

TORONTO, Noon.—Moderate to fresh S. E. winds, showery to-night and on Sunday.
Drink WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

WASTE NOT
WANT NOT.

VOLUME XXXIX.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1917.

\$3.00 PER YEAR.

NUMBER 189.

CEMENT! BOWRING BROTHERS, LIMITED.

A Public Meeting

For the purpose of considering how best to promote the welfare of

The Children of St. John's,

will be held at the COLLEGE HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 20th, at 8.30 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., will preside. W. G. GOSLING, Mayor.

The Child Welfare Exhibit

AT GRENFELL HALL Will be opened by Lady Davidson on Monday, August 20th, at 3 o'clock p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested. Every succeeding day during the week the Exhibit will be open from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m. Admission free.

W. G. GOSLING, Mayor.



ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

TENDERS FOR OATS!

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Oats," will be received until Thursday, 23rd inst., at noon, for delivery at the Sanitary Stables, from time to time as required, of 650 bushels No. 1 White, Black or Mixed Oats. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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

NOTICE!

Soldiers and Sailors of suitable education and character, who have been honorably discharged, should make application to me, if they think they would like to take up Teaching.

W. W. BLACKALL, Supt. Ed. (Church of England).

NOTICE.

CALL AT Garland's Bookstore and enquire for the following Magazines:

MOTION PICTURE, PHOTO-PLAY, COSMOPOLITAN.

The three leading Magazines for September.

Garland Building,

Leading Bookseller, 177-9 Water St.

EUROPEAN AGENCY

Wholesale Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Hosiery, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2 p.c. to 4 p.c. Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from \$50 upwards. Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814.) 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Cable Address: "Assauire, London."

Sale of Hats and Millinery.

BOYS' WHITE, KHAKI and COLOURED COTTON HATS, now only 19c. each.

BOYS' STRAW MAN-O-WAR HATS, now only 19c. each.

LITTLE GIRLS' STRAW HATS. Special values at 25c. and 30c. each.

All Ladies' and Misses' White, Cream and Coloured Straw and Tazel Hats

left in stock, all reduced to

Less Than Cost to clear.

Whilst we are making you these special prices on Hats, we will also give you Cheap Millinery to trim same, for during this Hat Sale we offer

All Flowers and Feathers in stock at a Discount of Twenty Per Cent.

HENRY BLAIR.

BOYS and GIRLS!

Did you ever before see so many

RUBBER BALLS

as are now being shown in our window? They are there by the dozen, the hundred and the gross. They are there in Solid and Hollow, in White and in Coloured. They are there at 8c. each, at 10c. each, at 12c. each, at 14c. each, at 20c. each, at 22c. each, at 30c. each, at 35c. each. Beauties, boy, and there are whoppers there at 60c. and 70c. each.

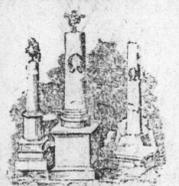
Get yours now, and at the same time see what you think of the Boys' Driving Reins in Black or White Leather, with Nickel Plated Bells, at 12c. each. We have Whips too at 6c., and Skipping Ropes at 5c. each. You girls and boys, see the Toys at

DICKS & CO., Limited.

Biggest, Brightest, Busiest and Best Book, Stationery and Fancy Goods Store in Newfoundland.

SKINNER'S

Monumental Works, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.



(Established 1874.)

On hand a nice selection of Headstones and Monuments. All sizes—all prices. Our beautiful new photographic catalogue of our original designs sent free to any address on receipt of postcard. Also our Mail Order Form, which makes ordering by mail safe and easy. N.B.—Superior carvings and durable lettering, combined with long experience, gives us the superiority. Genuine stone. Frost-proof sockets are supplied free with each order. * REASONABLE PRICES AND A SQUARE DEAL.

STATUTORY NOTICE

In the matter of the Will and Estate of John J. O'Reilly of St. John's, Licensed Publican, Deceased.

All persons claiming to be creditors of or who have any claims against the above mentioned estate are hereby requested to give notice in writing of such claim with particulars, duly attested, to ALBERT W. O'REILLY of St. John's, Administrator with the Will annexed of said Estate, or to the undersigned Solicitor for said Administrator, on or before the 31st day of August, A.D. 1917; and notice is hereby given that immediately after the said 31st day of August next the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the said estate, having regard only to such claims of which he shall then have had notice. St. John's, July 28, A.D. 1917.

R. T. McGRATH, Solicitor for Administrator, Duckworth Street, St. John's. 1728.91, 1728.92.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

JUST ARRIVED

Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Cement and Drain Pipes.

Henry J. Stabb & Co.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.



THE CAN THAT INSURES THE JOB.

J. J. LACEY & CO., Ltd.,

Investment Specialists.

We market unlisted shares only when after thorough investigation same are proven to our satisfaction to be good dividend earners for our clients. Furthermore, we only take your money when we can guarantee to you the ABSOLUTE SAFETY of every cent of it. In plain English that means we MUST redeem your shares if they fall to make good. Ask us for full particulars of our offering of Perfection Tire and Rubber Shares.

ROOMS 8 AND 9 CITY CHAMBERS, BOX 263, WATER STREET.

AUCTION SALES!

PRIVATE SALES!

Real Estate, General Merchandise and Household Furniture at Private Residences. We solicit your business, and will assure good satisfaction and prompt returns. GET OUR RATES.

FRED J. ROIL & CO.,

Auctioneers, Real Estate & Investment Brokers, Smallwood Building, Duckworth Street.

NOW READY TO DELIVER TO YOU:

SWEET CALIFORNIA ORANGES—Sun-kist Brand. BEST E. L. CREAM CHEESE. HARD KEEPING ONIONS—Small crates. FRESH PACKED SEEDED RAISINS—Red-Field Brand. 20 lb. cases MUSCAT LOOSE RAISINS—Fine stock. BEST PRUNES—"Pride of California"; new stock. SECOND BEST PRUNES—"Mistleton"; new stock. EVAPORATED PEACHES in 25 lb. cases. BEST "GOLDEN" DATES—36 cartons in box. ALL AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

EDWIN MURRAY.

Grove Hill Bulletin

THIS WEEK. Wreaths, Crosses, Wedding Bouquets, Floral Decorations, tastefully made. Mail Orders promptly attended to. Terms: Strictly Cash. Phone 247. Waterford Bridge Road. J. McNEIL, Waterford Bridge Road.

Jas. Murdock, A.M.C.,

London. Designs and Executes Interiors for Church, Lodge or the Home. Manufacturers of Chimney Pieces, Overmantels, Fancy Frames, etc. Regimental Picture and Photo Frames with Caribout Head in relief. Send size of photo for prices. Consult me for everything for "The Home Beautiful." Studio and Workshops: Daily Star Building. Entrance: Adelaide Street. aug4,17

B.I.S.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society will take place on Sunday next, immediately after last Mass.

By order, T. P. HALLEY, Hon. Sec. aug17,21

If you want to own a GOOD Fountain Pen buy an

Onoto

SELF-FILLER.

In Broad, Medium and Fine Points.

It's the pen that fills itself in 5 seconds and never leaks. Built to last a lifetime.

The Price: \$4.90; with Gold Bands, \$5.75.

Garrett Byrne,

Bookseller & Stationer.

Sealed Tenders!

In the interest of whom it may concern, sealed bids will be received addressed to Kingsman N. Putnam, care Harvey & Co., Ltd., to be opened at noon Monday, August 20th, for the purchase of approximately 773 (seven hundred and seventy three) barrels of Cotton Seed Oil, same being salvaged cargo from wrecked S. S. KRISTIANIAFJORD. The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids. aug17,21

THE MEDICAL FACULTY

Recommends

Land of Evangeline Cider

as the best possible antidote for Rheumatism.

BAIRD & CO.

AGENTS.

Special Magazines,

For September: SNAPPY STORIES, TOP-NOTCH, PARISIENNE, BLUE BOOK, DAILY MIRROR, etc. ALL AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

S. E. GARLAND,

177-9 Water Street.

FOR SALE—New Poultry

House, 24' by 9'; apply 114 Circular Road. aug16,21

FOR SALE—One Light

Chestnut Horse, five years old; weight 950 lbs; kind and gentle in any harness; apply to P. C. O'DRISCOLL. aug16,21,17

DRESSMAKING in all the

latest styles. Ladies' Fall Gored Costumes and Dresses from \$1.00; Ladies' Wrappers from 50c.; Children's Costumes, Dresses and Coats from 25c.; Pinfolds, Underwear and all plain sewing from 10c.; Boys' and Girls' Coats from 50c. MRS. O'BRIEN, 16 Cabot St. 1729.21,17

HOUSES FOR SALE or TO

LET—House with Shop and 8 rooms, 118 Pleasant St.; House with Shop and 6 rooms, Clifford St.; House, 6 rooms, Pleasant St.; House, 4 rooms, Pleasant St.; Tenement, 3 rooms, Pleasant St.; Tenement, 2 rooms, Lark's Square. Land on long lease on Nunery St. or for sale. F. C. WILLS, 326 Duckworth Street. aug14,21

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARB

GET IT IN COWS. aug18,17

FOR SALE or TO LET—

At Gambo, the following freehold properties: Dwelling House, Dry Goods, Grocery and Provision Stores, together with Barn, Ice and Smoke House, Meadow Lands and Gardens. Apply to owner, SIMMON OSMOND, Gambo. aug18,21

FOR SALE—Several

Schooners suitable for ocean transportation and coastwise; also, Tugboats, Barges and Steamers. Address DAVID W. SIMPSON, Ship Broker, 382 State St., Boston. may14,21

FOR SALE—English Piano,

Great Bargain; almost new; now in use at Casino Entertainments. For particulars apply to W. V. DRAYTON'S Music Store. aug14,21

FOR SALE—Horse, 950 lbs.

Apply at this office. aug18,17

LOST—Two weeks ago, Rat

Terrier, with scar under one eye and lump on ribs. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 225 Theatre Hill. aug17,21

A FURNISHED HOUSE

TO LET—in good locality; apply at this office. aug16,21

WANTED—To Purchase or

Rent, one Boiler, ten to twenty horsepower; vertical boiler preferred; about three feet diameter by seven feet high. NEWFOUNDLAND SHELL CO., LTD., Water Street West. aug16,17

WANTED—To Rent for

6 months, from October 1st, a Dwelling House (furnished or partly furnished) in a central locality; apply stating terms, to B. A. A., care this office. aug14,17

WANTED TO RENT—Immediately,

Small House in East End; must have modern conveniences; apply by letter "H.I.", this office. aug17,17

Help Wanted!

WANTED—A Young Lady

Typist with a knowledge of book-keeping; apply by letter to "COMMISSION", care this office. aug18,21

WANTED—Pants Makers

and Good Machinists; apply THE ROYAL STORES CLOTHING FACTORY, cor. Prescott and Duckworth Sts. aug18,21

WANTED—Railroad Man

wishes Room and Board with private family; address "R.L.L.", Evening Telegram. aug18,21

WANTED—Experienced

Hand Sewers for Coat Dept.; apply at once NF.LD. CLOTHING CO., LTD. aug18,17

WANTED—A Cash Boy;

also a Junior Assistant for Dry Goods; apply THE NATIONAL STORES, Greaves & Sons, Ltd. aug16,21,17,21

WANTED—Immediately,

a Good Girl; one who understands coat making; good wages; constant employment; apply to H. J. VANEY, 36 King's Road. aug17,21

WANTED—Saleslady to

take charge of our new Bakery, Confectionery and Fruit Store, Duckworth St., the first week of September. Must be agreeable to the buying public and have the ability to assume a large measure of responsibility. To such a person a liberal salary will be paid. Apply by letter only to PROP. JOHNSON'S FANCY BAKERY, City. aug17,21

WANTED—A Few Good

Needlehands; also Machine Hands; good wages, constant employment; apply HENRY ST. CLOTHING FACTORY. aug17,21

WANTED—A Plain Cook;

good wages; apply at this office. aug16,17

WANTED—A Girl to do

light office work; apply to GEO. G. R. FARNSON, King's Road. aug16,21

WANTED—Next month, a

Cook and Housemaid; small family; high wages; references required; apply at this office. aug8,17

WANTED—For Dressmak-

ing Department, an Experienced Coat Maker; apply to GEO. KNOWLING. aug8,17

WANTED—An Experi-

enced Young Man for Dry Goods Dept.; apply by letter only to G. KNOWLING. July18,17

AGENTS WANTED—

Agents make 500 per cent profit selling our Auto Monograms and Initials, Window Sign Letters, Changeable Signs, and Show Cards, 1000 Varieties, Enormous Demand. SULLIVAN CO., 1123 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. aug18,17

This White Lead has been making good for nearly 200 years.

Not only is it absolutely pure, but it is whiter, of greater covering capacity and of longer life than any similar product. The paint in which it is used works easily and produces a tough, elastic film that is very durable.

Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead

Brandram Bros. & Co. of London, England, invented their process for corroding white lead in the reign of George II. Although almost 200 years have since passed and many other white leads have appeared on the market Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead has maintained its preferential position and position wherever it is sold throughout the world.

Our supplies are constantly kept up to supply the ever increasing demand



BOWRING BROTHERS, LTD.,
St. John's, Nfld.

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

GERMANS ATTACK NEW POSITIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 17. The Germans last night attacked the new positions gained by the French on the Stenebeke River in Belgium. The war office announces that they were repulsed completely. The Germans also made a violent attack on the Verdun front. They gained a footing in the French advanced positions at some points, but were ejected by a counter attack.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, Aug. 17. The official communication issued by the war office last night reads: In Belgium our attack continued with success. During the day our infantry dominating our adversary broke his resistance west of the Stenebeke, and continuing its progress in conjunction with the British, captured all positions and more than 300 prisoners. The two armies were active in the regions of Taffaux and Hurbelise. On the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of Hill 304, one of our patrols brought back some prisoners. The Germans fired the Cathedral of St. Quentin, which has been burning for several hours.

Eastern Theatre—Slight artillery activity on the front generally. There were several patrol combats in the valley of the Struma, in the region of Cakes Presba, and Ochrida. Twenty three French machines, and five Italian bombarded enemy encampments in the region of Pogradee, while the British aviation service bombarded

depots in the region of Sere. French Front in France—The fire in the St. Quentin Cathedral was first observed about six o'clock Wednesday night, by sentinels in a French trench outside of St. Quentin. They were startled to see flames breaking from the famous cathedral and soon the entire structure was ablaze. As it died down it was seen that the steep roof had fallen in, everything but the walls must be destroyed. The cause is unknown, certainly it was not due to French fire. There was little bombardment last night, and when the correspondent watched the columns of smoke float away on a light wind, the landscape was singularly peaceful. Prisoners said the town has lately been pillaged by officers and men, who are sending many stolen valuables to Germany.

SLIGHT CHANGE ALONG THE FRONT.

British Front in France and Belgium, Aug. 17.—There was slight change this morning along the front of the new British offensive, begun yesterday morning in Belgium. Several German counter attacks were repulsed in the course of the night, and fighting is continuing with the Entente allies holding tenaciously the positions which they secured yesterday and carrying out consolidation. Evidence continues to multiply from both prisoners and British officers of the wonderful efficacy of the British barrage of fire yesterday morning on the north end of the British line where the advance was so successful. The correspondent visited the Casualty Clearing Station for Langemark region and talked with a British artillery observation officer, who was wounded in the fighting near Langemark. He said, "I have seen much modern artillery work, but frankly I never dreamed there could be such perfection achieved in barrage fire as we accomplished Thursday morning. I was stationed in an advance post where I could see the

full extent of our fire on Langemark region. While I directed the firing of the guns in the rear I was amazed to see what our gunners could not see. At the jumping-off hour, which was 4.45 o'clock, the British batteries dropped a barrage in front of our infantry for the advance. It was as though a solid curtain of steel had been dropped before our men. It moved forward with the precision of clockwork. All our guns broke out with such a hurricane of fire that I was stunned with the effect."

