.

On His Own Resources.

A colored man applied to the manager of one of the Pittsburgh theatres for work. After a number of questions he asked why he was seeking work.

"Well, Boss," was the reply. "It's jes dis way. Yoh see mah wife done lost her job, and it kinder looks as though I'll have to hustle fo' mahself."

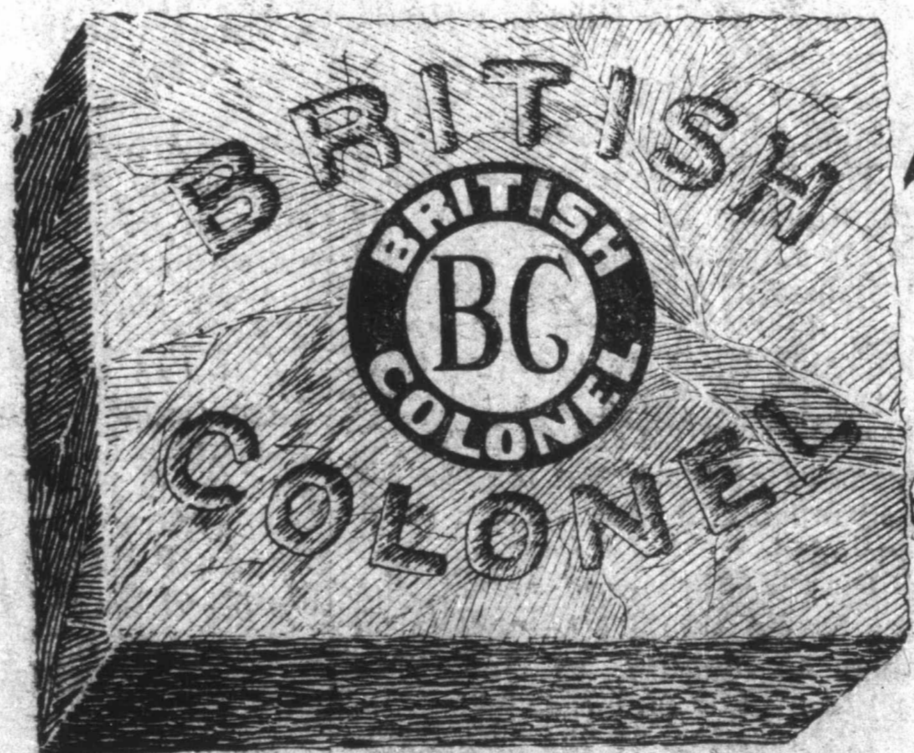
He Knew.

"Now," said the professor of chemistry. "Under what combination is gold most quickly released?" The student pondered a moment. "I know, sir," he answered. "Marriage."

BRITISH COLONEL



PLUG SMOKING



TOBACCO

Imperial Tobacco Co.,
(Newfoundland) Ltd.

Fishermen, Notice!

We want to purchase at our stores
3,000 BRLS. CODROES.

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

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

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

F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd

BIG GOLD SHIPMENTS

MONTREAL, June 28.—New York is mystified at the continued large shipments of gold which are reaching that city from Ottawa. Another shipment of \$10,000,000, the largest single shipment since the movement started on May 12 brought total imports since early last month to \$110,000,000. The feature of the movement has been that while this enormous amount of metal has been arriving on the other side the weekly statements of the Bank of England have actually shown increases in the amount of bullion held. This

has, naturally, created the belief that Great Britain and the Allies have not shown their hand, so far as resources are concerned, and that most likely they still hold a very large amount of gold available for use in paying for American exports, which, so far, has not appeared among their reserves.

As the origin of the metal has so far been withheld, it is unlikely that it will be disclosed until after the end of the war. Two theories on this subject prevail. One is that the gold has been quietly accumulated at Ottawa from South African consignments; the other that the gold has been brought to this country from Russia by way

of the Pacific. A story some time ago similar to the latter theory was denied, but the fact that the Bank of Russia is now reporting weekly bullion decreases is taken to add color to the early reports.

