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Is it Wise for Britain to Send Home Refugees?

Government Ruling That Such Enlist or go Home Much Questioned

RUSSIA IS EFFECTED

New Law Might Turn Russian Regard For England Into Disfavor

LONDON, July 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Wide difference of opinion has arisen in the ground prepared for a controversy among the political leaders by the Government's decision that subjects of its Allies in the war, residing in England shall either enlist in the British Army or be deported.

Particular objection to the decision has been engendered in so far as it may affect Russian subjects here who may be political refugees, a large element of the more liberal thinkers in public life priding themselves in the traditional asylum offered by England in this respect.

Herbert Samuel, Secretary of the Home Office, stated in the House of Commons that the plan to deport those failing to enlist, would not be enforced in the case of Russian subjects, if a tribunal decided that they are political refugees.

The suggestion has been made that instead of sending Jews to their own country, Russian Jews who have left Russia for reasons known to everybody, though they are not exactly political refugees, they should be sent to Africa or deported to some other neutral country of their choice.

Conscriptionists Angry. The desire to avoid offending Russian susceptibilities on the subject is general, for which reason the question is regarded as one of unusual delicacy.

One group holds that the sending back of Russian Jews to their own country would gratify no important Russian sentiment, and might effect the reverse result. The true unawareness of the situation, according to the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, is that Englishmen taken into the army under conscription resent the immunity of Russian Jews and regard them as "job stealers."

May Avert Russian Opinion. The correspondent gives the following letter on the subject received by him from a Russian correspondent:

"This step would have a most unfortunate effect upon Russian opinion, which is the chief support in Russia of Anglo-Russian friendship, and which builds all its hopes for Russia's future upon the propagation of the British spirit of freedom and individual liberty. Russian liberals

will regard the deportation threat with particular dismay, as being an unexpected and staggering concession to the long-cherished but always hitherto baffled desire of the Russian bureaucracy to the secure the extradition of Russian political refugees.

England, Great Home of Refugees. England is the great country of Europe that has always hitherto protected political refugees, and as such it has quite a unique standing in the eyes of Russian reformers of all shades. It would be quite impossible for an Englishman to realize the feeling of veneration with which England is regarded because of this right of asylum. It was here in London that Alexander Herzen, father of Russian Liberalism, was a refugee, and issued his paper "Kolokol" (The Bell) that eventually brought about the emancipation of the serfs. Here in later times, have found refuge Tchaikovsky, Prince Kurapatkin, and so many others of our great reformers.

Living in London at this moment are refugee members of the first Duma, and quite a host of revolutionaries who escaped after 1905. Russia does not want these men as soldiers. If they were sent back to Russia most of them would be put into the army—many of them would have to face the worst penalty. But the principal evil would be that the Russian idealization of this country would be shattered, and such a disillusionment of Britain's chief political friends in Russia might well prove disastrous to the closer co-operation of the two countries in the future.

Repatriation Not Common. It is unpalatable but it is true that among the Conservatives and reactionary elements in Russia, who alone would be gratified by this new British departure, there is a frankly anti-British section, and their spokesmen in the Duma and elsewhere have not hesitated to declare that Russia's future after the war, lies not with Great Britain, but with Germany. One curious fact a Russian may be permitted to point out. As far as is known Germany has not yet repatriated to Austria a single Czech agitator who took refuge in Germany.

Hun Aeroplanes Bomb Lemnos. ATHENS, Aug. 4.—Two German aeroplanes, from the Dardanelles today flew over the Island of Lemnos, and dropped bombs on the aerodrome of the Entente Allies. The air craft were driven off by the fire of British vessels.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

1827 Private Sydney Hartree, Perth, Amboy, New Jersey, U.S.A. Dangerously wounded; 10th Casualty Clearing Station, France, August 3rd; shrapnel wounds in neck and left leg.

1077 Private Charles Attwood, Safe Harbour, B.B. Dangerously wounded; 10th Casualty Clearing Station, France, August 3rd; shrapnel wounds in head and left thigh.

330 Private Thomas Hammond, 93 Gover Street, At Wandsworth; amnesia disability.

BRITISH OFFICIAL

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A British official communication issued this evening says it was quiet to-day in the trenches which we captured last night west of Pozieres. We are in close touch with the enemy. A large number of German dead is lying all around these trenches. We captured over 100 prisoners. The enemy's artillery maintained barrage south-west of Pozieres nearly all the day. He also shelled our southern position in Mametz Wood, near St. Eloi. The enemy exploded a small mine which only damaged his own wire. He fired another near Auchy on his own side of the crater. This seems to indicate some nervousness among his miners.

LONDONERS CELEBRATE THE FOURTH

Enthusiastic Meeting Representative of all Classes of Society Celebrate War's Second Anniversary—Telegrams Expressing Confidence in Allies' Arms Are Received From Haig and Jellicoe

LONDON, Aug. 5.—"We look forward with confidence to success and triumphant peace," was the conclusion of an inspiring telegram from Genl. Sir Douglas Haig, Commander of the British Army in France, read at a packed meeting at Queen's Hall tonight to celebrate the second anniversary of the war.

Earl Derby, Under Secretary for War presided at meeting which was most enthusiastic and representative of all classes of society. Earl Derby read a telegram from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet, which was similar in tenor to that sent by General Sir Douglas Haig.

Russians Retire From Village Under Pressure

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—Under pressure of repeated German counter-attacks, against the village of Rudka Miryanskais, on Stavoka, 19 miles from Kovel, the Russians evacuated the village and retired several hundred yards to the east, says an official statement given out by the War Office to-night. South of Brody Genl. Sakharoff's troops have captured 1300 prisoners.

Submarines' Victims

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Two British ships, were torpedoed in the English Channel on Wednesday night; their crews were rescued. The Japanese steamer Kohina Maru and the British schooner C. Gradwell have also been sunk.

SACRIFICES SHALL NOT BE IN VAIN

King George Telegraphs Heads of Entente Allies Britain's Determination to See War to a Successful End—Guarantees Belgium Complete Restoration of National and Economic Independence

LONDON, Aug. 5.—King George today telegraphed the Heads of the Entente Allies' states on the occasion of the second anniversary of the commencement of the great struggle, in which my country and her gallant Allies are engaged. He said: "I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we, in common, have taken up arms. I feel assured you are in accord with me in our determination that the sacrifices our gallant troops have so nobly made, shall not have been offered in vain, and that the liberties for which they are fighting shall be fully guaranteed and secured."

King George has sent the following message to King Albert of Belgium: "I desire to assure you of my confidence that the united efforts of the Allies will liberate Belgium from the oppression of her aggressors and restore her fully to the enjoyment of her national and economic independence. I desire to convey to you my deep sympathy for the trial which Belgium is so justly subjected to and which she has borne with such admirable fortitude."

NEW BLACK LIST IS NOW ANNOUNCED

15,656 Tons of Shipping is Represented in New List of Black Listers Just Issued by Admiralty—Claimed They Are or Have Been Engaged in Unneutral Service

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The latest black list of neutral shipping was issued to-day by the Trades Division of the Admiralty representing 15,656 tons of steamers and sailing vessels unavailable to British charterers. It is claimed they are now or have been engaged in unneutral service. The latest list contains in addition to that list names published previously, the names of following ships flying the American flag: "Clare Davis," "Fannie Palmer," and "Oakley C. Curtis," all sailing vessels flying the American flag.