The Germans made violent and repeated efforts last night to regain the important positions recently wrested from them by the French and British. They gained some advantages on the Verdun front, otherwise the only result of their attack was to add to the heavy losses which they have sustained in their fierce local offensive operations of late. Attacks on the French were made at widely separate points. On the Aisne front the Germans made vigorous assaults near California Plateau, east of Cerny. Shattered by the terrific fire of the French, the German infantry formations were swept back with heavy losses. On the Verdun front heavy fighting was resumed with the German stroke on the front between Caumvres Wood and Sektovaux. At points the attackers succeeded in gaining a foothold in the rearmost French trenches, but subsequently they were driven out of a greater part of these positions.

THOSE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Aug. 17. The proposals of the Pope, notwithstanding many wholly unsatisfactory features the Daily Telegraph thinks, mark a perceptible advance towards the formulation of such peace as the Allies demand and the world needs. Nevertheless as a basis of negotiations the note is, in the Telegraph's opinion, wholly inadmissible and very far indeed from the satisfying requirements of a just peace as stated in the Allied note to the United States in January.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 17. To-day's official statement: Early last night the enemy twice counter-attacked the new positions gained by us yesterday east of Loos in the direction of Cite Ste. Auguste. At the second attempt he succeeded in pressing back our line slightly at some points, but later in the night our troops again attacked and re-established our positions. A further counter attack was completely repulsed. We secured a few prisoners. The artillery has been active on both sides during the night.

GAS REGULATIONS.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17. New gas regulations have been issued in Berlin, which virtually puts ordinary consumers of gas on half rations from now on. The new orders were made necessary because of the inability of gas works to obtain a supply of coal. Similar measures are impending throughout the Empire. The orders unleashed a general storm of indignation. The Berlin newspapers demand to know how home life will be possible with household supply of coals so greatly reduced.

FRONTIER RE-OPENED.

PETROGAD, Aug. 17. The Russo-Swedish frontier, which was closed recently, has been reopened.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 17. Early last night the enemy twice counter-attacked the new positions gained by us yesterday east of Loos in the direction of Cite Ste. Auguste. At the second attempt he succeeded in pressing back our line slightly at some points, but later in the night our troops again attacked and re-established our positions. Further hostile counter attacks were completely repulsed. We secured a few prisoners. Artillery has been active on both sides during the night east of Ypres.

GERMAN REPORT EXAGGERATED.

PARIS, Aug. 17. The German official report of merchant ships sunk by submarine is exaggerated forty per cent, according to the results of a Conference of Admirals of the allied navies, which was held at Paris, July 25th.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, Aug. 17. On the Bukovina front, between the Dneister and Moldavia, enemy attacks were everywhere repulsed, except at a single point south of the Varna, where a portion of the trenches in the mountains were lost, says the official Roumanian statement under date of Thursday, just received here. South of the Maraschal the enemy attacked all day with fresh troops, there were violent hand-to-hand encounters, and counter attacks. A Russian regiment took more than four hundred prisoners. A Russian raid, south of Brzezany also, resulted in the capture of prisoners, and some machine guns. The battle continues with stubbornness on both sides of the Sereth.

STRIKE ENDED.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 17. The general strike has ended.

TAKES GERMAN COMMAND.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 17. The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says that General Groener, head of the Department of Munitions, intends to take over a command on the front. He will be replaced by General Scheuch.

NOT INTERESTED.

LONDON, Aug. 17. Apparently the House of Commons, as a whole, has no overwhelming interest in the Stockholm Conference. There was only a small attendance of members during the debate last night, and the amendment moved by Philip Snowden, to adjourn the House only until September 11th on the ground that the Government could not be trusted eight weeks out of sight of Parliament, was rejected by 74 votes to 18.

CONDITIONS IN MADRID NORMAL.

PARIS, Aug. 17. A despatch from Madrid says the strike situation to-day was entirely normal. All activities are being taken up as usual, traffic of all kinds has been resumed, and business houses all have been re-opened.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Canadian Headquarters in France, Aug. 16.—The total number of prisoners captured by the Canadians in the action around Lens, is now over 900.

Steady Market Says Oporto Letter.

The following letter to the Board of Trade, dated July 26th, from Messrs. Lind and Couto, Oporto, was received yesterday: "The market is steady and consumption continues good notwithstanding that higher prices are now ruling. We, ourselves, are entirely without supplies, everything that has been sent to us having been sold out as fast as it has arrived. The rate of exchange is 31 16/16d."

Reid's Boats.

The Argyll left Placentia at 4.45 p.m. yesterday. The Clyde was not reported since leaving Moreton's Harbor on the 16th. The Dundee arrived at Port Blandford at 7.30 p.m. yesterday. The Ethie is north of Flower's Cove. The Glencoe left Grand Bank at 5.40 p.m. yesterday. The Home is at Lewisporte. The Wren left Heart's Content at 4.45 p.m. yesterday. The Thetis was not reported since leaving Pack's Harbor.

Our Buckboards will run to Bowring Park to-morrow afternoon from Cross Roads, commencing at 2 o'clock. C. LESTER.—aug18,11

Imperial Tobacco Co. (Incorporated in England)



Be a bit
The Ultimate in Plug Smoking.

SPECIALS For One Week Only!

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Men's Negligee Shirts \$1.25 each. | Ladies' One Piece Embroidered Voile Dresses, \$6.50 each. |
| Men's Khaki Shirts \$1.35 each. | Ladies' Fancy Cotton Skirts 75c. each. |
| Men's Straw Hats 25c. each. | Ladies' White Embroidered Underskirts, \$1.75 each. |
| Misses' Summer Vests 5c. each. | Misses' Trimmed Hats 39c. each. |
| Misses' Sun Bonnets 25c. each. | Misses' Summer Dresses 55c. each. |
| Misses' Black Hose 20c. pair. | Misses' Black Gloves 30c. pair. |

The C. L. MARCH Co., Ltd.
Corner Springdale and Water Streets.

Here and There.

Turkeys, Ducks and Chicken at ELLIS'.

WEATHER REPORT.—The weather across country is calm and dull; temperature 48 to 62 above.

Fresh Smoked Haddies, 12c. per lb., at ELLIS'.

ADVENTISTS.—Subject: "The Second Coming of Christ." Evangelist W. W. Eastman, of Washington, D.C., will be the speaker. All welcome.

ZYLEX—a good application for Burns and Scalds. At McMURDO'S, 50c. a box.—au18,11

NOTE OF THANKS.—Miss Winnie Martin desires to thank the nurses of the fever hospital, particularly Miss Duncan, for their kindness and attention to her during her illness at the institution.

"ZIP"—the new drink—advertised elsewhere in this issue, may be obtained from P. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Sole Agent for Nfld., Commercial Chambers, Telephone 60. Delivery in about two weeks.—au11,15,18,22,25,29

POLICE COURT.—Two teamsters were summoned by another for the larceny of a grass hook and whip. The case was withdrawn, as was also the charge of assault preferred against a workman by his employer. A man was summoned by his wife for not supporting her within the past three months. The case was postponed till Tuesday next.

Stafford's Prescription "A" is the best preparation you can take for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Gastritis and Nervous Dyspepsia. Price 25 and 50c. bot. Postage 5 and 10c. extra. aug16,11

BULL RUNN
BY CARL F.

He Didn't Put the Stunt On Right Or Something— Anyway You Can See It Didn't Work!



STING
LS!
m. Scythes,
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ERS Limited,
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OHN.
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its immediate
Per bottle.
OHN,
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ER SALE.
Children's
save money.
ew.
is read by
Daily.

To-Day's Messages.

10.30 A.M.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, To-day. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, has been appointed Minister of Pensions in succession to George Nicholl Barnes, who was appointed to the War Council to take the place of Arthur Henderson. Other changes announced officially to-night are: Minister of Labor, George H. Roberts; Minister of National Service, A. C. Geddes; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, George J. Wardle. A. C. Geddes, the new Minister of National Service, is Brigadier General Geddes, and a brother of Sir Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty. He has been a director of recruiting, but under the Ministerial pledge that recruiting should pass into civilian control, he drops his military rank on entering the Ministry of National Service, which will have charge of recruiting.

THE REPLY TO THE POPE.

LONDON, To-day. The Allied Governments will discuss jointly the peace proposals of Pope Benedict, and a reply will be issued in course, Lord Robert Cecil told Associated Press to-night. Whether the reply will be a joint one or not as suggested in some quarters, through the medium of United States, or by some other manner will be decided later.

CANADIANS' FINE WORK.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, To-day.—In fair stand up hand to hand fighting on the eastern slope of Hill 70 last night our men beat off two more counter attacks in which the last available battalions of the Fourth Prussian Guards Division were broken and destroyed as fighting forces. In my despatch on Thursday night the story was told of the impetuous charge by which our line was pushed forward east of the Hill. Prisoners say that at the very moment when our assault was launched the Guards' battalions were assembling to attack Hill 70 they came under our barrage and suffered heavy losses in their positions on Boisse Hugo and Cite St. Auguste. Notwithstanding this punishment they pierced to the trenches from which their attack was planned to come. Shortly after 7 o'clock they advanced with such determination that our forward posts were driven in and for a time the enemy secured possession of our advanced line. At 9 o'clock another more serious assault was undertaken against our main line in the newly acquired ground accompanied by very heavy shelling. It failed and our men went once more forward on the heels of the enemy and re-established their outposts on the former advanced line, which thus remained in our possession after five hours of the most determined fighting experienced by the Western troops of the original expeditionary force who took part. By midnight affairs had quieted down. This morning Hill 70 is an extinct volcano with our incomparable Infantry in undisputed possession. The struggle was renewed on a part of the front South of St. Laurent at 4 o'clock this morning, when an Ontario Battalion went forward to attack a strong position along a railway embankment which now forms the boundary of the enemy lines West of Lens. Strong opposition was encountered. After bombing their way into a nest of trenches our men mowed themselves down. More troops were put in and the area of attack extended to the North by the participation of another battalion. For several hours the struggle went on and the Canadians finally won their objectives which were three trenches from which observations could be secured upon the recently won front. A feature of to-day's struggle was the free use of aeroplanes by the enemy in support of the Infantry. Taking a leaf out of our book the German airmen flew low over the trenches and engaged the occupants with their machine guns. There were many aerial fights between these enemy airmen and ourselves. The number of prisoners wounded and unwounded now totals well over a thousand; the enemy's killed and wounded must number at least five times as many. Three enemy divisions, the Seventh, Eleventh Reserve and Fourth Guards have ceased to have any fighting value as the result of their great losses. With the object of excusing their failure to hold ground of such vital importance to the defence of Lens, General Von Ludendorff in the German official statement places the Canadian objectives at Ventimille-Viel, four kilometers in front of the recent German front line, and shows that this objective was not attained, but that the advance only reached the third trench of the enemy's first line. This is an old trick of the German staff. An imaginary goal is indicated and it is announced with great impressiveness

New Dress Goods!

Opened during the week:
Serges, Tweeds and Shepherd Checks.



- Fine Navy all Wool Serge, 50 inches wide, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.20.
- All Wool Serge in Brown, Green and Cardinal, \$1.75.
- Costume Tweeds, 95c., \$1.10, \$1.20.
- Black and White Checks, 22c., 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 85c., \$1.10.
- Black and White Check, heavy make, \$1.50.
- Black Metz Cloth, \$1.30, \$1.50, \$1.60.
- Poplin in Navy, Brown, Saxe, Prune, Grey, 65c. and 70c.

STEER Brothers

that the goal was not reached. The people of Canada may rest assured that the operation was carried out as planned and that the German report is more than usually mendacious. As the battalions which took part in the battle got into touch with Headquarters tales of fighting both grave and gay drift back. One battalion mourns a very gallant young officer, a Quebecer, who was wounded in the face and after having his wound bound up insisted on going on with his men. He had advanced only one hundred feet further when he was again hit and fell dead at the head of his company.

NAILING GERMAN LIES.

LONDON, To-day. Concerning a report in the German official communication that the forces of the Crown Prince Rupprecht had retaken a town which was captured by the British on Thursday, the official press bureau this evening issued the following communication. A German wireless official communication to-day contains a series of misstatements. The right flank of the Allied attack on Thursday was on the Ypres-Menin Road; there was no attack between the Lys. The enemy nearly doubled the length of front of the attack. The enemy has not recovered Langemarck, nor did he make any attempt to do so. A British Staff Officer reported at 6 p.m. to-day that he had just returned from Langemarck, where he had been for five hours. The British troops not only hold Langemarck but a considerable length of the German offensive position 800 yards north of Langemarck.

THE GERMAN LIES.

BERLIN, To-day. An official German statement from the Western front reads: "The Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht; The second great fighting day of the Flanders battle has been decided in our favour, thanks to the bravery of all arms and thanks to never failing attacking strength of our German Infantry. Yesterday morning after hours of gun fire the flower of the English army accompanied by French forces on the northern wing burst forward despoiled and intended to attack on a front of 30 kilometers. From the Yser Canal to the River Lys the battle raged throughout the day. Our advanced posts on the Yser Canal were overrun. The enemy captured ground before the battle, a position east of Bix Schoote, which was yielded step by step by our progressing troops. The English penetrated our lines near Langemarck and by means of reinforcements pushed forward but were met by a counter attack on the part of our fighting reserves. In an irresistible assault the foremost enemy troops were overpowered; his rear echelons were thrown back by evening. After heavy fighting at Langemarck our lost position was again in our hands.

BRITISH CONSOLIDATE THEIR GAINS.

LONDON, To-day. Telegraphing from British Headquarters in France to-day, Reuters

Let Us Fill Your Order From Fresh Supplies.

ELLIS & Co. LIMITED.

203 Water Street.

Fresh New York Turkeys.
Fresh New York Ducks.
Fresh New York Chicken.
Fresh N. Y. Corned Beef.
Fresh N. Y. Navel Beef.

FRESH SALMON.
FRESH COD.

New Potatoes.
New Cauliflower.
New Turnips.
Ripe Tomatoes.
String Beans.
Green Peas.
New Celery.
Cucumbers.
Asparagus.
Cabbage.

Fresh Eggs.

L. C. Peaches.
Bartlett Pears.
Cantaloupes.
Red and Blue Plums.
Strawberries.
Bananas.
Dessert Apples.
Navel Oranges.
California Lemons.
Grape Fruit.

"Les Fruits."

Nature's Laxative Food.
Devoid of all Drugs and Nourishments. Equally efficacious and harmless to child or adult.

"LES FRUITS".

Remember OUR Telephone, 482 and 786.

"OLD BOYS" MATCH.—We have been asked to announce that the football game between the two players will take place either Thursday or Friday of next week. The City eleven will be chosen on Monday, when the definite date fixed for the match will be announced.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

correspondent says: To-day's chief business has lain in the consolidation of our gains and clearing out of various enemy-infested nooks and corners and advancing guns and supplies. The artillery was active and the airmen had the advantage of high visibility. Signs are apparent that the Germans are relieving their badly knocked out units on various parts of the front. The French are mainly employed in digging in. Their ground if possible is worse than ours since the advance skirts an inundated country and has been largely over a water-logged country. They have gone ahead magnificently. Their casualties are actually less than the total prisoners. The famous 75's, of which they had a great concentration, have given the Huns a terribly bad time and their drumfire has broken up several attempted counter attacks. Substantial progress toward the liberation of Langemarck was made yesterday. Although the gain of territory was not great, it was all to the good. But what is of much more importance, there are now fewer Germans in Belgium than previously. The Anglo-French have now probably got two thousand prisoners in their collecting cages, whilst we know for a certainty that the enemy's dead and wounded must form an appalling total. Counter attacks in dense masses which are still the favorite tactics of the German high command, are terribly costly, even when successful. The price our gunners exacted before the enemy was allowed to retake some high ground yesterday, was such as the prisoners admit very freely. This kind of fighting must weaken the power of resistance of the whole German army in the West. Langemarck is a pile of rubble and consists mainly of water, pools of mud, beds, islands, jagged masonry and tree stumps; all the roads have vanished. The enemy here used an amazing quantity of concrete. The roofs of the cellars were often ten feet thick. A feature of the recent fighting is the much greater part the rifle is playing in the attacks. The Germans have been lavishly using smoke barrages with the idea of fooling our gunners. These sometimes resulted in our men losing touch, and also in reports of casualties that had not occurred. One case is reported of a private leading a bunch of men, who met an officer, who replied that he had to get work to do and had the private carry on. It is this ready initiative of our men which is standing them in good stead amid the turmoil of battle.