Last year the total gold imports of the United States amounted to \$451,955,000. The total gold exports were \$41,000,000, making excess imports of \$421,000,000. Of the gold imports about \$209,000,000 was received from Canada last year. In addition, \$146,740,000 was received at New York from various sources, \$66,745,000 at San Francisco and \$7,540,000 at Washington.

How Germany is Cloaking Losses Suffered by Navy

ROTTERDAM, via London, June 30.—The Conrart in an article gives what it says are the German Admiralty's reasons why it did not make known in its first report of the recent battle off Jutland, the loss of the battle cruiser Lutzow and the light cruiser Rostock, as follows:—

"When the first report was sent out our two ships had not been sunk but were being towed badly damaged back to Germany. Finally both sank after the survivors and wounded had been taken off."

"If the German Admiralty had stated in its first report that attempts were being made to save the ships, British destroyers would undoubtedly have been sent to try to sink them."

"My hired man," stated Farmer Hornbeak, "is the finest specimen of petrified motion that I have ever had the pleasure of witnessing."

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

Complaint Against Auto Drivers

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Mr. Editor,—If you can find room in your valuable paper would it be asking too much of you to give this a space.

I would like to call the attention of the authorities to the terrific rate that motor cars are driven across LeMarchant Road, also the inhuman treatment given to dogs and other animals through their MAD driving on that thoroughfare. It is a common occurrence to see dogs run over by motor cars, and the poor beasts crawl in a fence where they linger for a half hour in terrible agony, while the drivers of the motor cars pass on with a smile on their faces.

Yesterday one of our prominent doctors killed a dog that money could not buy from the owner, and the inhuman creature looked around and saw the poor beast crawl to the drain, whilst he drove on, and the poor beast of a dog lingered in agony for 25 minutes before it perished.

What is the S. P. C. A. for, if this kind of thing is allowed to continue? Why, they will soon run over our children and they will be allowed to go Scott free.

What can you expect from boys, when one of education and refinement treats a dumb animal in this manner? Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space in your most valuable and widely circulated paper.

Yours gratefully, INDIGNANT OWNER. St. John's, July 7, 1916.

The Members of Wesley Bible Class intend holding an excursion to Carbonear on August 2nd, "Regatta Day." Train leaves station at 7 a.m., returning leaves Carbonear at 11 p.m. Tickets can be had from members of the class.

NOTICE

The Royal Biscuit Co., Limited.

All persons having any claim or demand against the Royal Biscuit Company, Ltd., now in liquidation are requested to send notice thereof to the undersigned liquidator before the seventh day of August, 1916, after which date the said liquidator will proceed to distribute the assets of the Company having regard only to those claims of which he shall have had notice. Dated this seventh day of July, 1916.

H. J. BROWNRIFF, Liquidator. Address: Water Street, West, St. John's, jy7.21

V. C. and British Colonel Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

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

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP Best to be Had.

SAVE THE WRAPPERS. \$10.00 in Gold will be given the person saving the most for 1916.

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

That Motor Collision

Yesterday we referred to the accident sustained by Mrs. Searle, of Kelligrews, through a collision of her carriage with an automobile driven by two city ladies. We now find that the occupants of the motor car had no idea that Mr. Searle was injured and that on hearing of her injuries they immediately visited. All possible will be done for Mrs. Searle, and the accident, which is regretted by the ladies in question, was not known to them until they read of it in the City press. Mrs. Searle's horse became frightened at the approach of the motor, which slowed down, and no attempt was made by the occupants of the car to treat the matter lightly as would appear from our reference to the matter in our issue of yesterday.

HAD NASTY SPILL

Mr. M. Aylward, farmer, while driving over Palk's Hill with his milk wagon this morning met a nasty accident. His express capsize and he was thrown with great force to the ground. He received a sprained arm and several nasty cuts. The fit out was wrecked and he had to get a lend of another from Mr. T. Murphy to get milk to his customers.

MORE FISHERY NEWS.