New Device Queers Zepps

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The ineffectiveness of the last raid on the coast of England by zeppelins, is attributed by many Londoners to the operation of a mysterious new electrical device. It is believed the Government is using an electrical invention which wrests the control of the zeppelins' rudders from their pilots, and either steers the big ships where they do not want to go or so upsets the compass of the machines that it is impossible to do effective bomb-throwing.

Intercession Services

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Intercession services, attended by members of the Royal Family, were held at Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. In most of the Churches throughout the country services also were held. Some of the large business establishments had special services during the morning for their employees.

Serious Crisis Is Expected

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The City of Brussels has refused to pay the fine of 5,700,000 marks imposed by the Germans in consequence of the demonstration which took place in the Belgian capital on July 31st, on the national fête day. A despatch from the Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says that a serious crisis is expected.

British Planes Raid Hun Sheds

LONDON, Aug. 4.—British naval aeroplanes on Wednesday carried out a successful raid on a German aerodrome and on munitions sheds in the town of Ghent, in Belgium, says an official announcement given out tonight by the Admiralty. It says that on Wednesday, successful attacks by naval aeroplane squadrons of bombing and fighting machines was carried out on the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis on the western front, and on Austrian sheds.

At Verdun

PARIS, Aug. 4.—French troops in the region of Verdun, twice during Friday captured the Thiamey work from the Germans, holding it the last time in the face of counter-attacks, according to a French official issued to-night. After having captured the evacuated village of Fleury, under German counter-attacks the French troops on Friday afternoon, in a bayonet attack, recaptured the greater part of the village.

CANADA WILL FORM FURTHER DIVISIONS

Subject to Sanction of War Office Sir Sam Hughes Announced in London That Canada Would Form Two or Three Divisions For Active Service

LONDON, Aug. 5.—An important statement regarding Canada's military assistance was given to-day when the Minister of Militia, Major Genl. Sir Sam Hughes announced that subject to the war office's sanction, two or three further Canadian divisions would be formed.

Appointment Is Very Unpopular

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A Vienna despatch which announced that German Field Marshal von Hindenburg had been appointed commander of the Eastern front, brought no joy in Austria-Hungary. Three Budapest papers were suppressed yesterday owing to adverse criticisms of the appointment.

Italian Ship Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Italian mail steamer Letimbro was sunk by a submarine, and 28 survivors have arrived at Malta.

Mexican-American Conference

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—The impression gained in Mexico City is that a conference between commissioners of the States and Mexico will be held somewhere in the New England States or Canada about the middle of August.

A Big Naval "Victory"

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The German Admiralty to-day announced that eight English motor sailing vessels, and one English steam trawler, were sunk by German subs. off the English coast on July 28th.

RECAPTURE OF FLEURY BY FRENCH

The Capture of Entire Village of Fleury by French Has Caused Great Elation in France—The Initiative Now Thought to Pass to French For Good

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The French have captured the entire village of Fleury, in the Verdun sector, according to an official announcement. A number of prisoners were taken.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The recapture by the French of the village of Fleury, which had been held by the Germans for more than a month, has caused great elation in France. It is the first fruit of the French slow and methodical offensive, and marks an epoch in the six months' battle for the great fortress on the Meuse. The Germans appear to be less and less capable of operating on their old overwhelming scale, and the initiative, military men here think, is about to pass to the French for good.

WE HEAR IT'S TRUE

It is rumored that the Government in their usual zeal for the welfare of the afflicted have made a new and somewhat unique departure in the form of providing sanatoriums for the sick. The million dollar life preservers which were to be conferred upon the Colony, and which we have heard so much in advance are evidently getting out of fashion, but fortunately a substitute seems to be in sight, as we learn that a cow barn situated about two and a half miles on the Topsail Road is to be utilized for this very deplorable purpose. No doubt a destructive raid will be made upon the germs which may have accumulated and trived in security during all the years when this structure served as a stable. Verily great achievements are taking place in our age. The Government that can improve cow barns to the status of sanatoriums without the aid of the promised million are to be congratulated.

POOR LABRADOR NEWS.

News received from various places on Labrador is the worst for a long time. At Red Point traps had not 5 qts. up to July 9th. The two high liners in the place, however, had 100 and 170 qts. respectively.

At Indian Tickle, Domino, Spotted Islands, Gaffins Hr. it was the same. The trouble is that the fisher folk were too late in getting down the coast.

PATHEtic MUSIC.

At the demonstration of yesterday the music given by the band of the Catholic Cadet Corps was very impressive. Their rendition of the Dead March in Saul, brought tears to the eyes of many.

TRAIN REPORT.

Thursday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques 11.25 p.m. yesterday. Yesterday's No. 1 due at St. John's about 4 p.m. To-day's No. 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Lady Sybil.

STORM DAMAGES TWINE.

In various parts of Conception Bay the past Tuesday's storm has damaged a deal of twine. At Portugal Cove, especially, it was one of the worst storms for many years and much twine was damaged.

PATRIOTIC LITTLE LADIES.

Misses Edith Small and Edna Spurrel of Pennywell Road through the kindness of other little lady friends had a picnic and made \$20 for the Cot Fund.

The recent gale caused a great deal of damage along the Coast. Many boats were driven from their moorings, and in Kelligrews many were capsized with the heavy sea. Mr. Thos. LeDrew's skiff came ashore and was considerably damaged.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Grand Falls Will See War Through

(Special to Mail and Advocate) GRAND FALLS, Aug. 5.—The public meeting at Grand Falls last night was a great success. A large attendance of citizens and two brass bands were present. A resolution pledging loyal support to the Empire's cause was heartily adopted by the standing vote of all.

The various speakers expressed their utmost confidence in the final result of the war. Grand Falls will continue to send men and money as heretofore. A meeting was held also at Bishop Falls with similar results.

NAVAL RESERVIST BRACE OF CHANCE COVE, T.B., IS DROWNED IN COLLISION

(Editor Mail and Advocate) I regret to inform you that a telegram was received from the Admiralty stating that the drifter William James Brace, Seaman Newfoundland R.N.R. was serving in, had been in collision and was lost, and that Brace is missing and believed to be drowned.

Brace joined the Reserve 14th December, 1914, and resided at Chance Cove, Trinity Bay. A. MacDERMOTT, Act. Commander. H.M.S. "Briton," St. John's, N.F., 4th August, 1916. H. F. FITZGERALD.

Praise For Latest Draft

Telegram from the Secretary of State to the Governor. (Received 1 p.m. Aug. 5th.) Draft for Newfoundland Regiment has arrived at Ayr, and General Officer commanding Scottish Command has expressed his intention of personally inspecting as soon as possible. The Colonel commanding the district, who has already inspected it, states it is composed of most excellent material.

People in town to-day from Bell Island report that work is rushing there by both companies, and the Nova Scotia Co. are at present sending a number of men to Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, to engage in operations there.

Canada's War Debt \$20,000,000 a Month

OTTAWA, July 29.—"The war expenditure of the Dominion Government in Canada alone now exceeds \$20,000,000 a month, or about \$700,000 a day," reads an official report issued here Wednesday. "The largest item in this huge expenditure is for pay and allowances, subsistence and assigned pay and separation allowances, subsistence and assigned pay and separation allowances of the troops. This item is running at the rate of about \$12,000,000 a month."