N. I. W. A.

Addressed by Editors McGrath, Winter and Mosdell on Food Control. There was a large attendance at last night's meeting of the Newfoundland Industrial Workers' Association when addresses on the subject of Food Control were delivered by Hon. Dr. McGrath, editor of the Herald, Mr. H. A. Winter, B.A., editor of the Telegram, and Dr. Mosdell, editor of the Star. On entering the building the speakers of the evening were received by the executive of the association and given seats on the platform. President Bennett introduced the first speaker, Dr. McGrath, who dealt with the various causes leading up to present conditions, the great loss of ships and their valuable cargoes by being sunk by German submarines, unusual demand for fighting forces, scarcity of labor and shortage of crops were responsible for the present state of affairs. Mr. Hanna, the Canadian Food Controller, had said that the wheat supply in sight was hardly sufficient to meet the demands of Europe and if the consumption was abnormal at home the soldiers at the front would be short. In Canada flour is only allowed at two meals a day and on Tuesdays and Fridays the use of meat is forbidden and on other days it may be used only once. As to the position here, all our wheat is imported and no doubt we are the greatest consumers of flour in the world; moreover our supply is principally of the best grades, and it is a debatable question if we will be able to get the necessary supply the next twelve months. The speaker reviewed the prospects for our potato crop, which is estimated to be about 850,000 barrels. The cost of food has doubled while wages have increased only about 75 per cent. How the machinery will be worked to meet the conditions he was not prepared to say, but it will take time and the Board will be aided by the intelligent public who realize the conditions which face us.

Mr. H. A. Winter thought it advisable to follow the suggestions of economy as outlined by Dr. McGrath, if not, the consequences would rest on ourselves. He was glad to see the interest taken by the association in the appointment of a Board of Food Control which he considered was a long step in the right direction. Can the Board deal adequately with the situation? The question of supply is far more important than food prices. In 1812 the price of wheat was out in the United States with the result that very little was grown and up-soared the price again. Supposing our supply of Prince Edward Island potatoes were cut off and our local supply not being sufficient, an agitation starts and the authorities reduce prices. It would mean that the farmers would not grow large crops and up would go the price while the supply would be hopelessly short. The Board should give particular attention to the matter of securing supplies. Lord Rhondia has promised a reduction of prices to the people of England, but the people have been warned not to expect too much. But the law of supply and demand is not untrammelled in all its operations and even allowing for transport charges the prices in some instances are higher than they should be. He hoped the Board would be able to work in a satisfactory way with the U. S. and Canadian Control authorities. "Pleur is one direction in which the Board would do well to pay particular attention and revolutionize the dietary of the country for the people's good. In the United States the people are eating more corn meal and oats, and we should realize the seriousness of the situation. We should avoid all waste and by only buying sufficient food to meet our needs we can do much to economize. All can help the Board by taking a healthy interest in keeping things straight. The fixing of minimum prices is most important and should have been arranged before."

Dr. Mosdell pointed out that the Board will touch us to help ourselves by encouraging us to grow more and by informing us if prices are legitimate. We must help ourselves to improve conditions. We have played our part in the war and we will be called upon to make further and possibly greater sacrifices. The unfortunate circumstances in connection with the food situation was that it was inclined to get class against class, but judgments should not be formed in a hurry, and by getting at the true state of affairs we will have the support of the Board. We should believe the best till we know the worst. Unity is needed at present and all should take a deep interest in the questions confronting us.

Mr. Warwick Smith proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers, which was seconded by Mr. W. A. O'D. Kelly and supported by Mr. S. Merrill. The vote was tendered by President Bennett and heartily carried by acclamation.

Stafford's Liniment cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all Aches and Pains. aug15,17

Our Baseball Column.
PLAGIARISED AND OTHERWISE.

SAVIN' NUTHIN'.

During the past ten days we have said so much about and elaborated on the B.S.-Red Lion game that we are not going to say any more to-day except that the clash should prove a thriller; that both teams are in fine fettle; that a win for the B.S. gives them the pennant; that if the Lions win it will likely mean a playoff; that Carow and Kieley will be the slab artists; that Chief Chesman and Major Montgomerie will be the umpires; that Messrs. Outebridge and Hartnett will score; and that all is needed is on Tuesday fine weather and a crowd, and a good fast classy game will be the result.

THE ROMANS HAD THEM TOO.

"Some of these classic writers," says Bill Rodgers of the Red Sox, "must have known something about baseball, and had pretty good ideas. There was one fellow, named Gibbon. He wrote 'The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' and I intended to read his book as soon as I can get a little leisure."

THE OLDEST BASEBALL INSURED.

The oldest baseball in existence is owned by the president of the East End Church Baseball league in Pittsburgh. The ball is nearly fifty-three years old. It was first used in a championship game between the Eclipse team of Kingston, N.Y., and the Hudson team of Newburgh, N.Y. The game was played on June 20th, 1862, and ended 49 to 18 in favour of the Kingston team. The ball is made of one piece of horsehide, sewed in the centre. When it was used, underhand pitching alone was permissible. Curbs were unknown. They carried \$500 burglary insurance and \$500 fire insurance. It was given to its present owner by John Miller, who played first base on the Eclipse team. Miller is 100 years old now and lives in New York.—Baseball Magazine.

(The writer has the first baseball used in league games in Newfoundland being the one thrown over by the then Mayor, Hon. W. J. Ellis, to Dave Duff, who was backstop for the Lions when the opening game was played on June 12th, 1913, the first year League baseball was played in St. John's.)

BONEHEAD PLAYS.

A New York paper, just two or three years ago, added a column for bone-plays in the boxscore, but it didn't last. After each score came out there would be insistent enquiries for the fellow that wrote it, and it would take Jess Willard, to keep a full score along these lines. Still the world is all for progress and novelty these days—let's have some more columns in the boxscore. A separate score for the umpires, reading something like this, might make a hit:—

C.D. means correct decisions.

Or a deponent table showing the number of kicks by each player, or a special table for the ladies to register their "impression scores," showing how the different players looked to them, the table containing spaces to set down the headings "Handsome," "Perfect," "Darling," "Awful Ugly," "Caveman," "Very Polished," etc.

OF INTEREST TO FANDOM.

We have to thank Mr. Hawvermale, Vice-President of the League, for the following excerpt from a letter received by him from an officer of "Ours" wounded at Monchy on April 14th:

Glad to know that Baseball keeps going. There is no reason why all sport should become stagnant; after all we are merely fighting for the preservation of these privileges, and mournful faces at home will not help us in the least. Our playgrounds have been our best recruiting grounds. I am sure you will be surprised, or at least pleased, to know that we had a BIG game here yesterday. Kind friends, a restful car, and attentive nurses made it possible for most of us "broken down" enthusiasts to attend. The turf arena of historic Lords' was the scene of the fray, and the competing nine were Canada and the United States. All the details of the big game were in evidence—bowling crowd, flagwaving, and in the middle of the diamond a white goat with a red tunic. Canada won by 12 to 3 before 10,000 spectators. One of the leading London papers has this to say: "Baseball is a great game. It is high time we imported it into Britain. The after-war 'gate-money' public will demand something less staid and prolonged than cricket. Baseball is a swift, brave, and as skilled a game as exists. It is packed with thrills, it has not a dull minute, and that's going some."

Presbyterian Clergymen

TO VISIT NEWFOUNDLAND.

A delegation of well known Presbyterian clergymen representing the Halifax Presbytery are shortly to pay a visit to St. John's and other places in Newfoundland where the Presbyterian Church is established. The delegation will consist of Dr. Thomas Stewart, agent of the church in the eastern division; Dr. A. B. Dickie, former Moderator of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces, and Dr. Clark, minister of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax. All three will be heard in St. Andrew's Church and will visit Harbor Grace, Bell Island, Grand Falls and Bay of Islands.

WEDDING RINGS

of the finest quality, our own make. Every one guaranteed to be of Solid Gold. All sizes, and prices ranging from

\$3.00 to \$16.00.

Be sure and buy your Wedding Ring from the

RELIABLE JEWELLERS,

T. J. DULEY & CO.

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Your Business Success in 1917

rests upon the dependability of your service of supply.

Three big facts—big buying power, tremendous production, expert workmanship—stand behind our claims of superior service.

It will pay all merchants to see our spring ranges in

Men's and Boys' Suits, Overalls, Shirts, etc.

DO IT NOW.

Newfoundland Clothing Co., Ltd.

ST. MARGARET

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Mrs. GEORGE DICKSON, President

SCHOOL REOPENS SEPT. 12th.

THE FAMILY SHOE STORE

TO-N Smallwood

Lines of Boots and Children left over from

BOYS' BOOTS only
BOYS' SCOUT BOOTS
BOYS' BUSTER BROWN
MEN'S BOOTS, with
MEN'S TAN CALF BOOTS
LADIES' PUMPS only
MEN'S LONG RUBBER
10 PER CENT. OFF ALL
10 PER CENT. OFF ALL

WOMEN'S
Secure a pair to-night

F. SMAL
THE HOME

Newfoundland Patriotic Fund

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—Kindly acknowledge through the columns of your paper the following contributions towards the Patriotic Fund:—

Amount already acknowledged \$123.24

C. W. Bowring, Esq., New York \$10.00

Collection taken up at Church of St. Boniface, Burgoo, August 5th, per Rev. G. Robins \$10.00

D. A. McLaune, Esq., Bay Roberts, nineteenth instalment \$10.00

Balance on hand from Aeroplane Fund donated towards Patriotic Fund, per Hon. J. A. Clift, Hon. Treasurer \$10.00

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"EDG" CHURCH SCHOOL FOR

The Bishops of Nova Scotia, Miss Gena Smith, Lady Price Music; French and German Preparation for the University Perfect Sanitation; Trained

Three Terms: May, June, Jan. 17/18

For Calendar apply to R

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Courses for University, Royal Mil Preparatory Schools in separate grounds in suburban district. De Summer camp at Lake Timagami of the College. School Calendar furnished on application.

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Mrs. GEORGE DICKSON, President

SCHOOL REOPENS SEPT. 12th.

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE MONTREAL.

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TO-NIGHT! —AT— Smallwood's Big Shoe Sale

Lines of Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children left over from our Big Shoe Sale.

- BOYS' BOOTS only \$1.50 per pair
- BOYS' SCOUT BOOTS \$2.50 per pair
- BOYS' BUSTER BROWN only \$3.00 per pair
- MEN'S BOOTS, with Rubber Heels, \$3.50 per pair
- MEN'S TAN CALF BOOTS, worth \$7.00, now \$5.00
- LADIES' PUMPS only \$2.00
- MEN'S LONG RUBBERS only \$4.00 per pair

10 PER CENT. OFF ALL WHITE BOOTS & SHOES, 10 PER CENT. OFF ALL LOW SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Secure a pair to-night as sizes are fast being depleted.

F. SMALLWOOD

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES.

Grenfell Association

PRESENTS COUNTER PETITION TO HOUSE.

To the Honourable the House of Assembly of Newfoundland:
The Petition of the International Grenfell Association, respectfully sheweth as follows:

1. Up to the year 1913 there had been carried on by the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, an English organization, through its Medical Superintendent, W. T. Grenfell, Esq., M.D., C.M.G., certain medical and social work in Labrador and in the District of St. Barbe, Newfoundland.
2. About that time it was felt by the Royal National Mission that they could not adequately control and conduct from England work on this side of the Atlantic, and that they would prefer to devote themselves mainly to their regular work of caring for fishermen in the North Sea. It was also felt that the numerous subscribers in North America should have some part in the control of the work.
3. Your Petitioner, the International Grenfell Association was therefore incorporated, and the entire control of the above mentioned work was placed in its hands.
4. The Association at once undertook the complete reorganization of the work, and employed for about four years a very expert business organizer, who placed entire work of the Association on a thoroughly regular and systematic basis, as it is at present.
5. The Association expends in Labrador and Northern Newfoundland annually a sum of about \$65,000. Of this \$4,000 is contributed by the Government of Newfoundland, and \$1,000 by the Grenfell Association of Newfoundland; the remaining \$60,000 is contributed by the Royal National Mission of America, New York; the Labrador Medical Mission, Ottawa, and the New England Grenfell Association, Boston. The Association does not trade in any way and its income is entirely derived from voluntary contributions.

6. The Association is governed by a Board of ten Directors, under whom Dr. W. T. Grenfell serves as Medical Superintendent, The Directors receive no fee or reward whatsoever, they are at present:

- SIR WILLIAM F. A. ARCHIBALD, late Senior Master of the High Court, London, England.
- EDGAR BOGUE, Esq., Solicitor, London.
- D. RAYMOND NOYES, Esq., late of Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers, New York, now of U.S. Army Aviation Corps.
- WILLIAM R. STIRLING, Esq., of Peabody, Houghtaling & Co., Bankers, Chicago.
- CLARENCE J. BLAKE, Esq., M.D., of Boston.
- FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Esq., Assistant to the President of William's University, U.S.A.
- SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P., Chairman Canadian Patriotic Fund, Ottawa.
- JOSE A. MACHADO, Esq., Vice President American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.
- WILLIAM C. JOB, Esq., New York.
- ROBERT WATSON, St. John's, Newfoundland.

7. The Directors meet at least once a year, usually in Boston, New York, or St. John's, as may be convenient. They are at all times kept fully in touch with everything that is done by the copious circulation of correspondence, minutes, reports, &c.

8. The Directors regret that the Association has been and is still the object of an extraordinary amount of calumny and misrepresentation, emanating largely from certain mercantile firms and persons trading on the Labrador who find that as a result of the work of the Association that region is not so easily exploited by commercial interests as formerly. At your last session there was presented to your Honourable House a petition alleging that the Associations were law breakers and a menace to the public welfare and that the Customs privileges afforded them ought to be curtailed, and asking for an enquiry.

9. These Customs privileges are given in consideration of the merits and value of the medical and other work done in these localities; if this work is of no value to the public, the privileges ought to be curtailed; if it is of value, they ought not to be.

10. The Association respectfully but urgently points out that under the circumstances the enquiry which they welcome and invite, ought not to be restricted to the vague allegations of law-breaking made by the petitioners, but ought to include the general question of the merits and value of the work of the Association's work. The re-organization under the new management has within the past few months only been completed; and the Directors urgently ask that they be afforded the opportunity of clearing their organization before the public of suspicion and blame, so that they may continue unhampered the benevolent work they have so recently undertaken.