July 1.—From F. R. Dinham (Eagle Point to Mail Bay).—The total catch is 5,030 qts. with 200 for last week. The one trap in the water has about 30 qts. to date and 20 dories and skiffs have landed about 100 qts. Prospects are very good for nets, but poor for hook and liners. There is plenty of codlin, and the lobster fishery is still very good. The Warren M. Colp has arrived from the Grand Banks with about 250 qts. She reports codfish plentiful, but had to return to port owing to the death of one of her crew.

GONE TO QUEBEC

We learn to-day that the S.S. Arachne, which was stranded at Point Platte, sailed yesterday for Quebec, where she will be docked to get permanent repairs.

FIRE ALARM YESTERDAY.

At 4 p.m. yesterday an alarm of fire was turned in from box 22 bringing the Central and Eastern firemen to the premises of Mr. Walsh, Duckworth Street. The place became filled with smoke while staff was being manufactured and the services of the firemen were not required.

THE "PORTIA" SAILS

The Portia sailed West at noon to-day with the following passengers:—Rev. O'Flaherty, Const. Russell, Judge Johnson, G. A. Bartlett, J. Martin, P. Stuckland, T. Cartwright, F. Dufford; Misses Colley, Whelan, Harding, King White, Roberts, Bishop, Russell, Fleming, Bartlett, Paul, Gibbons, Mesdames Devine, King, Russell, Meaney, Mooney, Bishop and 12 steerage.

BELGIAN ARTISTS

Owing to postponement of the Royal Belgian Concerts until the 25th, 27th and 28th inst., sale of tickets will be withheld for a few days. Date of sale will be announced early next week.

SCHOONERS FOR LABRADOR

The Portia while North met a fleet of schooners at LaScie, Griquet and other harbors on the French Shore. All were bound to Labrador and were held up for over 2 weeks owing to the prevalence of fog and N.E. winds.

NFLD. MEN O' WAR IN ICELANDIC WATER

The schr. Stor, a Danish vessel got in here this morning, 28 days from Iceland. She came here for orders which were given by Consul Tasker Cook and has been ordered to proceed to Halifax to load deals for Europe. In a conversation which Mr. Cook had with the captain he stated that the vessel was stopped on three occasions by British patrol ships and a peculiar feature of these incidents in the voyage was that each boat from the ships which came on board the vessel was manned by Newfoundland Jackies. Verily it is as ubiquitous as the natives of the British Isles.

WEDDING BELLS

PRATT-HORWOOD

A very pretty wedding took place at Gower Street Church Thursday afternoon when Mr Colvert C. Pratt, chief accountant and Director with the Smith Coy. Ltd., led to the altar Miss Agnes Horwood, daughter of E. J. Horwood, Esq., grocer. Rev. D. B. Hemmeon, pastor of Gower St. officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr Pratt, brother of the groom. The bride was charmingly attired in a gown of cream silk, with over lace, and was assisted by her sister, Miss Elsie Horwood, who was dressed in cream crepe-de-chine. The bride's bouquet consisted of white carnations and maiden hair fern, and that of the flower girl Miss Charlotte Green, the bride's cousin, of sweet peas and maiden hair fern. The groom was assisted by Mr. Harold Macpherson. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, quite a number of the friends of the happy young couple attending, after which Mr. and Mrs. Pratt left by motor car for Holyrood. From there they go to Placentia for two weeks and returning will reside on LeMarchant Road. Both received very many valuable presents reminders of the esteem in which they are held. The groom presented the bride with a gold pendant and the bridesmaid a flower girl crescent brooches. The Mail and Advocate extended to Mr. and Mrs. Pratt its heartiest felicitations, wishing them a life of unalloyed happiness and prosperity.

LOCAL ITEMS

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

To-day is the 24th anniversary of the big fire which swept St. John's in 1892.

The S.S. Diana, Capt. D. Scanlin, leave here to-day for Sydney to load coal for Harvey & Co.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.

Reports in from the Straits of Belle Isle last night say that cov's plentiful there and that some of the crews are taking good catches.