"This is, of course, much more than is paid to the troops at present in Canada, who number less than half the total of Canadian forces recruited for the war, over 200,000 having gone overseas. The pay of the overseas forces assigned to their families and dependents here and their separation allowances, also paid here, constitute a very large portion of the monthly war expenditure. The sterling exchange situation has had much to do with bringing about the payment of the overseas forces. As nearly as can be estimated, Canada's present war expenditure in Canada and Britain, including the maintenance of the troops actually at the front, is at the rate of about \$30,000,000 a month, or \$350,000,000 a year. This averages about \$1,000,000 a day, and is equivalent to about \$1,000 per annum per head, as the total population is about 350,000 men. Of these there are now in Canada about 140,000."

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<p>Spot, Stripe and Cross-Bar Muslins IN THE CLEARING. We have agreeably surprised hundreds of Women with our large offering of Dress Muslins in dainty designs AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. We have now taken all our stock of Spot, Stripe and Cross-Bar Muslin and are selling these at even smaller prices. DROP IN AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.</p>		<p>Special Sample Shirts. For the evenings you certainly need a nice Shirt. A nice neat Stripe Shirt will add a distinct touch to your appearance—and all the more if wearing no vest. You can have your Shirt with either SINGLE, DOUBLE OR STIFF CUFFS. See our Western Window—if your ideal Shirt is not there, drop in, we can suit you. 75c. is our Price.</p>	
<p>Tea Aprons. Have you spoilt a good dress getting tea? If you haven't you are running that risk wearing no apron. A Tea Apron of fine cambric with two rows of embroidery three inches wide will cost you Only 25c here. You save perhaps \$5.00</p>	<p>Fashion's Latest Neckwear All of you to be just in style must watch fashions latest in Neckwear. Are you looking for Stylish Neckwear in Military, Jabot, or Sailor Style. We have America's latest for 17c.</p>	<p>A Table Cloth Bargain. Do you need a strong cheap Table Cloth? STRONG—In good quality Diaper with no dressing. CHEAP—A 1 3/4 by 1 3/8 yard Cloth—with a four inch fringe— for 59c. Do you need one now or later—this is your chance.</p>	<p>Plain Cashmere Hose. Are of vital importance for summer wear. They are cool because they are thin. They are neat because they are fine. They are what you want—cheap and in season. 17c.</p>

The Irish and The War.

An Address by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor to the Irish-Canadian Rangers of Montreal

One of the most interesting allusions made to the part the Irish are playing in the great overseas war was that of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, in addressing the recruiting section of the 199th Irish-Canadian Rangers in Montreal. In his appeal to Major O'Brien, the officers, the non-commissioned officers and the men of the 199th Irish-Canadian Rangers in Montreal, Sir Frederick said: "I have come here this morning to say a few words to you for three reasons: first, because it is my duty; second, because I am heart and soul with the great Cause; third, because there is not a drop of blood in my veins that is not Irish. Glory be to God!

"The world will tell you there are two kinds of Irish. There are the Irish from the North, described by the inimitable Rosebery as the toughest, the most dominant, the most restless people the Lord ever made. Then there are the Southern Irish, the Celtish, whose hospitality is as free as the wind upon their mountains, as lavish as the rain upon their valleys, whose love of fighting and whose gallantry in the field have been storied in record sublime to the uttermost parts of the earth. I have in my hand a prize that was presented by the Grand Duke Michael. Perhaps you cannot see it at such a distance, but it is composed of two kinds of gold cunningly dove-tailed—red gold and yellow gold. These two degrees in the precious metal do not detract from the intrinsic value; on the contrary, the combination gives the article enhanced value and gave scope to the ingenuity of the artificer. So it is with the Irish. In this great fight the North and South are indissolubly welded together in a manner that serves to bring out the worth and quality of each and the result is patriotism of purest gold, whether the individuals are Papists or Protestants.

"I dare say you have heard the story of the Irishman and the Jew who were passing through Placo

d'Armes. The Irishman, in duty bound, as he passed Notre Dame Cathedral, reverently took off his headgear. 'Why,' said the Irishman, 'I had no idea you were so polite to my religion—to the Roman Catholic Church!' 'Oh,' said the Jew, 'I wasn't taking off my hat to Notre Dame Cathedral—I was taking off my hat to the Bank of Montreal.' Well, Rangers, the next time you are marching past the Bank of Montreal, you can remember that the boot is on the other foot, and that there is at least one man who will come to the window and metaphorically take off his hat to you, for I give you my word, I envy you from the bottom of my heart. I would rather have the youth and strength to join your ranks—yes, to stand in the ranks literally—than have all the wealth of all the banks in Christendom.

"You young men may not realize it, but you possess a form of wealth in your youth and strength giving you the ability to fight for your country in this hour of peril which is a priceless form of wealth indeed. Someone has said that the greatest pleasure in life is to play a leading part. You men in the Irish Rangers need not envy the middle-aged millionaires of this or any other country, for it is you, not they, who are playing a leading part on the greatest stage in history in the greatest fight for Freedom, Empire and Justice since the beginning of time.

"You go forth—it may be to die—but, God in Heaven, 'How can man be better than facing fearful odds, For the ashes of his fathers and the temples of his gods?' What is it to live, perchance, fourscore years and ten, then to end one's days full, probably, of sorrow and disease? To adapt the words of King Lear:

'One crowded hour of glorious life, Give back my twentieth spring; I'd rather be an Irish recruit Than reign a grey beard king.'

"You men of the 199th, go forth into the highways and byways and tell the otherg and unlightened that you offer them the privilege, at which they should jump, to join in fighting for the Flag, dear to us beyond words, that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze—to join in the greatest adventure the world has ever known!

"In conclusion, I know a boy who has been in France for eighteen long

months. He is as tall as the tallest of you, he is as straight as the straightest of you. He is now on his way to Salonica, and it may be that you may come across him some day. If you meet him, give him this message from his father: 'Smite the Hun, hip and thigh, for the honor of Canada, of old Ireland, and of the British Empire!' 'Major O'Brien, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 199th, I have nothing more to say, except to remind you of an ancient alternative song to 'Oh, Canada' and 'Tipperary.' It goes something like this:

"If it wasn't for the Irish
What would the English do.
Sure they saved the skull of old John Bull
On the Plans of Waterloo."

What do You Think of This One?

A popular Berlin paper has hit upon the happy idea of a "Tax Competition," inviting men and women to send in short essays on the best methods of raising money.

The successful prize-winner was a lady, and in her contribution she expounded her theories with splendid originality. This will be understood from the beginning of her essay:

"In the first place, I should impose a corset tax. Such a tax would affect no one undeservedly, because a corset is not even necessary, as a woman presents a much less finished appearance without than with one.

"In respect to those who will not go without, I propose a tax of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

"On the inside of the corset a tax stamp would be affixed, and, according to my simple understanding, not very many officials would be necessary to perform that operation. Nor would those who are not overburdened with money feel the burden very greatly.

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The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East
Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd
Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.
Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Hayes—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
James Whelan—Colonial Street.
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Mrs. Doughton—Fleming Street.
Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.
Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill
M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street.
M. J. James—Cooktown Road.
Mr. Horwood—Barker's Hill.
Popular Store—Casey Street.
Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.
Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.
Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.
Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
A. McCoubrey—(tinmith) New Gower Street.
Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street.
Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.
Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.
Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.
Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.
Miss Murphy—Water St. West.