This request was communicated by a letter to the Government at the time of the presentation of the petition above-mentioned.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the scope of the proposed enquiry be broad enough to include not only the alleged breaches of law, which the Association denies, but the general question of the merits and value to the public of your petitioners' work. Your petitioners cannot believe that your Honourable House will for a moment entertain the idea of admitting the petition of interested business parties for an enquiry into the Association's alleged faults and the curtailment of its privileges while refusing the petition for an enquiry into the merits made by a Board of Directors who without pay or reward are unselfishly devoting so much time, money and energy to the welfare of the sick and poor.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.
Dated the 15th day of August, 1917.
THE INTERNATIONAL GRENFELL ASSOCIATION.
Per R. WATSON, Director.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, Topsail, purpose holding a Tea in the Orange Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 22nd. Doors open 2.30, tea to be served at 5 p.m. Candy, Ice Cream and other refreshments obtainable during evening. Every satisfaction guaranteed all who attend.
ALICE MILLER, Secretary.
aug18.21.s.tu

Sunday Services

Church of England Cathedral.—Holy Communion (1st Sunday) 7.00, 8.00 and 11; other Sundays, 8.00; Matins (except 1st Sunday), 11; Children's Service, 3.30; Evensong, 6.30. Week Days—Matins, 8.00; Evensong, 5.30; Saints' Days, Matins, 7.30; Holy Communion, 8.00; Thursdays, Holy Communion, 7.15; Fridays, Evensong, 7.30. Sunday Schools, 2.45 p.m.; Boys' Bible Class, 2.45 p.m. (Vestry); C.M.B.C. (Synod Bldg.) 3 p.m.

St. Thomas's.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer, 10; Intercession Service, 11; Sermon, 11. Preacher, The Rector. Subject: "Is Duty Ancient History?" Evensong and Sermon, 6.30. Preacher, Rev. C. M. Monk. 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.

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 at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Christ the King, St. John's West.—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Virgley School Chapel.—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

BROOKFIELD SCHOOL CHAPEL.—Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, THE GOULDS.—Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Morning Prayer, 11. Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m. Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST.—Gower Street.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite. George Street.—11, Rev. James Wilson; 6.30, Rev. N. M. G. M.A. Cochrane Street.—11, Rev. N. M. G. M.A.; 6.30, Rev. Jas. Wilson. Wesleyan.—11, Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

St. Andrew's (Presbyterian)—11 and 6.30, Rev. Gordon Dickie, M.A., Minister. Sunday services at 11 and 6.30. The minister will preach at service. Morning subject: "Keeping Up Our Spirits"; evening subject: "Renewing The Old." Strangers welcome. Congregational.—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

Salvation Army (No. 1 Chadee, New Sower St.)—7 a.m., Kneedril; 11, Jolliffe; 7 p.m., Praise Meeting.

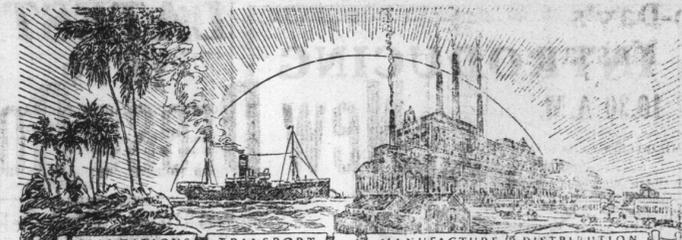
GAME POSTPONED.—The B. I. S. and Saints football game which was to come off last night, was again postponed.

DIED.—At 255 Agricola Street, Halifax, N. S., August 12th, Levenia Ann, wife of E. J. Horne, aged 53 years, leaving to mourn their loss her husband and four sons and four daughters.—R.I.P.

This morning, after a short illness, Angela, darling child of Joseph and Agnes Ryan, aged 11 months.

These Customs privileges are given in consideration of the merits and value of the medical and other work done in these localities; if this work is of no value to the public, the privileges ought to be curtailed; if it is of value, they ought not to be.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES BRUISED KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, CALCULI, SANDS, BACKACHE, &c.
BOTTLES 25c THE PRICE



THE Sunlight enterprise and organization for production, manufacture, and distribution were made complete long before the war. But during the war the difficulties and costs of transport have been multiplied. Therefore, Lever Brothers have purchased a fleet of steamships to convey raw materials direct from their plantations to Port Sunlight.

The Housewife is given the full benefit of this enterprise, and thus, in spite of the difficulties caused in England by the war, Sunlight Soap remains the best soap throughout the world, and gives the fullest value for the housewife's money.

THE SUNLIGHT SERVICE IS THE MOST COMPLETE SOAP SERVICE IN THE WORLD. SUNLIGHT SOAP IS MADE FOR THE HOUSEWIFE'S PROFIT, FOR ONLY THEREBY CAN THE MAKERS HOPE TO PROFIT BY SUNLIGHT SOAP.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

The name Lever on Soap is a Guarantee of Purity and Excellence.
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

WEEK END NOTES.

(I. C. M.)

Like Confederation, the discussion of the Business Profits Tax has made history, and called forth some strong language. The former of these questions has done good service for the last forty-eight years; and passion and prejudice have found in it a free outlet for their onslaughts, both for and against. In like manner the Profits Tax has been availed of, and appeals made by men of high standing, which at the best cannot be separated from passion and prejudice. Some people attribute these appeals to patriotic fervour, and to largeness of soul on behalf of the lads at the front; while others see in it the smallness of men, who, because they could not get their own way, assume the attitude of sulky school-boys.

But leaving these views of the question aside let us try to look at the situation from an entirely independent and impartial stand point. Let us not admit politics into it at all; nor allow any feeling of self-interest to dominate our views. Upon a business basis let us try to make our statement; for the question is largely a business one. On this basis then the question arises: Was the Bill as presented to the Legislative Council a fair one? That is, did it really bear with equality upon all the avenues of earning, and upon the different classes of men, and did it include all the regular institutions of finance. To these questions there is but one answer, and it is No! The Bill was not a fair one; and that was the principal reason of its defeat; and in meeting defeat, it only met its just doom.

All the people must agree with a War Tax, and nearly every family within the country has contributed to it in blood as well as in money. Rich and poor have done well their part, and as free men our sons have gone out and paid the price. But there must of necessity be a limit to our sacrifice, and it is not intended that the industrial foundations of the country should be sapped, nor that its financial standing be unduly embarrassed. Such a measure is not necessary; for if it came to a push, a

loan of two hundred thousand dollars could be raised within the Colony for the very purpose for which the Profits Tax was intended.

Money now deposited in the different Savings Banks at 3 1/2 per cent. could thus be invested for 6 per cent.; and by proper financing the capital could be paid within the term of twenty years. Such a method would be both businesslike and fair, and would avoid the extremes into which our rulers so often run when dealing with such matters. We must all confess that the record of our finances has revealed a most lamentable lack of economy. It seems a mistake to call it financing at all; for it has simply been a game of borrowing and spending—and anybody could do that. The result of it all is that we carry to-day the enormous debt of some forty millions of dollars.

From the discussion of the Bill in the Lower House it appeared that the Legislative Council was expected to pass it; and that it being a monetary question they had no power whatever to delay its passage, and that any objection from that body would be a violation of the constitutional rights of the people. That the House of Commons has full power over such matters is an old and fundamental principle of British rule; and that we in Newfoundland are desirous of upholding this principle is certain; and further, all classes of our people have ever honoured the powers that be. But there must surely be a limit to the powers of the Commons, and when it oversteps its prerogative there ought to be some tribunal with authority to check it. True, the House of Commons represents the people, inasmuch as the members are there by the will of the people; but being there by the will of the people does not imply that every measure which may suit the House must suit the people, nor that any government should arrogate to itself the passing of measures, and the enactment of laws, which in their administration would prove detrimental either to the commercial enterprise or to the industrial prosperity of the people.

This is what some of us have understood the Legislative Council to exist for—to check the possibility of rash legislation. If this be not part of its work, then what is it for, and why have such a branch of legislation at all? Much of the debate of the Lower House is warped and biased by party interests, and before its deliberations become law they require the cooler judgment of the Upper House. This is what was done in the matter of the Business Profits Tax, and the majority of the members voted it down. In their opinion it was an unfair measure and one apt to prove detrimental to the welfare of the people. What would be the use of submitting such a measure to

the Upper House if it did not have some decisive power in it? What is the use of, or necessity for, an Upper House if all its work is to be decided and everything that is sent to it must be passed? Unless it has power to enter its protest and declare itself against what it thinks unfair and improper, then the sooner it is abolished the better. This is how we look at the entire position, and how we see the whole situation; and therefore we feel satisfied that the ruling of the Legislative Council in the recent question of the Business Profits Tax was fair and just, and was meant for the best interests of the people.

But the question must be settled and the necessary finances must be provided. What then should be done? Is there any solution of the problem, and can the difficulty be removed? The different papers have all expressed their views on the matter, and many contributors have published their opinions; and some very excellent suggestions have been made, and a most commendable spirit manifested. This was especially so in the letter of Mr. Job, which was so sympathetically editorialized by the Daily News in its editorial of Wednesday last. This spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding between the Government and the Legislative Council is what is really needed, and there ought to be room for this without any undue compromise on the part of either the Upper or the Lower House.

GlenMawr
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Principal: MISS J. STUART
Large, well-ventilated house, pleasantly situated. High standard of instruction. Canadian and European teachers. The curriculum shows close touch with the thought and education of the best of our matriculation examinations. Special attention given to individual needs.
Outdoor Games
School Re-opens New Brunswick
September 12 from Miss Stuart.

Newfoundland Patriotic Fund.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Canada from February 27th to May 31st | 868 20 |
| | 124,304.68 |
| Yours very truly, | |
| NFLD. PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION, | |
| JOHN S. MUNN, | Hon. Treas. |
| N. I. W. A. COAL.—The ship bringing a cargo of coal to the Industrial Workers' Association is expected to arrive here shortly. | |
| Paints, Stains, Oil, Varnishes, Floor Polish, Wax, Mops, Paint Brushes, etc., to be had at BOWRING BROS., Ltd., Hardware Dept.—may25, eod, tf | |
| GARDEN PARTY POSTPONED.—The Killbride Garden Party, which was to be continued to-morrow, has been postponed to a later date, when due notice will be given. | |

"EDGEHILL"

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, : : WINDSOR, N.S.
The Bishops of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Patrons. Miss Gena Smith, Lady Principal. Eleven English Mistresses. Music; French and German; Art; Domestic Science; Drill. Preparation for the Universities. Perfect Sanitation; Trained Nurse; Dairy; Laundry, etc.
Three Terms: Michaelmas, Sept. 12-17; Lent, Jan. 17-18; Easter, April 21-28
For Calendar apply to REV. H. A. HARLEY, M.A., Sec.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

TORONTO
Founded 1829 by SIR JOHN COLBORNE, Governor of Upper Canada
A Boarding School for Boys
AUTUMN TERM begins THURSDAY, SEPT. 13th, at 10 a.m.
BOARDERS RETURN ON THE 12th.
Courses for University, Royal Military College and Business. Senior and Preparatory Schools in separate buildings with full equipment. Large grounds in suburban district. Detached infirmary, with resident nurse. Summer camp at Lake Timagami conducted by the Physical Instructor of the College. School Calendar, containing full particulars, will be furnished on application.
ARNOLD MORPHY, Bursar.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE

TORONTO
A RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
FULL ACADEMIC COURSE, FROM PREPARATORY TO HIGHER MATRICULATION. MUSIC—ART—HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE—PHYSICAL EDUCATION—GARDENING—SWIMMING
Mrs. GEORGE DICKSON, President
Miss J. E. MACDONALD, Principal
Calendar sent on application

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE

MONTREAL.
Headmaster, C. S. Fosbery, M.A.
SUCCESSSES 1917.
1st and 2nd Places Entrance R. M. C. Kingston.
Nine Passes Entrance R. M. C. Entrance Royal Canadian Navy.
Four Matriculations, McGill.
Physical Training, Manual Training, Swimming, Rinks, Tennis Courts, Riding, Drawing, Music.
Preparatory, Junior and Senior Departments.
Term commences Sept. 12 at 9 a.m.

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RWISE.
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"Awful Ugly,"
"Polished," etc.
TO FANDOM.
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NEWFOUNDLAND.
I will know Pres-
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consist of Dr. Thomas
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Dr. A. B. Dickie,
of the Synod of
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Matthew's Church,
we will be heard in
church and will visit
Bell Island, Grand
Islands.

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guaranteed to
sing from
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1917
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INTRODUCING



SOAP

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH SOAP FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

IN CASES CONTAINING 144 8-OUNCE CAKES.

HARVEY & CO., LTD.

DISTRIBUTORS TO THE NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE.

LATEST
2 00 P.M.

NOTHING SPECIAL IN THE EAST.
BERLIN, To-day. There is nothing special to report from the Eastern Front.

GOOD WORK BY RUSSIANS AND ROUMANIANS.
PETROGRAD, To-day. Austro-German attacks in South Western Moldavia, especially in the region of Folkshani, have been repulsed by the Russians and Roumanians. In the region of Oena the Austro-Germans have made no gain, and an official report issued to-day by the War Office. The statement reads: Fustilades were more animated in the region of Jacobstadt and in the direction of Vienna (?). On the Roumanian front, in the direction of Oena, since Thursday morning, the Austro-Germans have renewed their offensive. The enemy succeeded in penetrating a portion of our trenches; by counter-attacks on the part of Roumanian reserves, the position was restored. In the valley of the Suchitza to the north-east of Soveia, the battle was waged during all of yesterday. At the end the Roumanians held their positions, after having beaten off a series of obstinate attacks. In the direction of Folkshani during Wednesday night the enemy undertook an offensive between Serwentschi and Muntcheli, and against Moviltica. The attacks were repulsed. On the Caucasus front there has been no change.

Casualty List.
(Received August 18, 1917.)
Arrived at Wandswoth.

2339—Private John Molloy, St. Lawrence, Myalgia.
1317—Private Edgar Mills, Moreton's Hr., N.D.B. Inflammation connective tissue left leg.
3373—Private Ronald G. Stimpson, 60 Cabot Street. (Previously reported at 2nd Australian General Hospital, Wimereux, Aug. 7, gunshot wounds right shoulder and scalp, severe.)
R. A. SQUIRES,
Colonial Secretary.

Danish Steamer Stranded
ON SOUTHERN SHORE.
Word was received in the city to-day that the Danish steamer Fredericia, 1098 tons net, went ashore during a thick fog this morning on the Southern Shore between Renews and Cappahaden and near the later place. No particulars are yet to hand as to where she was bound, the nature of her cargo or the condition the wrecked steamer is in. Hon. M. P. Cashin left for the scene of the wreck by motor car this morning. Information came to hand to-day that the blast of a steamer's whistle could be heard on the land near Petty Hr. Motion this morning. She could not be seen as the fog was dense and was in a dangerous place. This was believed to be the Fredericia.
Some people of the Southern Shore have been singularly fortunate this season in the point of salvage, as well as from the fact that the coffin-burying voyage in that centre is the best for many years.

\$8.50 BOYS' SUITS for \$5.50
in all sizes



At the above great reduction we are offering a large quantity of Boys' Smart American Suits. These Suits were originally \$6.50 to \$8.50 values, and every Suit is offered at the uniform price of \$5.50. This is an exceptional chance for parents who have boys aged from 2 1/2 to 10 years. Doesn't your boy need a new suit?
In snappy belted and semi-military styles, made with detachable White Pique Collars, these Suits can be bought in Navy Serge, Black and White Check, Grey—in several tones, Brown Cloth and Corduroy. We shall feature an attractive special each week which will make it well worth your while to watch our advertisements.

Always watch our Western window, it corresponds with our advertisement each week.



Evening Telegram
W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor
- - - A. WINTER, B.A., - - - Editor
SATURDAY, August 18, 1917.

The Storm in the House
Reluctantly but of necessity and justice we retract one accusation we have made against the members of the House of Assembly. They are no longer "bums". They have begun to speak. It does not matter much that they have spoken to greater length than effect. Nor does it matter that in their impassioned oratory, the report of which fills a whole page of to-day's News, they have talked a lot and said nothing. Nobody expected them to say anything. It is a page of sound and fury, though we will not say that it signifies nothing. It signifies at least the force to which responsible government in this country has descended. Empty barrels make the most sound. The truth is not confined to barrels.