Five new cases of diphtheria were reported the past week. There are 24 patients in hospitals and 4 being treated at their homes.

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

His Grace Archbishop Roch will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation to-morrow in the R. C. Cathedral to a large number of male and female candidates.

Owing to the fact that several of the players in the Terra Nova and Saints who were to compete last night had relatives and friends in the casualty lists, the game was postponed.

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

Mr. William W. Richards, who was assistant press man of The Mail and Advocate office, is in the list of our boys who were recently wounded on the Western front. Willie left here with the First Contingent and we are glad to hear that his injuries though severe are not dangerous.

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

TWO SOLDIERS RETURNING

Sgt. A. S. Newman, son of Mr. John Newman of the G.P.O., who went through the Gallipoli campaign, who is invalided home, will arrive here by the Kyle's express this afternoon. He suffered from enteric, was sent to Malta and later to Wandsworth Hospital and is now recovering from the effects of his illness. Sgt. Mitchell is also returning on furlough.

DIOCESAN SYNOD

Yesterday's Session

Friday, July 7th.

The Synod met at 3.30 p.m. The Lord Bishop presiding. After prayers the rolls were called when 16 clergy and 34 lay delegates answered to their names.

The minutes of the former meeting were read, confirmed and signed by the Bishop.

Mr. McDonald presented the Report of the Committee on Temperance which was upon motion received and adopted.

Mr. J. W. Withers presented the Report of the Literature Committee, which was on motion received, and after some discussion adopted.

Mr. Brian Dunfield presented the Report of Directors of Bishop Feild and Bishop Spencer Colleges, which was on motion received.

Rev. C. H. Barton moved the adoption of the Committee Report on the Ordination Candidates Fund—adopted.

Rev. Rural Dean Richards gave notice of motion.

Upon motion of Rev. W. J. Higgett the following resolution was passed to be transmitted to His Majesty King George, through His Excellency the Governor: To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:—

The Synod of the Church of England in Newfoundland, now in session assembled, beg respectfully to assure your Majesty of its continued devotion and loyalty to Throne and Empire, especially now when our compatriots are making the supreme sacrifice or suffering from wounds consequent upon the great struggle for Freedom and Right.

The prayers of the Church are being offered that the Great War in which your Majesty's forces are engaged may be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion and that an era of lasting peace may be ushered in.

The House rose at 5.15.

Evening Session

The House resumed at 7.30. The Lord Bishop in the chair.

After prayers, the rolls were called when 42 clergy and 54 lay delegates answered to their names.

Upon motion of Canon Bolt and, after a lengthy discussion the Report of the Executive Committee was adopted.

The Rev. Canon Bolt subsequently brought forward a resolution in connection with the assessment of the Diocesan for the augmenting of funds discussed the Hon. R. Watson seconded the motion which was carried.

The Bishop gave notice that in consequence of the casualty list lately received the proposed entertainment announced for Monday night has been abandoned.

He considered, that owing to so many homes being in sorrow and bereavement, we should honor the memory of the brave fellows who had fallen and show respect to the wounded.

He therefore gave notice that the Synod would continue its sittings on Monday at the usual hours of 3.30 and 7.30 p.m.

The election of the Executive Committee was then taken up and the Bishop appointed Rev. E. H. Fletcher and Messrs. E. Doyle and R. R. Wood Scrutineers.

During the counting of the ballots Mr. Blackall resumed the debate on Report of the Committee on Education, but before much progress had been made the discussion was postponed to allow the Scrutineers to report the result of the election.

The Bishop announced the following as the Executive Committee for the next Biennial period: Revs. Canons White, Colley, Field, Smart and Netten and J. Brinton, Sir W. H. Horwood, Sir Jos. Outerbridge, Hon. G. Knowling, Hon. M. G. Winter, Hon. R. Watson, J. W. Withers, Esq., J. A. Clift, Esq., W. B. Grieve, Esq.

The Bishop then pronounced the Benediction and the House adjourned at 10.30.