All Eyes on Maine State Election

May be Indicative of Presidential Result in November—Republicans Confident of Winning State Elections—Democrats Equally Confident of Re-electing Governor Curtis—Hughes May Stump State in Interest of His Party

AUGUSTA, Me., July 27.—Will Maine set the pace for the political race of 1916 in the initial State election of the year? Will the results be indicative of the triumph of the Republican or Democratic party in November? Politicians throughout the country have their eyes on the Pine Tree State and will watch eagerly for the returns from the September election after some 140,000 voters have cast their ballots for two United States senators, four representatives in Congress and a Governor and other State officers. The State election in Maine has gained the reputation of being something of a political barometer, and the results are generally supposed to give some line on the sentiments in the country at large.

The Republicans of the State are confident of regaining control and of defeating Governor Curtis, and in their efforts will have plenty of outside help, including that of Charles E. Hughes, the presidential candidate, and twenty-five representatives in Congress and a dozen or more United States senators from other States. Whether President Wilson will visit Maine has not been decided, but the Democrats are expecting a number of speakers of national reputation. For the first time in many years Maine is to lead the way—in fact it will be the only State in which an election will be held before the national contest. In former years Vermont led the country by holding its contest in the first Tuesday in September, but as the State has been unwaveringly Republican and maintained its reputation even in the face of the Progressive movement four years ago, the size of the Republican victory was accepted as the political barometer for the rest of the country.

Maine followed week later and usually confirmed the sentiment expressed in Vermont, as in both States the contests were frequently fought out on national issues.

Two years ago Vermont changed its constitution and joined with the other States in holding biennial elections for all candidates in November, thereby losing, in the estimation of many politicians, a chance for much political advertisement.

After being staunchly Republican for nearly half a century, Maine changed its political complexion in 1910 by electing Frederick W. Plaisted, a Democrat, as governor by a plurality of 8,753.

Two years later, despite a slump in the Republican vote in Vermont on Sept. 3, Maine changed back to Republicanism on Sept. 9 by electing William F. Haines over Governor Plaisted by a plurality of 3,295. Two months later Mr. Wilson carried the State on national issues by a plurality of 2,620 over Colonel Roosevelt, with Mr. Taft a poor third.

The strength of the Progressive movement was still sufficient to give the Democrats another victory in the State election of 1914, when Oakley C. Curtis was chosen by a plurality of 3177 over Governor Haines. The vote of the three candidates for governor of Maine in 1914 was Curtis (Democrat) 62,039, Haines (Republican) 58,862, and Gardner (Progressive) 18,225.

The Republicans this year claim that nine-tenths of the Progressives have returned to the Republican ranks, and that the outlook for the defeat of Governor Curtis is every encouraging.

It is expected that the enforcement of the prohibition law will again play a prominent part in the State campaign, although the Democrats are expected to bring national issues to the foreground.

I Bit of Insolence.
"Mr. Smith, may I take you apart?"
"No, sir, you can't. I'm no prize puzzle."
Careless Carefulness.
"The rain broke up the Preparedness parade, didn't it?"
"Yes. Nobody thought to bring an umbrella."

La Follette Blocks Big Naval Bill

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Senator La Follette again delayed passage of the Navy bill to-day, continuing until a few minutes before adjournment the attacks he began yesterday.

When he concluded the Senate defeated, 44 to 8, his amendment to prohibit use of the navy to collect private debts or enforce claims of American citizens or corporations. A substitute by Senator Norris to prevent such employment or naval vessels until court procedures had been exhausted and arbitration denied also was defeated.

Senator La Follette charged that the financial interests of the country, centred in two Wall street groups known as the Morgan and Standard Oil combinations, were responsible for the movement for a large army and navy. He declared he had been informed upon good authority that General Carranza was negotiating agreements along those lines with Latin-American countries and later would ask the United States to enter into it.

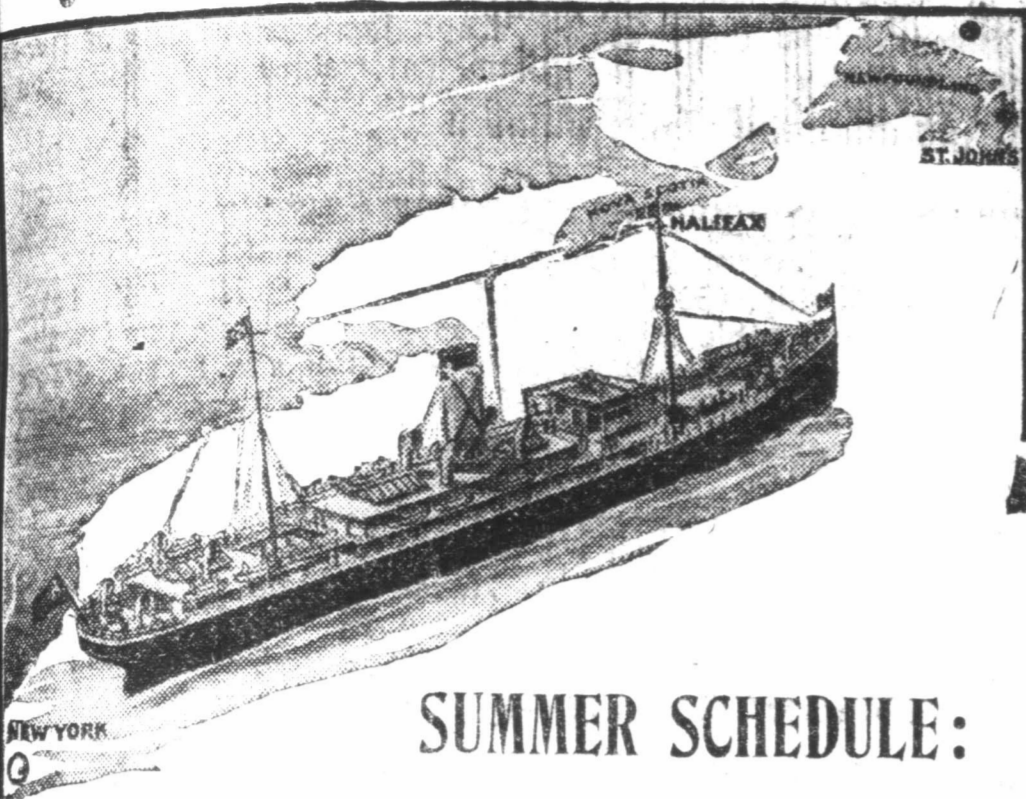
Even in Baltic Germans Helpless

STOCKHOLM (via London)—July 31.—Almost every day British steamers lying at Russian ports, manage to get out of the Baltic and escape the German cruisers. The ships generally cross the Gulf of Bothnia and are piloted around Sweden inside the territorial limit.

This traffic during the last few weeks, has been considerably developed. The ships as a rule, take on board, and entire Swedish crew and Swedish officers. The pro-German papers here, are urging that this traffic be stopped, contending that it is not in accordance with absolute neutrality. But the government has taken no action, so far, against it.