All the windy invectives against the Council outlaws agreed only on one point, which, needless to say, is a deliberate falsehood. The Council, they proclaim, object to being taxed. Other men give their sons; they will not give their money, etc., etc. It matters not at all that the whole country knows that the Councilors did not, and do not, object to paying the tax. They object merely to the omission of a barely sufficient allowance of interest on capital, which was inserted in the first act and the justice of which the House is thereby estopped from disputing. Not one of the speakers attempted to deny the reasons we gave for the expunging of that section, by their silence admitting their truth. It is the only point in dispute in the whole matter. It is the one point on which the speakers preserve a careful silence. We note that the News makes much of our own apparent relinquishment of our objections to the measure and limitation of them to this particular feature. No, dear Daily News, we have not abated one jot of those objections. We hold to them as fully and with the same conviction as at the start, merely waiting for the passage of the bill and the lapse of time to prove them all up to the hilt. Only, we did not think it altogether illogical, the question at issue being one between the two Houses, to discuss, not our own views, but those of the Council. We know that most of those gentlemen share our views of the pernicious effect of the whole measure, but are willing nevertheless to make any concessions but the one we have mentioned.

There was, however, one speaker who dealt with the point in dispute in a summary manner. The Minister of Justice is very severe with Mr. Harvey, who spoke of the ignorance behind the Bill, because of his own ignorance in respect of a trivial matter of procedure which anyone might have forgotten in the excitement of the moment. He waxes tremendously and lengthily sarcastic over it. Our own opinion is that to the pot and the kettle there is added another utensil many degrees blacker than either. The speaker said later on, "There is no reason why a firm capitalised at \$1,000,000 and which does not need to go to the banks should be allowed to refuta six per cent. of that money as interest." For colossal ignorance it would be hard to beat that sen-

ence. There is no reason, of course, beyond a very natural desire to avoid financial disaster. No reason beyond the one that has been admitted by every financier, economist, banker and business man from the days of Adam Smith downwards (though for that matter we might leave out the Smith.) How long would any firm exist that could not make six per cent. on its capital? The firm in question could put out every cent of it on mortgage and make far more. A firm making, say, five per cent. only would suffer a loss of at least one per cent. As if that were not bad enough the bill proposes to take another one per cent away from it! Of which the only effect would be that the following year there would be no firm left to tax at all.

This is rich, but what follows is better. The speaker goes on to compare such a firm with another, possessed of \$500,000 capital and borrowing another half million from the banks. He admits that interest will be allowed on that half million which is denied to the former concern, but excuses it on the ground that the firm "with the increased capital can better afford to pay the tax." Apparently then, \$1,000,000 is greater than \$500,000 plus \$500,000! Comment is superfluous. There is no need to condemn the bill; it is condemned out of the mouths of its creators. It all goes to confirm the opinion we have always held, that in the present House of Assembly there is not one member who can boast the smallest and most rudimentary knowledge of business and finance. Yet this is the House that talks a lot of blatant nonsense about the undivided right of the Commons over financial measures.

Talking of Education.
Mr. Coaker waxed wrathily yesterday in the House, which is another way of saying that he waxed personal. Being such an Admirable Crichton himself, Mr. Coaker is safe in dealing out personalities. We had the honour of being the object of them yesterday. We would not reply to Mr. Coaker if one point in his abuse did not contain more than a personal interest. He accused us, among a number of pleasant things, of being "the young man this country sent to Oxford to be educated," the insinuation being that this country stood the expense. The truth of the matter is this. In 1906 the editor of this paper was awarded the Jubilee Scholarship, a gift of the country. He never received a cent of it. The next year he received the Rhodes Scholarship, the gift of the late Cecil Rhodes. Not merely did the Government take away its own scholarship but it refused to give it to the second man on the list, who needed it and would have made excellent use of it. We suppose this was economy. We merely mention it as illustrative of the encouragement given by the Morris Government to education. It may be set aside by side with its refusal, until forced, to remit the duty on two automobiles presented to our invalided soldiers. In reply to Mr. Coaker, we are tempted to wonder how much his own "education" is costing the country. We would not grudge some of the cost if there were only evidence of the education. The question in the minds of most people is how long the country must be controlled, even in part, by the antics of an uneducated mountebank.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARDEN GET IN COWS.

Our Merchant Sailors.
The Colonial Secretary announces the taking of a step which ought to have a good effect in counteracting what has come to be a serious peril to our trade. Many of the crews of our foreign-going schooners have a great and quite excusable reluctance to signing for voyages to the other side in which they must necessarily incur great risks to life and limb. Those risks it is out of our power to remove or reduce, but the Government have acted wisely in putting such seamen on the same footing as regular naval reservists. In other words, injuries which they receive as the result of the war will be treated in the same way as those of reservists in case of death their dependents will receive the same support as those of reservists, and the pension allowances and other benefits will be granted them or their dependents in the same way. The action is a commendable one, and we trust it will do much to check the growing scarcity of crews, whose valuable and courageous services are essential to the country.

Coal.
Our readers' attention is once more called to the seriousness of the coal situation. Quite large stocks of coal are stored here, but only a small part of it is being bought. As a result further importations are being curtailed until the cold weather compels the public to lay in their stocks, when the price will naturally go up. The only way both to ensure a sufficient supply and to keep prices down is for the public to lay in those stocks NOW. We are an improvident people but it is time we gave over our improvidence. Those who can afford to buy coal now owe it to themselves and others to do so; those who find it hard to get the ready money should be allowed a more liberal credit. If the dealers will announce their willingness to accommodate these latter, we feel sure it will lead to a sensible improvement in the situation.

WELL BUILT BOAT.—A well built and beautifully finished pleasure boat reached the city from Montreal by yesterday's freight train, consigned to Mr. R. Thevenet, of the Hudson Bay Co. The little craft was constructed by Goodwin, Ltd., boat builders at Montreal, and is valued at \$155. Her design is somewhat on the same plan as the Customs long-boat.

CASH'S
Tobacco
IS ALWAYS GOOD
WELCOME
NUGGET
HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY.
SHIPMENT JUST IN.
Wholesale and Retail.
JAS. P. CASH,
Agents.

McMurdo's Store News
SATURDAY, Aug. 18, 1917.
Dr. Swett's Root Beer is the latest thing in beverages. It is a light, sweet, non-alcoholic drink, with a very pleasant tang, and, as served, delightfully cool. It is well worth your trying in this warm and sultry weather. Price 5c. a mug.
Sweet Root Eyes will not disappoint if used according to directions. Properly managed they give strong, fast, and brilliant colors that do not easily fade, crack, or wash out. They are less trouble to use, too, than package eyes, and are fast gaining a reputation. Price 15c. a pkg.

Sudden Death of Mrs. H. J. Horne.
The death occurred on Sunday morning, Aug. 12th, at her residence, No. 255 Agricola Street, Halifax, N.S., of Mrs. Levenia Ann Horne, wife of E. J. Horne, contractor. Mrs. Horne was about the house as usual on Friday and in the afternoon retired to her room to rest. When she failed to appear at the breakfast table, Mr. Horne went to her room and found she had unexpectedly been attacked by a paralytic stroke. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but the stroke proved fatal, and she passed away yesterday morning. The deceased was a native of Prince Edward Island, being before her marriage Miss Brennan, but had lived most of her life in Halifax, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her demise. She leaves surviving, besides her husband, four sons and four daughters. They are—Mrs. J. J. Shortall of St. John's, Nfld.; Mrs. F. W. Dixon, of Halifax; Lieut. A. E. Horne, overseas; Rev. Father John Horne, Windsor; Francis Horne, England; Miss Mary A., at home; Sister Madeline Joseph, Mount St. Vincent, and Edward J. at home. She leaves four grandchildren. The funeral took place from St. Joseph's Church on Thursday morning, August 16th, after the requiem mass, at 9 o'clock.

Boost for Willys-Knight Motor.
"One of the strongest endorsements that the Knight type of sleeve-valve motor has as yet received is furnished by the European War," says T. A. MacNab & Co.
"When the famous 'tank' about which so much has been lately heard, was designed, it was, of course, aimed to make these monsters of destruction as mechanically efficient as possible, and the Knight sleeve-valve motor was selected to furnish the motive power."
"This use of the Knight motor is indeed a high endorsement of its power and reliability."—11

Train Notes.
Thursday's outgoing express reached Port aux Basques this morning. The incoming express is due at 4.30 p.m. to-day.
From Cape Race.
CAPE RACE, To-day. Wind E.N.E. light, with fog at intervals. Several schooners are in sight bound inward. Bar. 29.50; Ther. 72.
MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

SEWING MACHINES



SEWING MACHINES

Having purchased our Sewing Machines previous to the big advance, we are enabled to quote prices far below anyone in town. All our machines are guaranteed to be of the very best make and finish. We carry the following makes, which are well known in Newfoundland:—

PAVEWAY, in Hand and Stand. **New Columbia**, in Hand and Stand, including our celebrated **DROP HEAD MACHINE**, which is a marvel of elegance. P.S.—Spare parts always in stock

MARTIN ROYAL STORES HARDWARE CO., Ltd.
(Successors to Martin Hardware Co. & Royal Stores Hardware)

RAINBOW FLOUR

HIGHEST QUALITY

They are Wool- Boots MO

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Fifty One One Twelve Twelve

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BUDDY BOOTS

For MEN, BOYS and YOUTHS.



They are taking the place of Leather. Neat, perfect-fitting Rubber Boots, rights and lefts. They are not Wool-lined--keep your feet dry and prevent rheumatism. Many Doctors are recommending BUDDY BOOTS in place of Wool-lined Boots. The COLOR OF BUDDY BOOTS is GREY.

MORE BUDDY BOOTS ARE SOLD IN NEWFOUNDLAND THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS

--\$800.00--IN PRIZES

to be given away FREE between now and Christmas, and all Men, Boys and Youths who buy BUDDY BOOTS have a chance for one of the following Prizes, viz. :---

Fifty Dollars in Gold--\$50.00.

One Man's Gold Watch.

One Woman's Gold Watch.

Twelve pairs Men's Storm King Buddy Boots.

Twelve pairs Boys' Storm King Buddy Boots.

Twelve pairs Youths' Red U.S. Bear Brand Storm King Boots.

Twelve Pairs Women's Long Boots, bright.

Twelve pairs Misses' Long Boots, bright.

Twelve pairs Children's Long Boots, bright.

Fifty pairs Women's Climax Blizzard Bear Brand Rubber Shoes.

Register your Name with dealer from whom you buy Buddy Boots. Your name may have one of the lucky numbers, so buy BUDDY BOOTS in order that your name may be sent to us by December 1st.

Names of Prize-Winners will be published in this paper by December 10th, so that you will have your prize for Christmas Day.

The following Firms will fill your orders promptly for Buddy Boots, Men's Boys' and Youths, viz :

George M. Barr.

Baine Johnston & Co.

C. F. Bennett & Co.

F.P.U. Trading Co.

F. Smallwood.

W. R. Goobie.

Royal Stores, Ltd.

Steer Brothers.

Goodridge & Co., Ltd.

Nicholle, Iokpen & Chafe

Smith Company, Ltd.

Jesse Whiteway.

Cleveland Rubber Co, St. John's

for \$5.50

Offering a large
\$8.50 values
price of \$5.50.
Persons who have
seen your boy

styles, made
these Suits can
White Check,
and Corduroy.
Each week-
while to watch

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SEWING

MACHINES

vious to the big
show anyone in
of the very best
kinds, which are

in Hand and
Stand,

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always in stock

RE CO., Ltd.

(Deals Hardware)

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Our Offers Are Helps to Economy.

We have now opened and ready for your inspection a **Large Variety of American Goods**, purchased at the right time, and in the right market, and marked at **Rock Bottom Prices.**

Bleached Table Damask.

550 pounds of American Table Damasks, 1 1/2 to 5 yard lengths. Good value, 85c. lb.

American Towels.

1600 pounds White and Brown Turkish Towels, 75c. lb.

We thank you for reading our ad.

Ladies' Dressing Gowns.

2 dozen Ladies' Dainty Dressing Gowns, neatly trimmed and well finished.

Selling \$6.50 and \$7.50 each.

Gent's Dressing Gowns.

2 doz. Gent's American Dressing Gowns, comfortable and useful, selling \$7.50 and \$8.00 each.

Marshall Bros

White Marcella Quilts

Small, medium and large sizes. Splendid value, 75c. per lb.

White American Sheets.

1000 pounds of American Sheets, hemmed ready for use, 75c. per lb.

Call and See Our Goods.

Elastic Minds.

By RUTH CAMERON.



RUTH CAMERON

There are a great many people in the world who have what I call an elastic mind. And I know few things that exasperate me more. As you may guess, I don't mean a mind elastic enough to hold all sorts of broad ideas and sympathies. What I mean is a mind that snaps back to its original position the way an elastic does when you let it go.

And Then Their Minds Snap Back.

You are arguing so matter with one of these people. You go over the question step by step with them and they concede each point you make, and finally appear to agree with the conclusion you reach. To all appearances they are convinced. Then some day the matter comes up again and they make exactly the same statements that they made before. In the interim their elastic minds have snapped back to the first position.

The woman convinced against her will who remains of the same opinion still is a classic example of the elastic mind. I once had a housekeeper who belonged to this class. We are very fond of gingerbread at my home for a pantry lunch. We do not care for it at the table, and we like it best slightly stale. When my housekeeper first came I asked her to make me some gingerbread, and she made an excellent loaf.

"I'm Afraid You Don't Like My Gingerbread."

A few days later she came to me and said, "I'm afraid you don't like my gingerbread. I've put it on the

table half a dozen times and there's still three quarters of it left, and it's getting stale. Is there something wrong with it?"

Of course I promptly explained that we wanted it only for between meal lunches and that we liked it slightly stale.

She appeared to understand. Yet the next time I asked her to make gingerbread, she said, "I don't see as it's much use, I put it on the table day after day and no one eats it and it gets stale."

It Outraged Her Ideas About Gingerbread.

I'll wager we went through that conversation half a dozen times in the course of her stay. And it was not because she forgot either. She has a perfectly good memory when she wants to have. But it so outraged her ideas about gingerbread (she likes hers very fresh and at the table) that her mind simply refused to accept the fact and sprang away from it the minute I released the pressure of my explanations.

I wonder if you know anyone like that?

3 SPECIALTIES.

STAFFORD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all Aches and Pains.

STAFFORD'S PRESCRIPTION for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Gastritis and Nervous Dyspepsia. Price 25c. 50c. a bottle. Postage 5c. and 10c. extra.

STAFFORD'S PHORATONE COUGH CURE for all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Various Lung Troubles. Price 25c. bot. Postage 5c. extra.

Prepared only by **DR. F. STAFFORD & SON,** St. John's, Nfld. Theatre Hill Drug Store is open every night till 9.30.

Profits Tax Bill.

Cashin, Lloyd, Coaker and Crosbie Vent Their Wrath and Indignation Upon the Upper House.

When the Bill to levy a tax on business profits was re-introduced for discussion in the House of Assembly yesterday afternoon the gentlemen in the Upper House who rejected the measure were criticized and assailed also the Editor of this paper, in the strongest terms.