Salmon are reported very plentiful on the West Coast during the past week and sportsmen up there are landing fine fish. At present there are more than 100 people camped along the various streams.

OUR THEATRES

AT THE NICKEL

Large audiences were present at the Nickel Theatre yesterday. The programme was a highly interesting one, especially the three-part production by the Thalhouser Co., "His Majesty the King." Miss Gladys Hullett, the popular actress, played a charming part and won hosts of new admirers. The balance of the pictures were exceptionally good and were watched with interest. The regular big matinee takes place this afternoon for the children. Special pictures will be shown. The children should go early to enjoy themselves.

AT THE CRESCENT

The Crescent Picture Palace presents to-day "The Magistrate's Story," a Civil War drama with Gertrude McCoy and Pat O'Malley; "An Ambassador from the Dead," a gripping photo drama with L. C. Shumway; "Sunny Jim and the Family Party," a Vitagraph comedy drama with Bobby Connelly; "Canadian Monthly," a film of interesting Canadian scenes and industries; "Limburger's Victory," a lively Lubin comedy. Professor McCarthy plays a new program of music for the big show. On Monday "The Laws Decree," a three reel Essanay feature.

The Post Office was crowded again last night by people, men and women, who have relatives at the front. All bore the traces of the anxiety and suspense which they felt and the bulletins were eagerly scanned by the hundreds who visited the place.

LOCAL ITEMS

The S.S. Helendale arrived at Little Bay yesterday from Cardiff to load pit props for that port.

Pilot Jas. Brown who brought the S.S. Chas. Blotho to Tilt Cove to load ore for New York returned by the Prospero.

The Florizel left New York for here via Halifax at 8 this a.m.

The Stephano arrived at Halifax at 8 a.m. after a run of 41 hours.

The S.S. Meigle sailed for Labrador at 1 p.m. to-day with several passengers.

The express with the Kyle's passengers arrived here at 2.15 p.m. to-day.

Rev. Alfred Woods with his nephew Mr. John Woods, a son of the late Edwin Woods, so well known here is now on a visit here and will go West fishing in a day or so. Mr. John Woods is the inventor and manufacturer of the Giant Junior Safety Razor, a business which has reached large proportions in New York. Mr. Woods is a nephew of Hon. H. J. B. Woods, P.M.G., and Mr. Chesley Woods of St. John's.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Mr. Eli Whiteway of the Board of Health yesterday had a letter from his son Pte. Alder Whiteway of ours. He has only just recovered from an operation for appendicitis and hopes to be ready for the trenches again 2 months hence. He had a narrow escape from death a few weeks ago when a shrapnel shell burst over his head and some of the pieces went through his helmet but fortunately did not hit his skull.

HE WAS O.K.

Mr. Fred Lewis who went adrift in the pilot boat Monday night and was picked up by the Ingraham was none the worse for his experience and took it stoically. He is an old sea dog anyway and finding himself adrift made himself comfortable, jiggered some fish after daylight and as there was a can of water and some grub aboard he was O.K. in that respect. The weather remained calm and was not extra cold. The Marconi men on the Terra Nova started his engine for him, showed him how to manipulate it and he would have likely reached port without aid.

St. Joseph's Institute

The monthly meeting of St. Joseph's Institute will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at half past eleven o'clock a.m. The reason for changing the regular hour of meeting is that business of importance, in connection with the erection of the new church for St. Joseph's Parish, is to be considered, and as the erection is to be proceeded with immediately all the members are specially requested to attend and show by their presence their interest in helping on the good work, and thus helping to lighten the heavy responsibility that must fall on the shoulders of our reverend and devoted pastor. Rev. Dr. Kitchin will be present and address the meeting.