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LANSDOWNE BLAMED FOR IRISH CRISIS

Upset Home Rule by Political Play After Both Sides Had Agreed, Declares Arthur Lynch

By DR. ARTHUR LYNCH,
Nationalist Member of Parliament for West Clare.

LONDON, July 25.—Ireland is destined to cross the path of England in her hour of crisis. To-day in Parliament old, experienced members are going about the lobbies with downcast looks, predicting all sorts of evils because the Government and the Irish leaders are unable to come to an agreement.

The situation certainly is grave, but in my opinion it is graver for the Government than for Ireland. I gave my opinion quite confidently because three weeks ago, when all were optimistic, I was of the opinion the negotiations never would succeed. I believe I was alone in the whole Parliament to profess that opinion. Before I finish I will make my reasons perfectly clear so that all may understand the ground on which I place my assurance.

Rights Won By Violence
It is unfortunate Ireland can only secure proper attention by some violent act. Thus the first reforms instituted by Gladstone and the course which finally led him to the proposal of Home Rule came from a question of what was called "Manchester Martyrs."

And now it is the rebellion in Ireland, unforced, or, at least, unprovided for by the Government which has been the occasion of the new intensive culture of Irish politics. The importance of the rebellion was not really in the magnitude of the outbreak; the greater part of its seriousness of the situation which has been created is found in the repercussion of these events in the United States.

Ireland Not Local Question
Ireland must never be regarded from a mere localized point of view. It is a peculiarity of Irish politics to find extraordinary extension and ramifications in other branches of politics.

So that, to put the matter concisely the importance of the Irish situation was such that it was believed to possess great weight in regard to the conduct of the war and finally with regard to the result of the war.

Military law in Ireland has had the effect, not of repressing the element but of giving great fillip to the Sinn Fein sympathizers, if not actually the Sinn Fein organization.

In these circumstances, when Asquith made his declaration that settlement was absolutely necessary, Irish leaders on both sides were approached. The Redmond party showed good will in entering hopefully into the negotiations, and T. P. O'Connor was appointed as a sort of unofficial ambassador for the Irish party.

Carson Showed Pliability
Sir Edward Carson showed unexpected pliability, so that it was easier to bring together the leaders of the Nationalists and the Ulsterites. The Government, on their part, made a wise choice in securing the services of Lloyd George.

Unfortunately, although Lloyd George is a Celt, and although during the whole course of his political career he has been a Home Ruler, he was grossly ignorant of all the underpinnings of Irish affairs.

He has proven himself extremely expert in some directions. He told Redmond that after the rebellion all chance of home rule had disappeared. He painted a gloomy picture of the state of despair to which the Dublin rising had reduced him, declaring it had shattered all his home rule dreams.

All this, spoken with great earnestness and conviction, made a deep impression on the Irish leaders.

By these manoeuvres, by his unflinching readiness and tact and by his geniality of manner he performed the impossible. He brought together oil and vinegar, he reconciled Ulster with south and west Ireland.

Or, to put the matter somewhat differently, he brought the leaders to agreement. He thereupon cried, "Victory!" and when the question of the ratification of terms was mooted, assured both parties to the transaction that the Cabinet would fall in with his views and if it did not he would resign.

Gauge of Good Faith
That was his gauge of good faith. During all this time Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Tories in the House of Lords had made no sign. Lansdowne knows Ireland from his point of view far better than Lloyd-George does. He knew these proposals would be extremely objectionable to Ulstermen and Nationalists.

Germany Demands That Holland Break Neutrality

THE HAGUE, July 31.—(New York Tribune cable.)—Holland has defied Germany and the threatened reprisals by the Kaiser's government, in refusing the recent demand that she permit Canal boats to go from Germany to Belgian territory through the Dutch canals, whatever their cargo.

Under international law, munitions of war cannot be permitted to pass through neutral territory, but Germany's anxiety to improve her threatened facilities to the Belgium front led her to demand that Holland violate this law. The Dutch refusal has brought the demand to a crisis, and all here are anxiously awaiting to see whether Germany dare attempt to make good her threats.

Germany's action in this case is on a plane with her demands on Switzerland, which have not yet been settled. The Swiss frontier has been closed since early in the war, so far as the export of foodstuffs is concerned and Germany demands that she embargo be removed, Switzerland, who has not yet replied, does not have international law to fall back on. Her action was taken in self-defence, since all her imports are at the mercy of the allies and if she permitted Germany to draw on her food supply she would soon be sharing the German shortage.

Brazil May Seize 38 German Ships

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 29.—The question of requisitioning German ships in Brazilian ports will shortly be taken up by the Brazilian Congress. Deputy Gonzales Natta is preparing a resolution authorizing such a requisition, which he will present to the Chamber.

There are thirty-eight German ships and four Austrian in Brazilian ports. This shipping is estimated to be worth between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The biggest ship is the Hamburg-American liner Bleucher, with a net tonnage of 7,592. There has been some ill-will against Germany in Brazil because Germany seized Brazilian coffee worth \$7,000,000 and refused payment for it.

After Portugal had requisitioned German ships in her ports last February it was reported that Brazil had taken similar action. Germany's declaration of war on Portugal was greeted by popular demonstrations in Rio de Janeiro in favor of the Allies.

Manitoba Ministers Must Go Together

WINNIPEG, Man., July 26.—The trial of Sir Roblin C. R. Coldwell and Hon. James H. Howden, must proceed as one. Mr. Justice Prendergast this morning refused to allow the crown's request for a severance permitting the trial of Coldwell and Howden to precede that of the ex-premier, R. A. Bonnar, for the Crown, moved yesterday for a severance, the defence vigorously opposed it, and the Judge considered the case overnight.

Politics being as the breath of life to both these elements, it is evident that they united only in this—they would combine to throw overboard the proposals.

As Redmond and Dillon were speaking last night I could see that not merely their words but their tone and attitude had thrown the Government into consternation.

Asquith is not a strong man. He can give himself the appearance of being strong, and he often deceived me when I first entered Parliament. His voice is voice of Asquith, but hand is hand of Lansdowne and Lynch.

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THOUSANDS AT POET'S BIER MOURN RILEY

Body Lays in State in Indianapolis and President Wilson Sends Message on "Nation's Loss"

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, died here Saturday night from a stroke of paralysis.

James Whitcomb Riley, born of the Middle West, sang the joys, sorrows, fancies and humors of its folk, largely in its own dialect. The world was so touched by his inspiration and the realism of his homely symbols that he was one of the few that, devoting their lives to poetry, gained a fortune.

Mr. Riley was peculiarly sensitive as to the advance of age and evaded inquiries as to the date of his birth, but the most accurate information available indicates that he was born in 1848. "Should you ask his age," one of his friends said, "he would answer: 'This side of forty, and leave you to guess which side.'"

The poet was the son of Reuben A. Riley, a lawyer and political speaker of Greenfield, Ind. The boy could not be brought to the full routine of school days, but he was wise in the lore of streams and fields. His mother, who was Elizabeth Marine before her marriage, was a writer of verse, and Riley in later life attributed some of his impracticability to her.

Instead of preparing for the practice of law, as his father wished, the son turned itinerant sign painter. For ten years he roved through the Ohio Valley, painting signs on fences. He had the trick of the brush and pencil and cleverly drew sketches illustrating the virtues of merchandise. He was naturally musical and shone as a fiddler in the villages at which his party stopped at night. He played for dances and at concerts in country hotels. He wrote rhymes, which sometimes found their way into country newspapers.