Mr. Higgins, on behalf of the International Grenfell Association, presented a petition asking for an enquiry into their work; also he presented the report of the Select Committee to draft an Address in Reply to His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. Cashin, Minister of Finance and Customs, the introducer of the Business Profits Tax Bill, began by expounding the reasonableness of the measure and went strongly for certain members of the Upper House for opposing it. He said that a 20 per cent. tax on net profits, after deducting \$3,000 was only a small tax on big businesses with huge turn-overs and that it was ridiculous for members of the Legislative Council to ask for 6 per cent. interest on capital. He believed that when the Bill was analysed and weighed by the outside public they would conclude that the tax was an equitable one. He scorned the suggestions of the Upper House as to the better ways of raising taxes and saw no other scheme in the eyes of the Upper House but to levy a tax on the exports of fishery products, which, he said, meant to tax heavily the fishermen of the country. He was prepared to tax the fishermen if the war goes on, but not until those merchants who had soaked the fisherman \$4 a barrel on flour and \$10 on pork had been put in their proper place. He then presented a statement made by a member of the Upper House that the Bill had been conceived in ignorance and narrow-mindedness and was prepared to shoulder his portion of the responsibility to the country for this legislation. He said that the Upper House members don't take seriously any other kind of legislation sent up to them, but when their own pockets are touched. He also said that if this Bill is sent back from the Upper House seats will be filled there to pass it. In concluding he said that the same kind of gentlemen who rejected the Bill had charge of this Colony's finances in 1894, of which the disastrous "Black Monday" reminded him. They were only human, he said, had made mistakes before and would make them again.

Mr. Lloyd, Minister of Justice, concurred entirely in the sentiments expressed by the previous speaker and wished to voice his indignation over the rejection of the Money Bill. He said that those who argue that such a course was constitutional and legal were born in the wrong age and should have been living centuries ago. He pointed out that when a similar occurrence took place in the Old Country a Bill was brought in the House of Commons making it plain that no Money Bill could be either amended or rejected by the Lords. He argued at length that the gentleman in the Upper House who said the Bill had been conceived in ignorance was the very first person who had displayed utter ignorance himself. He said that the arguments used against the Bill summed up were mere

NOW DUE BY STEAMER:

- 60 brls. New York Potatoes
- 25 brls. Nova Scotia Potatoes.
- 40 brls. Nova Scotia Cabbage.
- 30 crates New Onions.
- 50 100 lb. bags New Onions
- 10 cases Ripe Tomatoes.
- 60 bunches Bananas.
- 80 boxes Grav. Apples.
- 80 cases 250 Oranges.
- 40 cases 216 Oranges.
- 40 cases 176 Oranges.

Soper & Moore,
Importers & Jobbers.
Phone 480.

pretexts for those who did not want to pay the tax. Since the war began, he said, there was more joy-riding and pleasure in the country than ever before. He agreed with the Finance Minister that the only thing he felt sorry about was that the Bill did not go far enough to exact profits. He referred to the absurd Confederation talk and hoped that when the machinery of the Bill is in proper working order a wider measure of income tax will be imposed so that a bigger howl can be expected.

Hon. Mr. Coaker was the next speaker and waxed wrathily against the Upper House. Amongst other things he said that three newspapers and other tools were hired to oppose the measure; that three millions of dollars were taken from the people by the merchants last year; that the Legislative Councils who fought the Bill should be arrested and put in the Penitentiary for treason and that they were a disgrace to the Colony; that it would be better if those who wrote articles against the Government wrote about men entrusted with trust funds; that the great trouble with the merchants was that they did not want to see the country prosper; that the article in last evening's Telegram alluding to Confederation and coming from one whom this Colony had sent to Oxford to be educated was trash and would disgrace the corners of Water Street. He wound up by saying that the National Government had come to stay.

Hon. Mr. Crosbie followed, also speaking strongly in favour of the Bill, which, he said, had been given grave consideration by the Government. He did not think the tax was a hardship and that it bore evenly on the trade. He thought that the main issue with the Upper House was that they wanted 6 per cent. interest on capital, otherwise they did not want to pay the tax. He was one of the business people taxed and he hoped he would have to pay \$20,000 this year, as that would mean that he would make \$30,000 for himself. He had no boy to send to the Front but was willing to give his money. He referred to the big profits

made by merchants in 1915 and 1916 and thought that the Government should demand a share of it. He advocated the abolition of the Upper House. He knew that members of that Chamber who opposed the Bill were in favor of conscription of men but he was of the opinion that wealth should be conscripted before flesh and blood. He told a story of one member in the Upper House who was asleep during the discussion on the Bill and when he awoke objected to the Bill because his business was to lose some of its profits. He was glad that the famous "Black Monday" incident happened in '94 because it gave the enterprising and industrious young man an opportunity to make good.

The Bill relating to the powers and relationship of both Houses was read a first time and after notice was given by the Premier of the Suspension of the Rules of the House, adjournment was taken until Monday next.

In Milady's Boudoir.



POSE OF LARGE WOMEN.

When a kitten curls itself up on a cushion we say it is cute, but we would laugh at the Newfoundland dog if he tried the same pose. Both animals are lovely and artistic in their own ways.

A large woman should carry herself with regal pose at all times. She should not effect poke bonnets and babyish gowns or chatter baby talk. It is unbecoming to her and makes her ridiculous.

The small woman no matter how old she may be, can do many things that would be expected of the debutante, and yet it seems to suit her individual style. Her gowns may be youthful, she may even wear pink and blue when she is forty, her hats may boast of chin straps if she likes, and no one will criticize her.

Although the large woman must give up many of these childish but fascinating effects, she will many times outshine her smaller sister if she holds herself erect and assumes the full dignity of lovely womanhood.

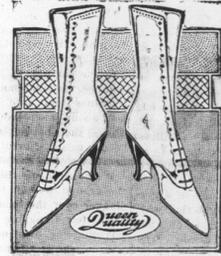
Here and There.

DOING WELL.—A large god oil factory has been opened up at Island Cove this season and so far has done remarkably well.

Galvanized and Black Sheet Iron to be had at BOWRING BROS., Ltd., Hardware Dept. may 25, eod. ft.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—The miniature range at the Southside, which was recently erected, is a great convenience to the men in training. The unfavourable weather has prevented the soldiers from much outdoor shooting the past week, but nevertheless they have put in their time at the Highlanders' Armoury.

WOMEN'S HIGH BOOTS.



Our illustration shows one of the newest High Cut Models in Women's Boots!

Isn't it a Footwear beauty?

We're showing these new Boots in heights from 8 to 10 inches.

Dull Calif, Glazed Kid, Tan Calif, beautiful Colored Kid in shades of Gray, Bronze or Blue. Handsome White Washable Canvas. Louis heels, and many new and beautiful perforated effects.

TAN CALF HIGH LACED \$6.00 to \$7.00
PATENT Calf, Dull Kid Top \$6.50
BATTLESHIP GREY, Grey Top \$5.00 to \$6.00
BRONZE KID at \$6.00
BLUE KID, Buttd. \$4.00
WHITE CANVANS, Laced \$2.70 to \$3.00
WHITE CANVANS, Buttd. \$2.00 to \$2.60

These handsome Shoes should fit the Foot perfectly and our Expert Fitting Service will spare no pains in seeing that they do!

PARKER & MONROE, LTD.,
THE SHOE MEN.

Hon. Donald Morison, K.C. Charles E. Hunt.

MORISON & HUNT,

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries,
Bank of Montreal Building,
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July 17, 19, 21, 23, Aug 2, 4, 16, 18, 28, 30, Sept 1, 11, 13, 15, 25, 27, 29

Just received new stock of

2 in 1

White SHOE POLISH.

At all stores.

Be sure and ask for 2 IN 1.

Black, Tan, White Paste, White Liquid.

Advertise in The Evening Telegram

Local Cabbage, Potatoes, Turnips every morning.

- BLUE NOSE BUTTER.
- CODROY BUTTER by the lb.
- BLUE NOSE BUTTER—2 lb. prints.
- FRESH EGGS.
- SMALL PEA BEANS.
- LIMA BEANS.
- 3 lb. tins BAKED BEANS, 25c
- 3 lb. tins ARMOUR'S BAKED BEANS, 37c.
- BARBADOS FANCY MOLASSES.
- NEW FISH.

C. P. Eagan
DUCKWORTH STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD.

Due by Steamer this week:

- CALIF. APPLES in boxes, NEW ONIONS.
- CALIFORNIA ORANGES — Various counts.
- HALIFAX CABBAGE, BANANAS, AMERICAN POTATOES, LEMONS.
- CAMPBELL'S SOUPS—11 varieties.
- ROSE'S LIME JUICE.
- ROSE'S LIME JUICE COR-DIAL.
- Cartons of SOAP—"Harigold" or "Key" Brands—Well seasoned, each carton containing 3 twin bars, only 35c. carton.



Eczema is not to be confused with a must be. To know this is...



60c a box, all the... Be suspicious of a substitute. Trade supplied by John's, Agent

Air Climate

(By a War...)

There is no satisfaction in a machine that runs high and fast. To be up with a perfect engine, a machine is not only powerful but also reliable. From the very great climber is a joy... then a clean sweep... of all the present... can turn sharp as you... and climb again... That could never be... chine which could not... Engine and build... else would be accor... reason is simple. No... without "flying spee... minimum speed thro... cular to its own... a turn near the... rents are uncertain... elbow room, you may... mum speed. They... will slip out of your... There will be a... dive, and a third... hour the splinter... It may sometimes... to get the pilot's...

T. J. EDWARDS

200 bags GLUTEN...
 100 bags BLACK O...
 300 bags WHITE O...
 New Salt Codfish...
 Boneless Codfish...
 Tins.
 New York Corned...
 Fried Beef in Glass...
 Pure Tongue in Glass...
 Bacon in Glass...
 Mince Calflops...
 Gong Sops...
 Peanut Butter.

Purity Butter

2 lb. print...
 Fresh supply...
 week.

COFFEES

Ground to order...
 Beans...
 IN TINS...
 Barrington Hall...
 White House—1 lb. tin...
 Red Rose—1/2 lb. tin...
 Pure Gold—1/2 lb. tin...
 Compound—1 lb. tin...
 NATIVE GROUND...
 NATIVE GROUND...
 FRESH COFFEE...
 NEW SALMON...
 NEW LOBSTER...
 FRESH SUPPLY...
 CAKES & COFFEE

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 Duckworth Street
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ECZEMA

ECZEMA is not a disease of the blood, and therefore cannot be cured by internal treatment. The curative agent must be applied directly to the inflamed, itching skin. To know this is to save much time and suffering, for it is on this account that Dr. Chase's Ointment has been able to establish such an enviable record as a cure for eczema and kindred diseases of the skin.



Chafing and irritation of the skin is the usual cause of eczema. The irritation may be caused by the clothing or as the result of an injury of some kind. In some cases where the skin is extremely sensitive the frequent application of cold water or the use of impure soap is sufficient to set up an irritation of the skin which results in eczema. But whatever may be the cause, of one thing you can be certain, that Dr. Chase's Ointment will effect a cure if used persistently. You are not experimenting when you use it, for it is known the world over as the most effective treatment for eczema.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Be suspicious of the druggist who tries to talk you into accepting a substitute.

Trade supplied by GERALD S. DOYLE, 309 Water Street, St. John's, Agent for Nfld. Send for price list and free samples.

Air Climbing.

(By a War Pilot.)

There is no satisfaction like flying a machine that can climb and climb high and fast. To be at 20,000 feet up with a perfect engine and a well-rigged machine is to feel a sense of power that nothing else can give. From the very ground up a quick climber is a joy... a little run and then a clean sweep away. Regardless of all the precepts of experience, you can turn sharp as you climb, and turn and climb again. That could never be done in a machine which could not climb that way. Engine and build make play of what else would be a certain "crash." The reason is simple. No machine can fly without "flying speed"—a certain minimum speed through the air peculiar to its own type. Climbing on a turn near the ground where currents are uncertain and there is no elbow room, you may lose this minimum speed. Then the whole thing will slip out of your control. There will be a side slip, a nose dive, and a thud, through which you hear the splintering of wood. It may sometimes take two hours to get the pilot's body out of that

medley of engine and wood and wire... the machine may even capsize as it crashes. But what a difference in a machine can pull you out of anything and the machine will respond.

In the early days, when even long-distance reconnaissance was done in machines that are now considered just about good enough for school work, the battle with insufficient height was an awful strain on the nerves.

It is bad at any time to be too near the ground, but for those who had to straggle over the lines at 4,000 feet to 5,000 feet, hugging and jealously guarding the little height in hand, it was no joke at all; and yet even those machines were marvels of development, considering how little the world knew about aviation.

Again, in fighting, climbing-power is half the battle. Height means speed; you can put your nose down and dive, and see the "air speed indicator" rise to dizzy figures. Height means control; you can see the other man better than he can see you—especially a single seater. The bird of prey attacks from above.

Height may mean the power to drive the other machine down—even by bluff.

Even bomb dropping, reconnaissance and photography need height and climb, and need it more and more. In a good climber you can get your height and lose it, and get it again as you choose; but in a slow one you can never dare "lose height," without a very good reason. It is sacrificing power. In the machines of the early days the limitations of time were a terrible handicap.

"Climb"—the power to climb fast and high—is one of the secrets of aerial success, and it is also one of the most difficult problems to solve. In gaining climbing-power other things may be lost which are essential for the machine's particular work. War demands many types of aeroplanes.

But with all the improvements that may be made nothing can ever replace the human element. With a machine that is capable of sailing up 1,000 feet a minute, a steady hand is yet needed to make it do its best. There must also be a sensitive touch. More than all, there must be just that instinctive knowledge of how to make the particular machine give its best which only a first-rate pilot possesses.—Daily Mail.

Everyday Etiquette.

"I have been chosen on many occasions as a chaperone for my daughter and her young friends, and I have often wondered if I did the part correctly. What would you say were the duties of a chaperone?" asked Mrs. Brown of a lady noted for her ease and grace in social ways.

"Well it is her duty to arrive promptly at the appointed meeting place, to be cheerful, amiable and maintain proper dignity. She will be introduced to all members of the party with whom she is not already acquainted. She must not leave the young girls under her care, until she has seen them all safely to their doors, or knows that they will be returned under reliable escort," replied her friend.

The Smaller Harvest Germany has Gathered

It Falls Below That of Last Year—Neglect, Scarce Fertilizers, Tares—People Beset With Care—Herds of Cattle and Game Show Effects of Food Shortage.

According to the Telegraaf of Amsterdam, the news from Germany is particularly discouraging to Teutons, for the food crisis has never been worse. There are several details of the shortage which should be better known. The point is not only that the crop of almost every staple is short, but that the harvest is an extraordinary failure. The breeding of cattle, which has been an important German industry, has come to a standstill. It is admittedly an emergency, and as Professor Loewy of Berlin writes, will necessitate further rationing, especially in meat. The Telegraaf in an editorial comment says:

German Harvest Results. "From all sides reports official and non-official are coming to us from Germany which make the impression that agriculture and cattle breeding though not exactly flourishing are nevertheless satisfactory. With respect to this story, however, we have received different accounts from various sources, from our own countrymen and from many others, but all perfectly trustworthy. Agriculture, according to these statements, has steadily declined from last year to this. Industry and skill have striven to keep it up to the mark, but it is quite certain that it has actually fallen much below. How could it be otherwise? While in 1915 and 1916 it was possible to sow and plant fields and gardens, during this year on account of the enormous scarcity of machinery, fertilizers, and labor, the breaking of arable land for the growing not only of wheat but also of other produce has been impossible. The result is that a great proportion of the soil is fallow, and much is so clogged with weeds and tares that it can no longer be reckoned as productive. On the remaining land produce shows the effects of insufficient culture and manuring. The best crop at present is rye, at least where fertilizer and the fertility of the soil have not suffered much. The crop of potatoes is not particularly encouraging. In the high ground potatoes have suffered heavily from the drought of the past month. Pasture everywhere gives cause for great concern.