THE "PROSPERO" HERE

The S.S. Prospero arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day. She had foggy, wet weather the whole voyage and went to Battle Hr., making all the ports of call to and fro. Her passengers were:—C. Ford, C. Thistle, P. Parsons, A. Michael, F. Dickson, H. Hallett, J. Brown, H. Howes, S. Blackler, T. Thistle, J. Spencer, A. Lacey, D. Feder, T. Dawe, E. Moss, Rev. Way, C. Snelgrove, Roper, S. Hussey, J. Rowe, Misses Mercer, Carlson, Brower, Lamb, Keating, French, Howlett, Bursay, Strong, Jones, Fitzgerald, Parsons, Halbin, Reader, Snelgrove, Percey, Hiscok, Ash, Mesdames Tilley, Edwards, Earle, Reader, Hunt, Morris, Heater, Erickson, Hussey, Lockyer and 34 steerage.

The use of Carbonvoid means Bright Spark Plugs, Clean Cylinders, no Carbon, less trouble, no back firing. IT PAYS.

VILLA HAS NOTHING ON THESE YOUTHS

The two boys who were arrested yesterday by Sgt. Byrne were not more than 13 years of age each, and they let themselves loose for a good time and Wednesday last spent the holiday in the most approved style. They determined to see some of their native land more remote than the environs of St. John's, and as to do so meant the acquiring of some means of rapid transit, they determined to beg borrow or steal a fit out. The latter appealed to them as being the easiest method. They took Pat Kavanagh's horse from his field, "borrowed" G. McGuire's harness from the stable and going to Lawrence's factory they did the Jesse James, stunt in good shape, selecting the best and newest carriage. The combination being complete they started up country, put up at the Goulds, later visited Bay Bulls, saw the sights there, returned to the city and put the component parts of their means of conveyance where they had found them. Then the officer gathered them in.

Today their parents gave bonds for their future good behaviour.

Saw Hard Fighting in France

British Exp. Forces, Field Post Office, France. June 9th, 1916

Dear Mother,—Just a few lines to let you know we have been in a very hard battle and I have come out safe, although in the thickest of the fray. I have been lucky enough to come out without a scratch. We were fighting in a well-known place to the Canadians, where they first won their name. I guess you can read between the lines and see for yourself we are very nearly all cut up, but at present resting in a quite little place in France, but we cannot tell the minute we will be called upon again.

I am glad to think I am alive at the present time, as it was very hard for a man to live in what was going on at that time. It was a very hard sight to see. Only anyone who witnessed it can ever imagine what it was like. Small rivers of blood flowed and we were taking cover behind dead and wounded Germans and our own men, but we thought nothing of that at that time, so mother I am very thankful to be here, as there were many of our boys fell in battle. I would not have wrote only I thought you would be seeing it in the papers and I know you would like to know if I was still living. So I wish you good bye.

From your loving son, ALBERT PRINCE.

(The above writer is the son of Samuel and Rebecca Prince, of Princeton, B.B.)

At Hr. Grace to-day traps had 15 qts. and hooks 1 to 2 qts. each.

Used Newfoundland Postage Stamps Wanted!—I pay for current issue, as follows:—1c, 10c, per 100; 2c, 5c, per 100; 3c, and 4c, \$1.00 per 100; 5c, 30c, per 100; 6c, and higher values, 3c. each; older issues also wanted. Send me your used stamps and I will remit promptly. J. EMORY RENOLL, Hanover, Pa., U.S.A.—jy4.21 UES jy8.15.21

WANTED—Farmer Hand wanted at once. Apply STEER BROTHERS.—jy7.21

WANTED! First Class Cutter. Constant employment; good salary. Also Machinist. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street.—jne24.1f

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.—jne27.1f

250 BOYS SUITS. Bought before prices advanced and only to hand by last direct steamer from England: BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS Best Value in the City. Sizes 1 to 8. Fit a Boy from 6 to 13 years. Prices... \$2.80 to \$4.90. RUGBY AND YOUTHS' SUITS Best value offered. Sizes 5 to 10. Fit a Boy from 10 to 14 years. Prices... \$4.30 to \$6.60. SERGE SUITS Tunic and Sailor Suits. Sizes 000 to 3. Fit a Boy from 2 to 8 years. —Also— Linen Suits and Sailor Blouses of all description. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.