He led this cheerful, free and easy life late in the '70s, then he took employment as a reporter on a newspaper at Anderson, Ind. In 1877, for the purpose, as he said, of proving that he would write poetry of value, he perpetrated the Poe hoax, which for years was a literary sensation. He wrote a poem in the style of Edgar Allan Poe, to which he gave the characteristic title of "Leonanie," and it was offered to the public as a hitherto unpublished product of the genius of Poe. One of the stanzas was:

"Leonanie—angles named her,
And they took the light
Of the laughing stars and framed her
In a smile of white.

And they made her hair of gloomy
Midnight and her eyes of bloomy
Moonshine and they brought her to
me
In the solemn night."

In some quarters the poem was accepted as genuine; in others it was denounced as a fraud. After the controversy had waged for months Riley confessed.

In the early '80s he began writing verses in "Hoosier" dialect for the old Indianapolis Journal. He sent some of his poems to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and they received his praise. A volume was published and "the Hoosier poet" began to win a public. He was an excellent reader of his own dialect verses and for the following fifteen years, or until 1898, he made tours of the country, appearing in public with great success, both alone and in association with the humorist, Bill Nye, who was his intimate friend.

Publishing of books of poems year after year brought Riley a fortune and wide recognition of his literary genius, any of his poems are of im-

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imaginative fantasy or gently philosophical.

In 1900 he received the degree of master of arts from the Yale University and in 1904 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of doctor of letters. Indiana University conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on him in 1907.

In July, 1911, the poet presented to the city of Indianapolis property valued at \$75,000 for a site for a public library and school administration building.

Mr. Riley never married, but he was a lover of children, whose spirit he divined so intently, and of family life. Many of the last years of his life he spent quietly at his home in a secluded section of Indianapolis.

NOT ANOTHER GREECE SAYS SWEDEN

LONDON, July 28.—The Swedish Government, reports from Copenhagen say, is indignant over the violation of her neutrality by German and Russian warships.

"We are not another Greece," Swedish newspapers declare. A Copenhagen dispatch says the British steamer Adams, reported captured in Swedish waters, has been released by Germany, on evidence that the capture was made in Swedish waters.



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"To Every Man His Own."

The Mail and Advocate

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Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 5, 1916

A REVIEW

Retrospect and Prospect

THE first year of the great struggle which has deluged Europe with blood was marked by three well-defined campaigns—1, the attack on France with its Belgian prelude, which began at Liege and culminated in the Battles of Flanders; 2, the Russian attack upon Austria which began on the victory before Lemberg until the Russians stood at the edge of the Hungarian Plains; 3, the German attack on Russia which began with the victory of Dunajec and was continuing still on the first anniversary of the coming Armageddon.

The second year was marked by five well-defined campaigns—1, the continuation of the German attack upon Russia; 2, the defensive stand of the Germans in the west from August 1915 to February 1916, and her resistance at the Battles of Loos and Champagne; 3, the successful Austrian-German drive through Serbia to the frontiers of Greece and Bulgaria; 4, the second German attack upon France in a campaign for Verdun; 5, the beginning of a concentrated Allied attack upon Germany and Austria which has opened so auspiciously that the offensive has passed from the Teutons to the Allies. This is without doubt the most momentous phase of the war.

The scene is changed. The Allies, now thoroughly prepared, with huge quantities of munitions, and millions of men thoroughly equipped, are advancing. In remote Armenia, in Volhynia, in Galicia, in the Baltic Provinces, and in Northern France, as well as along the Alps in the Trentino District, Russian, French, British and Italian troops are attacking, and there is every indication of a new offensive from Salonika aimed at Bulgaria and designed to liberate Serbia. It is no longer possible for Germany to move troops in a kaleidoscopic manner from east to west, or from north to south. The full flood of battle is beating upon her on all sides; and already in the southwest—in the Somme region—the Allies have made a breach which it is apparently impossible for the Teutons to repair.

Germany is now beset with difficulties such as never before since the war began; and we doubt if she has the power to meet them. Her economic condition is growing more desperate daily; and the Potsdam Butcher is sorely pressed. He is now making frantic appeals to the German people (they were ignored before) to have patience and faith in the prowess of the German army. It is now evident that the German far-flung line cannot be held; and we have a confession that the armies of the Central Powers are outnumbered. It is only now that the whole truth of their enormous losses are being made known, and

frantic appeals for more soldiers are being made throughout the length and breadth of the German Empire.

Germany's game was to put one of the Allies out of commission before all were equally prepared; and we now realize the meaning of the peace "federals" which were sent out to Russia last year. After the Russian retreat before Von Mackensen's army, Germany would gladly sue for peace. But Russia has "come back" with such intense violence, that nothing can withstand her advance. She now threatens the very existence of Hungary; and we may learn any day that Lemberg will fall before her victorious armies. Kuropatkin—the discredited General of the Russo-Japanese War—is marching onward in the North; while the forces under General Bussior are forging their way into the very heart of Galicia.

The second year of the war ends with unmistakable evidence that a new phase of the war has begun, the phase dominated by the Allied attack upon Germany, as the preceding two years have been dominated by the great German offensive combinations.

The British are not making such mistakes as they did in the earlier phases of the war. Their policy now is "What we have we'll hold"; and the incidents of Loos and Neuve Chapelle will not be repeated.

We should discount all notions of an early peace. There seems no earthly prospect that the Allies will be able between now and winter to win a victory that will bring Germany to its knees; but there is also no indication that Germany can again assume the offensive and accomplish what she failed to do at the Marne and about Vilna. Victory is now assured to the Allies; but it will be a long and tedious struggle to clear the Germans out of France and Belgium. Germany will resist to the last ditch; and she will doubtless continue the war until she is able to make a peace which is not disastrous.

Everything points to at least another year's war, to the fulfillment of Lord Kitchener's forecast of a three years' struggle. So far nothing has been decided except that Germany has failed to crush France or Russia, or compel Great Britain to seek for peace by menacing Egypt and India, or her sea-borne traffic. Germany still holds possession of Belgium, some thousands of square miles of the fairest portion of France, all of Poland, many of the Baltic provinces. The Central Powers have a tremendous booty which is not counterbalanced by the Germany's lost colonies or the restriction of her sea trade by the British navy.

It is hardly within the bounds of possibility that Germany will surrender what she has gained in the East-Serbia, and the co-operation of Turkey until she has suffered defeats which are not yet to be forecast. Until the Allies bolt the eastern door on the Danube, it is futile to talk of peace. It is more war that the third year promises and, not peace.

It is quite true that Lloyd George stated some days ago in the House of Commons that we should have victory "within a few months"; but the air is still charged with ominous growls. It is understood that Russia has made contracts for war material running far into the future.

A writer in the "Fortnightly Review" says: "Let us frankly admit that peace cannot be reached for a long time, and certainly not in the present year. Germany has to be driven back till her military pride and power shall be humbled on her own soil. The Rhine Valley must witness some of these scenes of war that have desolated the valleys of the Meuse and the Moselle. Then—and only then—will Germans realize the magnitude of their crimes and iniquities."

Even should we drive the Germans beyond the Rhine, they may keep up a stubborn resistance for a long time, as the German people would be stung to greater efforts by seeing the Fatherland threatened.