Neglect and Tares. "Here the neglect of agriculture and the growth of tares have done much harm. It is to be expected that the returns of the new harvest will not allow the people a sufficient ration per head. In other parts of the Empire the drought has hindered the planting of vegetables and fruits. It is not surprising, therefore, that the population is everywhere beset with care. The outlook for turnips—the chief resource of the poor man's table—is not bright. The bean harvest gives the greatest hope; at least it may if rain is not too long deferred. The condition of corn, wheat, and buckwheat is fairly good, though in many places these too have suffered from the prevailing tares. The harvest of apples, pears and plums has been a bitter disappointment. Even the crop of cherries is far from rich. The greater proportion of the young fruit has fallen—possibly the result of drought. Peaches alone promise well—but then rain may come prematurely for them. In several places local storms have done more harm than good, much of the harvest having been totally destroyed by hail. Pasture in the high ground and hay

have been much injured by the dry weather, and the acreage under rotation grasses has produced little. This is not surprising, for the essential thing, fertilizer, is almost wholly lacking even if it is possible to speak in this sense of chemical fertilizer. The crop of hay and grass is far below expectations, pasture being thin and scorched, so that cows and pigs can find but insufficient nourishment.

Herds of Cattle Degenerated. "Milk and butter produce has declined in the last week, and it seems to be inevitable that animals must suffer from the shortage of fodder. In fact whole herds of cattle and even game are showing the effects of the shrinkage of food in their health, stamina and soundness. There is no remedy for this grave condition of things, because the necessary fodder is wanting. Hence the breeding of cattle has seriously declined. With the approach of harvesting of wheat, corn and potatoes, the anxiety of the population increases. It is a question where the labor—an indispensable thing for the purpose—is to come from. Women and children are able to do the lighter work, but strong men are required for the heavy burden of agriculture, and there are now too few to work the farms. Work with machinery is now virtually out of the question, because of the scarcity of oxen and farm animals. There are many defective machines which cannot be repaired and there are no new ones to take their place. In many communities the mayors are thinking of forcing the unemployed wives of soldiers in the field to work, but the question of wages stands in the way. They are not yet prepared to take this step. Also the aid of prisoners of war presents difficulties. It is a grave question for the rural population. Besides this, the strength of the working man and his ability to do hard work are lowered through insufficient nourishment. Then there is the scarcity of farm animals, which are needed if harvesting is to be carried out.

Prospects of the West. Horses are not obtainable since the price of these animals has risen to fabulous heights. Cows might be put to the plow, but the universal shortage of food, has reduced their strength too far. It is now hoped that soldiers who are owners of farms will be withdrawn from the front in order that they may help in harvesting, but such a scheme obviously depends on circumstances. Yet it may be an imperative necessity in view of the general agricultural situation. That labor is required for the potato crop is evident. The shortage of potatoes has made it necessary to add to the rations of the public doubtful 'vegetables' or various kinds, mostly wild plants which are gathered for this special purpose. At the most each adult is allowed a pound of potatoes a week. Lentils have withered or have disappeared owing to the consumption. The distress in the matter of fat and oils continues to grow worse from day by day. Preserved fruits, marmalade, etc., are being prepared in haste, but they are too dear to the majority of the population. How then the proper supply of food is to be procured remains a riddle. The people are told it will come from Rumania, but they know better. For there has been no increase in the ration of bread."

HUMBLE TOIL. All day I ply the ax and saw, and hew the elm and maple, the hemlock dry and willow raw, the fancy woods and staple. "It is a humbling job," men say, as they go chugging by me, in autos glittering with that punk and slimy. "Perhaps some day I'll run a bank—I hope as much, boshrew me!—and in a gilded cage I'll yank the shining roubles to me. But now I'm busy hewing wood, the toughest wood invented; and any sort of work looks good, and I am quite contented. The man who likes his present task, and works with vigor, wise is; some day he'll get what he'll ask, from Fortune's box of prizes. The man who starts his daily stunt with kick and cuss and grumble, who shows the world a doleful front because his job is humbling, will always have a humbling job," men say, as they go chugging by me, in autos glittering with that punk and slimy. "Perhaps some day I'll run a bank—I hope as much, boshrew me!—and in a gilded cage I'll yank the shining roubles to me. 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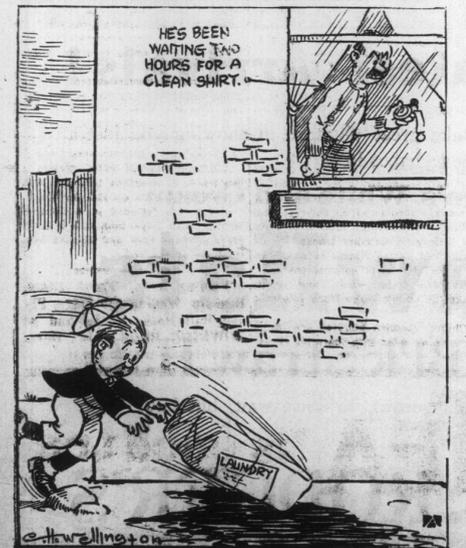
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"The war ripens," he says. "It is in the consciousness of all Europe that its turning-point is at hand. The length of time already past, the doubts of international finance upon the fortunes of further loans, the pouring out of lives, and the staleness of the strain are bringing us to the point where the exhausted enemy can, for the first time in the long process of his enemy, play a strong political card. He is playing it with all the energy remaining to him—he is playing it not only in Russia and Stockholm, but in pub-

And the Worst is Yet to Come



tenacity, then we have voluntarily lost in the great debate, and we shall no longer be ourselves again for ever. If it cannot be done from lack of power, then we have compulsorily lost the future of England. If it is done—and only if it is done—can the security of Britain, with all that it means, be restored.

"Retribution is a part of justice and still more in the present connection a necessary part of policy. Those who have deliberately destroyed must restore. Those who were guilty of breaking the public law of Europe must suffer a penalty. For there is nothing final that is not rooted in the soil, and if you do not break the evil will you do not conquer evil."

"The English papers have not printed the greater part of the evidence against the enemy. The reason they have not done so is, I think, in the main, that sort of reticence with regard to things physically repulsive which is a very marked character in the modern English temperament. But if anyone will ask those of his friends who can bear evidence as to what has happened in the invaded countries, if anyone will ask such a man for his own particular experience, and many such men for their own particular experiences, I think he will be appalled. It is not only a record of cruelty, it is a record of amazing and inhuman dirt. It is not only a record of amazing and inhuman dirt, it is a record of diabolical things in the way of calculated insult and oppression."

What Germany Has Done.
"When that spirit gets into an individual or into a community, you must extirpate it. You must kill it or it will kill its neighbours, and amongst its neighbours is yourself. You can only extirpate it by breaking its will, and you can only break its will by punishment. There will be no true victory unless by its own labour the German community which has done these things of its own free will, and even with delight, is compelled to restore the material part of that which it has destroyed. There will be no victory unless a very large number of men personally and demonstrably guilty of the evil deeds are personally punished for them; and there will be no victory unless the instrument—I mean the German army—by which these things were done with the full consent, remember, the full approval and full support of the German people as a whole, is broken up and forbidden to arise."

The Impossible Thing.
"If you are convinced that a complete victory is unattainable (and I am convinced of the exact opposite—believing that the issue actually may be near at hand, and in any case only depends upon tenacity), then, whether you like it or not, you are admitting defeat. England simply cannot live so long as there remains autonomous, capable of action, full of the memories of a successful resistance, an organised and armed community which has broken, and will break again, those conventions of public law—particularly in maritime warfare—upon which the life of this country depends."

"Say that victory in the complete sense is impossible, if you will—but then have the intellectual candour to admit the immediate consequence, which is the abyss of failure. For if

Your Boys and Girls.
If it is impossible to nurse the baby, the best substitute for the mother's milk is cows milk, properly modified. The formula for modifying it may vary according to the needs of the individual baby, and it is usually desirable to consult a physician on this point.

If you do not wish to do this, you might follow a formula recommended by an authority on the care of children. For a baby of two months, the following will be sufficient for the six or seven months feeding given during the day: Cream, six ounces; skimmed milk, six ounces; boiled water, twenty ounces.

Most people think it undesirable to sweeten the baby's food if he will take it without sweetening. If he has been used to being nursed and will not take the unsweetened milk, it is advisable to use sugar of milk, which may be bought at the drug store, instead of sugar. Whatever quantity is thought necessary up to four level tablespoons may be used. As the baby grows older, two ounces of skimmed milk may be added, gradually every month. For each ounce of milk added, an ounce of bottled water should be omitted.

Whiting is an excellent fish and very inexpensive. Pollock, hake and fluke, are three other fish in the same category.

Returning Soldiers

The following soldiers are en route to Newfoundland. Code telegram from Paymaster, London, received August 13th, 1917.

No. 1828 Raymond Lilly, Bedford, England.
No. 2017 Ernest Walters, Champagne's, T.B.
No. 2688 Henry T. Stone, Snook's Brook, T.B.
No. 2290 Arch. Bursay, Gampo.
No. 3451 Gordon Crewe, Elliston, T. B.
No. 2078 Malcolm Hollett, Burin.
No. 1609 Richard Walsh, Bonne Bay.
No. 2161 William Matthews, Grand Falls.
No. 1027 Wm. Dodd, 62 Livingstone Street.
No. 3208 Arthur Tucker, 60 Mullock Street.
No. 888 William T. Lever, Heart's Content.
No. 2595 Ralph Christiansen, Grand Falls.
No. 1285 Arthur Slaney, St. Lawrence.
No. 1412 Walter Murray, Spaniard's Bay.
No. 2006 John R. Penney, Salmon Cove, Bay de V.
No. 1493 Ernest Brown, Tack's Beach, P.B.
No. 2173 Patrick Murphy, 192 Le-Marchant Road.
No. 911 M. J. F. Lemoie, 263 Southside.
No. 970 Cyril W. Bishop, corner Prince's and George Streets.
No. 1650 Philip H. Blide, 47 Fleming Street.
No. 1730 Robert Michell, Travers Point, Grand River, Labrador.
No. 25 Edward Sheehan, 2 Hunt's Lane.
No. 2002 Arthur Lawrence, Bonavista.
No. 1593 Peter Knox, 9 New Gower Street.
No. 2389 Alex. Pearce, Clarenville.
And the following of the Forestry Companies.
3 James Morrissey, 44 Wickford St.

Defends the Upper House.

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir,—If the present Extraordinary Session of the Legislature had been convened for the purpose of considering either or all of the following questions, with a view to eliminate the difficulties attending them, the public would manifest more interest and sympathy in its proceedings:

- (1) How to provide salt to enable the fishermen to cure the large catches of fish which they are still taking daily around the coasts of the Island;
- (2) How to provide tonnage to export what promises to be the largest catch of fish in the history of the Colony, and market same to the best advantage;
- (3) How to provide a market for the very large crop of potatoes which will be reaped this autumn as a result of the advice given to the fishermen last Spring by the Patriotic Committee;
- (4) How to provide measures to keep the Newfoundland Regiment up to the required strength at the front.

I repeat, had the House been called together to discuss either or all of the above questions, the country would back them up to their patriotic endeavours. But to call the Assembly together in an Extraordinary Session in the middle of Summer, to legislate against an imaginary grievance which is supposed to exist between the two Chambers, is absurd. The gentlemen who voted against the Business Profits Tax Bill in the Upper House did not do so on principle. They are not against paying their war taxes. They objected to the unfair discrimination contained in the Bill. They implored the Government to amend it so that they could vote for it. They even offered to contribute heavier taxes than the Bill called for. To all their entreaties the Government turned a deaf ear. They would not listen to reason. They now seem determined to force the Bill through in its original form by the Hun method that "Might is Right," about which we heard so much a little while ago. Is this the course a wise and sane Government would take to settle such grave national questions? To-day questions of dispute between labor and capital are settled by the art of diplomacy. The only place for the bull-dog spirit at the present time is in the trenches fighting the Hun. There is no evidence that the merchants who rejected the present Bill in the Upper House are against the imposition of a war tax on profits. In fact many of them are. Like the people, in favor of a more drastic measure, one that will cover the incomes of the wealthy lawyers, doctors, politicians, brokers, etc., in fact every man whose income exceeds \$2,000. No matter what the members of the so-called National Government may think, there is a feeling abroad among the people that if the Bill becomes law in its present form there is nothing to prevent the merchants from increasing the price of their goods, so that in the end it will be the people—the consumers—who will really pay the war tax on profits.

The income tax is the only equitable way to raise the extra revenue required. In England to-day we find the women who work in the munition factories have to pay an income tax. Why not the wealthy politicians and lawyers of this country? There is no person in this town of any brains or consequence who for one moment believes that this is the real reason why the members of the Government just now are making such a fuss. Their real aim is Confederation with Canada. But why not come out openly on the question? This is not fifty years ago. There may be more people in the country than they seem to be aware of in favor of Confederation. Nothing is gained by dishonorable and deceitful methods—at least nothing worth having. If Confederation with Canada is not a live issue with Premier Morris, what was the meaning of the correspondence between him and Premier Borden which was found in the office of a certain Canadian newspaper in June last and which after it was found, was made the subject of debate in the Canadian House of Commons?

That the Upper House did wrong in throwing out the Business Profits Tax Bill is really too absurd to be given serious consideration. To use the Premier's words, "It would make a cat laugh."

In their "bbling and cooing" and anxiety to whitewash one another for all the "muddling" of the last four years they evidently neglected to use ordinary precaution in drafting the Bill. We should be thankful that we have men in the Upper House with public spirit enough to discuss matters fairly, and when the proper time comes, do their duty.

Yours truly,
PATRIOT.
August 18th, 1917.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

5c. The Crescent Picture Palace. 5c

AFTERNOON, 2.15—NIGHT, 7.30 AND 9.15.

Presenting Marguerite Clayton and Sidney Ainsworth in
"NOT IN THE NEWS."
A thrilling Essanay feature in 2 reels.
"DID HE OR DID HE NOT?"—A Vitagraph comedy-drama with William Lytell and Florence Natoli.
Henry Watball in "A CHANGE IN SPIRIT"—A strong Biograph drama.
Burns and Still as "Pokes and Jabbs" in "WHAT'LL YOU HAVE?"—A lively Vim comedy.
MADAME TIMMONS sings (a) "I Chose a Rose"; (b) "Coming Through the Rye."
On Monday—"PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBURG PRESENTS COLORS TO NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT."

Overmantles!

No room seems really complete unless special attention is given to the arrangement of fireplace and mantel, the latter particularly needing careful planning.

To-day this difficulty is easily overcome by using an Overmantel, which article of furniture is becoming more popular every year.

New and attractive designs in Overmantels, in Mahogany and other woods, fitted with finely bevelled mirrors, are now to be seen in our Rooms at a figure that will please anyone who is seeking Quality Goods at Moderate Prices.

U S Picture & Portrait Co.

W. V. Drayton, Agent for the

- Williams Piano Co., Toronto.
- Doherty Piano Co., Canada.
- Thomas Organ Co., Canada.
- Ricca Piano Co., New York.
- Wagner Piano Co., New York.
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- Colt Piano Co., Mass., U.S.A.
- Prescot Player Piano Co., Boston, Mass.
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We do not ask our patrons to buy unknown or untried instruments. We have been selling for the past 20 years Pianos and Organs manufactured by the above-named reliable and world-famed makers, who guarantee every instrument sold for them.

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You can depend on our giving you a square deal both in price and value, and to purchasers who prefer to make terms we are in a position to offer the most liberal.

W. V. Drayton, 256 Water St

June 9, s, f

September Patterns and Fall Fashion Book on Sale.

A free pattern, your own choice, with Fashion Book.
CHARLES HUTTON,
Sole Agent for Newfoundland.

Evening Had Corns

Until a little while ago you would blame yourself if a person has had corns.

YET they have what you have. They used old-time treatments.

But what follows when nowadays half the world keeps The chemist invented Blue-Jay corns forever. Last year for million corns were in this simple, easy. Just try one.