Yet, we should not be pessimistic; for it should not be forgotten that Germany's military prestige is not one of impregnable defence but one of irresistible invasion. Much of this reputation went by the board when she failed to get Verdun as she had got Liege, Antwerp, Lille, the French provinces, Warsaw, the line from Riga to Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro. Now she is steadily losing her reputation as an irresistible invader. Her line are being shattered in all directions. There will be no more Sedans or Sadowas.

Possibly when she finds herself in such a condition as being hemmed in within her own borders she will gladly look for terms; but this is purely conjectural.

REVEILLE
BY CALCAR

How much of the labor performed in this world is misdirected energy might form a splendid topic for discussion by economists. Reams might be written of the misguided energies of the Morris Government alone. Of the fruit of this energy so violently applied what results have we to show. Like the forces which the wild winds of heaven or like the heaving waves of mid Atlantic show. The energies of the Morris Government have been dissipated uselessly, but there is this difference the winds and the waves cost nothing and may flow and roll again at the bidding of the same Almighty power till the end of time, whereas the power which moved the Morris Government is gone never to be recalled, that power is money. This has been dissipated into their aid and the activity which it electrified has the rigor of death upon it.

It is said that storms serve a purpose in that they by means of the swaying of the trees loosen up the soil and promote root activity, just as in a manner the cultivation of the soil by the farmer promotes the growth of plants on the farm. It may be assumed that storms are therefore useful although they are often destructive, but what of the Morris storms of activity; what good have they done, can anyone point out. It is true of course in a restricted sense his "storms" have done some good, as for instance in the agricultural policy. As some people got sheep or pigs or seeds or implements, it may be argued that this is good, but it is not good in the broader sense that "too much has been paid for the whistle."

Storms sometimes blow down trees and some persons may be glad of the firewood or the cocoa nuts or the fruit or maybe the hive of sweet honey that otherwise would be out of reach, but then the tree is killed, it is no more. It can grow no more nuts or fruit and the bees will no longer build their hives within its branches. This is the kind of good the Morris storms have done, they have blown down the tree to get the nuts and the honey. The nuts and the honey are all eaten up and nothing now remains. They have blown down the tree of our reputation for intelligent beings also and made us a laughing stock.

But thanks to the valor of our sons on the battle fields we can yet hold up our heads among the people of the earth. Their noble conduct has saved us from the contumely brought upon us by the man who is now over on the other side writing of the bravery of the very men who a short time ago he regarded merely as tools to fashion the edifice of his own ambition. He first fooled them and then he robbed them of their reputation and their national wealth. Their country he bound and gagged that his robber horde might despoil her, while he himself also grew sleek and rich in the nefarious operation.

Now they are heroes, they are brave men, but will he ever try to fool them again. Oh, yes he will if he ever gets the chance, but a difficult job for those men will come back with their every faculty fully alive and they are not going to be cajoled or fooled by the like of Morris so easily. The man who will arrest the attention or command the respect of these returned soldiers must have something more than chaff, flattery or puffed up but empty policies to

One thing is evident. There will be no peace till Germany sacrifices her dream of universal domination and is willing to conform with the general conditions which must govern the society of nations. When the German people, either with or without its present government, comes to adopt this view, then the possibility of coming to an agreement will exist. The peace will impose itself unbidden by any criminal intent. It was this kind of peace which Vandervelde spoke recently in the name of the Belgian people. It is this kind of peace which the French socialist party has not ceased to outline. It is this kind of peace which France, Britain and Russia intend to secure—a peace which has already been indicated with increasing clearness by the Allied Government. There can be no peace without a complete Allied victory.

The Duty We Owe Our Country

Are the Sacrifices We Have Made the Past Two Years to go in Vain?—Our Boys Have Played a Man's Part and Are Deserving of the Best We Can Give Them

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Newfoundland is passing to-day through a period of great trial, an history making period, a period which in the days that are to come will be looked back upon with mingled feelings of sadness and pride. We cannot grasp the full significance of events while they are transpiring, and great deeds and accomplishments are unconsciously minimized when they are being actually executed but in our calmer moments of reflection we can better judge and appreciate them. The darkest clouds are rolling by and soon the silver lining will shed its cheering rays upon the old land again—let us hope.

Many homes are grief stricken, and many more have the gloom of suspense and anxiety hanging over them. Many of our brave lads have laid down their lives and hundreds more are maimed and suffering that this old world may be better than it is. They have done their duty to uphold the greatest cause that ever Britain stood for. They have fought and died, that christianity and human ideals may triumph. May this knowledge help to cheer, and dry the tears of those bereaved ones here at home.

By their sacrifices they have bought for the old colony honour and glory imperishable, they have taught the big world outside that there is such a place as Newfoundland on the map, a land that has bred heroes.

Just two years to-day have past since sin, pride and mad ambition let loose the demon of destruction upon Europe, rivers of blood and tears have flowed since then. The world has witnessed and has been horrified by more atrocities and systemised crimes in these two years than in all past history. The highest of duties have prompted our little colony to line up beside the Mother Country, to do or die for God and England, and as we are to share and participate in its final triumphs and glories so must all stiffen ourselves as Britons to

hold out to them. They themselves will be commanders and he will be a good man of some sterling worth whom they will trust. "The day of the 'bunco steerer' and the political 'confidence man' is gone.

pass through the inevitable trials and sacrifices by which victory must be bought.

The Newfoundland troops have distinguished themselves on the fields of France—that is glorious—and then to our mind the question presents itself: Are those who are at present entrusted with the shaping and development of the Colony's political and industrial future doing their duty at home, is all being done that could be done to make Newfoundland a fitting future home for those who will return, as well as for the younger race we have at home. I fear our boys have deserved better then we gave them in the past. When they return will we appreciate them more then we did before they volunteered to step into that inferno of man made Hell, to fight and die for all we hold sacred, to defend that heritage which we talk so much about but which some of us are too apt to illuse and exploit.

Let us hope that the cruel sacrifices our heroes are making to-day will have the happy result of leveling down old differences and party factions, and that those in authority will realise their duty of utilising its resources, honestly, and making this country a land worthy in every way of those who fought and died to defend it.

—OBSERVATION POST.

Messages received yesterday stated the schr. J. B. Wade, of Halifax, which brought a load of scrap iron to Little Bay West, Fortune Bay, went ashore there in Tuesday night's storm after parting her chains. The vessel is full of water and will likely become a total loss.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

AUGUST 5.

FIRST religious reception of a nun in Newfoundland; Miss Maria Nugent joined the Presentation order, 1834.

Michael Fogarty, butcher, killed at Quidi Vidi, on regatta day, 1848.

Capt. Jamieson, of City of Durham, gave entertainment to citizens on board his ship, 1895.

The first Atlantic cable laid by the United States steamship Niagara, and landed in Trinity Bay; first message sent at 5 p.m.; worked for six weeks, 1858.

Carbenaer Herald registered; John A. Rochfort, proprietor, 1879.

Isaac C. Morris married, 1884. Cyrus and Mrs. Feild arrived; guests of Governor Musgrave, 1867.

John Kavanagh, road inspector, died, 1884.

General Philip Sheridan, famous cavalry officer, died, 1888.

Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake; Myrtle won fishermen's race, in 9.20; this was the quickest time on record up to this date, 1885.