BAUER & BLACK Limited Toronto, Canada. Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

LONDON

LONDON, July 28th, 1917.

AUGUST 4, 1917.

Saturday, August 4th, the anniversary of Britain's entry into the war, is to be celebrated by the Prime Minister's inauguration of a National Aims Committee. The president of the new War Aims Committee, Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, and G. N. Barnes—then two Liberal leaders, the leader, and the Labor leader, object of the committee is to force the nation fight the greater war and the necessity for it until the evil forces which it is destroyed for ever. Prime Minister's speech before the committee and the first of the committee will be in Queen's Hall, London, and will be 12 Downing Street. Government Whip's office, street also contains the independence of the Prime Minister.

THE END OF THE STRAIN

There seems to be some doubt as to the final of this war-time. Did it close last week with the last series of Society will there be sporadic gains the rising of Parliament seems to know. Anyhow, probably be a chance for ladies in the circle fitting hardworking King and Queen Justice to new summer in the city of Ascot. I believe will be some very special during the visit of their Aldershot, and possibly some entertainments on a war-time at Windsor when the Committee. With a twenty-year-old and girl cousins of the same age some gaieties seen in war time. In the natural things Princess Mary will be having the time of her life these past two years, chief occupation has been hospitals with her parents.

CERT

PA RO

Guaranteed

GEO. M

Even She Had Corns

Until a little while ago she thought them unavoidable. If you have corns don't blame yourself too much. Many an old person has had them fifty years.

YET they have done what you do—pared them and used old-time, useless treatments.

But what folly it is when nowadays about half the world keeps free.

The chemist who invented Blue-jay made corns forever needless.

Last year some 17 million corns were ended in this simple, easy way.

Just try one corn.

Apply a Blue-jay plaster in a jiffy. Then forget it. It will never pain again.

In two days take the plaster off. The corn will disappear. Only one corn in ten needs another application.

You will laugh at the old ways when you try Blue-jay. You will wonder why people ever let corns hurt. Please start tonight. You have suffered long enough.



LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, July 30th, 1917. AUGUST 4, 1917.

Saturday, August 4th, the third anniversary of Britain's entrance into the war, is to be celebrated by a speech from the Prime Minister and the inauguration of a National War Aims Committee. The presidents of the new War Aims Committee are the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, Bonar Law and G. N. Barnes—that is, the two Liberal leaders, the Unionist leader, and the Labor leader. The object of the committee is to keep before the nation both the causes of the war and the necessity for continuing it "until the evil forces which originated it are destroyed for ever." The Prime Minister's speech inaugurating the committee and the first meeting of the committee will be at the Queen's Hall, London. Lord Crewe will preside. The address of the committee is 12, Downing Street, the Government "Whips' office, which street also contains the official residence of the Prime Minister in London.

THE END OF THE SEASON.

There seems to be some doubt as to the finale of this war-time season. Did it close last week with the brilliant series of Society weddings, or will there be sporadic gaities until the rising of Parliament? No one seems to know. Anyhow, there will probably be a chance for many of the ladies in the circle intine of our handworking King and Queen to do justice to new summer toilettes worthy of Ascot. I believe that there will be some very special gaities during the visit of their Majesties to Aldershot, and possibly some Royal entertainments on a war-time basis at Windsor when the Court moves there. With a twenty-year-old Princess and girl cousins of about the same age some gaities seem due even in war time. In the natural order of things Princess Mary would have been having the time of her life during these past two years, when her chief occupation has been visiting hospitals with her parents. Mean-

while, there are few Society fixtures for the closing week of July, when in a peace-time season hostesses would be vying with each other for final dates for dances and evening parties before the rush to Goodwood and Cowes.

POPULARISING DOMESTIC SERVICE.

For many years prior to the war domestic service had been on the down grade of popularity among the class of women who formerly looked to it as their means of livelihood. In fact, so bad had the situation become in London that it threatened, to bring about something like a social revolution by the breaking up home life among the better-to-do classes. Naturally the special conditions which the war has brought with it have not made the problem any easier of solution. Indeed, by the huge demands which it has made upon women's labor for all kinds of work it has rather aggravated it than otherwise. Now that so many openings hitherto closed to female labor have been opened in the stress of a national crisis, mistresses may well wonder whether they will ever have the same choice for household work as they once had. Apart from the question of wages there is the important matter of conditions; and most important judges are agreed that if more women are to be induced to make domestic service their life work, what Mrs. C. S. Peel, of the Ministry of Food, described as "the social unfashionableness of lack of freedom and the long hours" of the domestic servant will require to be modified if not got rid of altogether. Mrs. Peel seems to think that the hope of the future is the setting up of training colleges where girls of good education and upbringing could be properly trained to take up the work of household economy. These trained workers, she thinks, would be popular with employers, who would be glad to give good wages and conditions to a girl who would not break their property, spoil their food, or

run up their housekeeping bills. But Mrs. Peel recognises that the training must not be all on one side. Mistresses as well as servants must be taught to regard the work of the house as much more serious and scientific a pursuit than has been the rule in the past.

WHISTLING AT WESTMINSTER.

A habit has begun to be indulged in by one or two members who sit below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House of Commons which threatens, if unchecked by the Speaker, to become a nuisance to the Chamber. Some weeks ago, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a heavy and an altogether unanticipated increase in the daily cost of the war, a low whistle was emitted, which startled the House by its shrill novelty, but was forgiven in the belief that it was an uncontrollable display of shocked surprise. The success of the effort seems to have inspired its originator, or some imitators, to try the effect of repetition, and one day last week this was done twice in the course of a Ministerial reply to a question. The lack of decorum thus displayed, and the certainty that if the habit be permitted to grow it will spread like an unpleasant weed, should suffice to have it nipped in the bud. It has been bad enough to have "Speak up!" roughly ejaculated at frequent intervals, and occasionally almost before the Minister has begun his reply, but if whistling is to follow cat-calls may next be expected. The House already suffers in the estimation of the constituents who visit it from the easy-going methods of a few, and on all grounds it will be well if these go no farther.

SUBMERSIBLES FOR SALVAGE WORK.

Experiments are being carried out, I hear, on a fairly large scale in connection with the design of submersibles for dealing with ships sunk in depths hitherto regarded as beyond the limits of salvage. Apart from this development, the possibilities of which are believed to be immense, it is fully expected that a large amount of tonnage will be raised by ordinary methods after the war, and companies are being formed on both sides of the Atlantic with that purpose, while the British Admiralty of late has been giving special attention to the equipment necessary for the work. Many vessels have been refloated already, and in the case of one mail steamship company three out of six vessels torpedoed are again in service. In different parts of the world, several steamers abandoned by the underwriters as a total loss have been recently brought to the surface as the result of salvage enterprise, and in view of the high prices ruling for almost every description of tonnage substantial profits have been realised.

ROMANCE OF THE GIBSON GIRL.

The career of Camille Clifford, the actress, who is to marry a second time, is one of the romances of the stage. She was a prospect, nearness before her late husband, Lord Aberdeen's eldest son and heir, Captain Lyndhurst Bruce, was killed at Ypres. Unfortunately they lost their baby girl, and Mrs. Bruce was left with no children to console her in her bereavement. Now she is engaged to an Army officer, who has been twice wounded, Captain Evans, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Many people think she is an American because of the furor she created as "The Pearl and the Chorus of the Gibson Girl," but on her father's side she is half Irish and half Dane, while her mother was a Norwegian. As Camille Otterson (her maiden name) she travelled steers to America in the nineties to seek her fortune. She could not speak a word of English, and for a time she was a mad maid in a Boston family. Then she got her chance in the back row of the chorus at the New York Casino. In 1904 she came to London and made a hit, and Seymour Hicks, with his keen eye for talent, engaged her to lead a chorus of Gibson girls in "The Catch of the Season."

NO EXCESSIVE WAR PROFITS.—When you order your suit from us you are assured of a square deal and full value for your money. A fine, serviceable suit in Serge or Tweed from \$28 to \$32, and an extra value Serge at \$35. SPURRELL BROS., 365 Water St.—June 1, eod, f

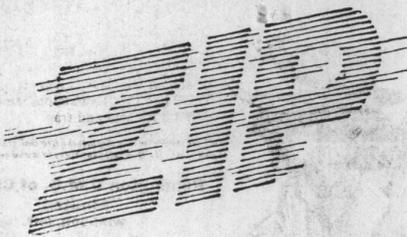
AIR RAIDS.

LONDON, Aug. 17. The Admiralty announces the successful carrying out yesterday of a series of raids by aviators of the Royal Naval Air Service, of the dropping of many tons of bombs on military objectives in Belgium. The Ostend railway station and sidings and the railway junction were attacked. The airdrome at Ghistel was bombed and several fires observed. Attacks from the air were also made on airdromes at Engel and Utekerke. All machines returned safely.



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Put a seal on your drink past and turn over a new leaf in life's happy days book by getting acquainted without delay with



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Made of selected materials in a thoroughly clean way, it brings joy to the thirst weary, and tones up the whole system.

To be obtained wherever drinks are sold. Keep a few bottles always on ice for yourself, your family or your guests.

Don't forget to ask for "Zip" —the speed-up sip. To be sure you get the genuine "Zip" look for this trade mark

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St. John, N.B.



Rann-dom Reels.

THE BANANA.

The banana is a slippery article of food which is picked in a green state and very often eaten while in the same condition. It is manufactured in Central America and shipped north with its clothes on, after which it is laid away for several months and allowed to fade in spots and contract a number of facial blemishes. It is astonishing to note the change that comes over a bright green banana after it has been north for a couple of years without running foul of glutinous, adjustable teeth of the vegetarian.

The banana is grown for profit and also for the benign purpose of choking the appetite down to a slow walk. Three or four long, freckled bananas eaten just before supper will cause the most rugged appetite to lie down on its back and gasp for breath. This is one reason why astute boarding house landladies always keep bananas on the dining table and urge their use as a cure for sick headache, the grip and inflammatory rheumatism.

The banana is provided by nature with a stout overcoat, which has to be peeled off and thrown to the sidewalk, where it can reach out and trip up some innocent party who fails to see it coming. If Congress were not so busy trying to keep all four feet in the trough, it would pass a law making it a capital offence to grow, keep, transport or offer for sale any banana that was not equipped with a non-skid casing. Almost every day we read of some estimable citizen with a ninety-six inch waist measurement

who steps blithely upon the crouching form of the banana peel and then comes down with concussion of the think separator. In view of these facts, we will give a year's subscription to this paper to any reader who will tell us why Congress is allowed to live, move and have its being. Bananas come in mammoth bunches.



Four freckled bananas eaten just before supper will cause the most rugged appetite to lie down and gasp for breath. The simpler the coat the more attention is given to collar and cuffs. It is extremely likely that dresses will be conservatively cut this fall. Small children have conventional animals embroidered on their frocks. Black velvet ribbon is used as belts for little girls' summer frocks. Checked velvet ribbon is used as belts for little girls' summer frocks. Checked collar, belt and cuffs make the child's serge frock interesting. Chiffon chemise jumpers are used for evening wear with charming effect. There is much heavy, raised em-

The Gas Rangel

The Gas Range means comfort for the housewife; shorter kitchen hours for her, and a cleaner kitchen. It is a great mistake to think that cooking with gas is expensive. Whenever a woman becomes used to gas for cooking, thoughts of a coal or wood stove fill her with gloom. A Gas range is so much easier to operate, and so much cleaner, that the idea of going back to the old style methods is decidedly unpleasant. Yet in winter many housewives think they must use a coal or wood stove, because there is no other way of heating the kitchen. THERE IS ANOTHER WAY AND IT IS FAR BETTER THAN THE OLD. THE CLOW GAS STEAM RADIATOR WAY. MAY 23, 17

Fashions and Fads.

White panne velvet promises to be in evidence in millinery this fall. The simpler the coat the more attention is given to collar and cuffs. It is extremely likely that dresses will be conservatively cut this fall. Small children have conventional animals embroidered on their frocks. Black velvet ribbon is used as belts for little girls' summer frocks. Checked velvet ribbon is used as belts for little girls' summer frocks. Checked collar, belt and cuffs make the child's serge frock interesting. Chiffon chemise jumpers are used for evening wear with charming effect. There is much heavy, raised em-

brodery on Georgette crepe blouses. The straight-line bodice, hanging free from shoulder to hip, is very graceful. High, unlined soft collars are coming into prominence for cool weather wear. Long necklaces in black and white or amber and white are a vivid touch for a costume. Novelty plaids and striped taffetas, combined with cloth, make very effective afternoon dresses. If the child's hair is straight, do not curl it artificially. Kiddies are wearing straight hair just now. Many of the dresses of soft material have a line of small buttons down one side from waist to hem. The white summer frock will be like new if trimmed with black velvet and turquoise ribbon used alternately. Very cunning little sleeveless over-blouses of contrasting color are worn, with white skirts, by little girls. A charming effect is gotten by using polka-dotted material for the collar and cuffs of a dress of solid color. Blue satin veiled with mousseline de sole and embroidered in green, gold and red makes a distinguished frock. A drooping hat of white straw is bewitching if wreathed with roses and soft yellow flowers around the crown. Girdles are fastened in a careless manner, with loops, long ends knotted every now and then, and finished with rosebuds at the end.

Fishing Rods, Trout Lines, Baskets, Wading Stockings, Fly and Bait Hooks, to be had at MORRIS BROS., Ltd., Hardware Dept.—May 25, eod, f

CERTAIN-TEED

PAINTS and ROOFINGS

Guaranteed the best obtainable

GEO. M. BARR, Agt.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Public Notice!

The attention of the public is called to the seriousness of the COAL situation.

There is at present in St. John's a quantity of coal ready for immediate delivery. Those who are able to stock coal for the coming winter would be well advised to secure same immediately.

Coal which has to be stored for autumn delivery is liable to be much more expensive because of possible shortage of supply, shortage of tonnage and because of an additional charge for cost of storage.

Buy now and you not only save money for yourself, but you help to keep the price of coal from soaring to an excessive figure during the Winter and early Spring when navigation is closed.

R. A. SQUIRES,
Colonial Secretary.

aug18,51

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LOWEST PRICES.

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It is most attractive to the taste; really a confection; guaranteed under SERIAL No. 5962 OF THE PURE FOOD LAWS, and endorsed by prominent physicians and laymen.

Equally EFFICACIOUS and HARMLESS to child or adult. NATURE'S ANSWER to the complex question of CONSTIPATION and SLUGGISHNESS OF THE INTESTINAL TRACT.

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Seventy Cents the Half Pound.

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North Sydney
Screened Coal

\$13.50 Per Ton.

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Due per Monday's Steamer:

New York Potatoes--barrels.
Nova Scotia Green Cabbage.
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California Oranges.
Green and Ripe Bananas.

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Teeth Extracted without pain 25c.
Artificial teeth repaired and made as strong as ever.
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TRY GRAPE JUICE PUNCH

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They also supply it by the Quart or Gallon for Garden Parties or Evening Entertainments.

Of course it's made with

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE.

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SHOULD BUY AND USE

Redemption Songs.

A choice selection of 1000 of the best of the old and the best of the new hymns for Evangelistic Meetings, Choirs, Solo Singers, etc. It contains a large number of new hymns never before published.

Leaders of evangelistic work will find it just what they want to adopt in their Missions, etc. Choir leaders will find a rich selection of pieces for their use. Solo singers will be delighted with the store of choice, new and effective solos. Everyone should obtain a copy for use in their home.

Words only, in clear non-parallel type, Red Cloth, limp, 12c.
With music, paper boards, 90c.
Cloth linings, gold title, \$1.10.
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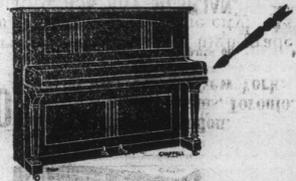
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