David Sclater, drygoods merchant, died, 1894.

Samuel Hayse, tinsmith, killed by falling from a railway train, near Topsail, 1895.

Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake; Outer Cove men quickest time, 9.35; 1886.

Regatta day; principal prizes won by Iris, 1896.

Regatta day; Governor Murray refused to attend, because "best people" did not patronize, 1897.

AUGUST 6

DANIEL O'CONNELL born, 1775.

Duke of Edinburgh born, 1894. Judge Hayward appointed assistant Judge, Supreme Court, 1868.

Capt. Jamieson, of City of Durham, entertained city ladies on board his ship, 1868.

Barquentine Octavia, Capt. Disney, belonging to Baine, Johnston & Co., lost near Ferryland, crew saved by Philip Keough, 1833.

Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake; three boys—rowing the juvenile race—belonging to Torbay, drowned by the oversetting of race-boat Terra Nova; their names were: Samuel Gosse, John Martin, and Mogue Power, 1884.

Canon Wood died, 1897. House of Assembly closed, 1896. O'Connell centenary parade; rest of programme postponed owing to wet weather, 1875.

First case of electrocution in the world—Hemmelor, of New York, executed, 1890.

The Royal Bounty was attacked by an American privateer of 15 guns and 120 men, off St. John's. The Bounty struck her colors when one man had been killed and several wounded. The Bounty's crew were sent adrift in an open boat and succeeded in reaching Placentia, 1812.

A message from Hr. Grace yesterday stated that codfish and bait were scarce there. Some of the traps were badly torn in Tuesday night's storm. This will hamper operation for some time.

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Call in and be convinced of the superior quality of our goods, and get our prices before making your next purchase.

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GEORGE KNOWLING

Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.

Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for Best Value for the Money.

We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing Spring and Summer Clothing Raincoats Macintoshes Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.

We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.

- Flour
- Molasses
- Seeds
- Medicines.
- Pork
- Teas

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

Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.

Hardware Department.

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

Women's and Children's Clothing

We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of

- Costumes
- Blouses
- Underclothing
- Corsets
- Skirts
- Raincoats
- Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises.
- Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.

GEORGE KNOWLING

“BUDDY”  **BOOTS.**

The BEST RUBBER BOOT ever sold to, or worn
by a Fisherman.

They are giving universal satisfaction. The color is
Grey. A positive guarantee on every pair.

— THE LATEST —

New Process “Buddy” Boots

are sold to the Fishermen in Burin and Marystown, two
of the greatest fishing centres of the world, by:

George. A. Bartlett
W. & T. Bishop
L. Cheeseman & Son
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E. M. Hollett, Buffett & Co.

Gabriel Hollett
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Marystown Trading Co., Ltd.

Cleveland Rubber Co.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS.

July Specials!

Goods at Prices that will induce you to buy.

IS THERE ANYTHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST YOU?

MEN'S SUSPENDERS.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS—10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 50c. Your money worth in every pair.

CUFF LINKS—14c., 15c., 18c., 24c., 35c., pair and up.

STUD SETS—14c., 12c., 15c. per set.

MEN'S CAPS in the leading styles, light and dark, from 30c. to 80c. each.

BOYS' KHAKI DRILL PANTS, extra good value and superior wearing qualities; 37c. and 65c. pair.

BOYS' SHIRT BLOUSES, 35c. A very low price to keep your boy cool.

BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS, dressed fronts, all sizes; 25c., 40c., 45c. each. Worth regular price 30c. to \$1.20. Only fault, a bit soiled.

JOB LOT OF MEN'S SHIRTS at 45c. and 70c. each. Negligee styles.

MEN'S STRAW HATS, 75c. & \$1.10 each, in the leading Summer styles.

HARD FELT HATS, any price, from 60c. to \$2.30. Our styles are up-to-date.

Men's Soft Collars, 10c. each. These sell at some places for 20c. each.

Child's Rah Rah Hats.

CHILD'S RAH RAH HATS in quiet shades with coloured bands, very light weight. Only 14c. each.

Men's Neck Ties, good values and regular, at 15c., 17c., up to 65c. each.

Men's Very Light Balbrigan Underwear.

MEN'S VERY LIGHT BALBRIGAN UNDERWEAR, only 35c. and 70c. per garment. The most comfortable wear for hot weather.

HEADQUARTERS

For Low Prices and Good Value.



LADIES' 3 PIECE HOUSE DRESSES.

LADIES' THREE PIECE HOUSE DRESSES—Waist, Skirt and Cap. We have secured only a few of this line of Special Value from the manufacturers and would ask your prompt attention if you wish to secure one.

A Special Line worth seeing is a White Soft Finish Shirting at the surprisingly low price of 10c. per yard. No dressing, very wide and thickens up instead of becoming thin after being washed. GET SOME WHILE IT LASTS.

Low Prices

Like you see here are sure to push the stock out quickly. Buy soon if you wish to save money.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SUMMER SKIRTS.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SUMMER SKIRTS, full, up-to-the-minute styles. Prices... \$1.25 and \$1.65 each.

Children's Sleeping Suits.

CHILD'S SLEEPING SUITS, in fancy flannelette... 35c. each. CHILD'S FLANNELETTE NIGHTIES... 35c. each.

A real bargain in **LADIES' MUSLIN, COTTON & WHITE PIQUE, 1 PIECE DRESSES**, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$3.00. Others prices in between.

DRESS MUSLINS, ETC.—Fancy Crepline in Helio, Rose, and Black shades, American Stripes and Fancy Spots of silk mercerized finish, different shades; 17c., 18c., 35c. Excellent appearance.

CASEMENT CLOTH—A very suitable house furnishing in Pink, Brown, Cream, Champagne, 18c. yard.

WHITE MUSLINS, 7c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 16c., 18c.

DRESS PLAIDS, in Cotton effects, 16c. yard.

DRESS COTTONS, 10c., 16c., 22c., 24c. Good values.

BOOTS & SHOES in all the present day styles for Child, Man and Woman. Prices the lowest.

CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESSES, Blue, Fawn & Fancy, 40c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 80c. each.

RATTAN CLOTH makes a dress of a very classy appearance at only 20c. yard. Different shades from which to make your choice.

Lightly speed the hours, Box of Stationery, 17c. per box.

White Underskirts.

WHITE UNDERSKIRTS, excellent quality, for 80c., \$1.00, \$1.30 each. Full width.

Fancy Gingham in Stripes and Checks, 11c. yard.

Sateen Underskirts.

SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, Brown, Helio, Royal Blue, Saxe Blue, Cerise and Rose... 75c. each. BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS... 80c. each.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Just Arrived:

PATRIOTIC MATCH BOX HOLDERS.

The very latest 10c each.

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

Always in stock a full line of **Smokers' Requisites.**

S. G. Faour 378 WATER STREET.



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

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

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

Albert Sharp.

"That Anger is a sharp fellow," remarked the Hammer to the Saw. "Yes, replied the Saw, slowly, gritting his teeth. "And what an awful bore he is!"

WEDDING BELLS

OSBORNE WILLIAMS

Miss Mary Williams, of 7 Foster Street, and Percy Osborne, of 89 North street, were married last night by Rev. Mr. Davis, of the Calvary Baptist church at his home, 105 Bridge street. They were attended by the sister of the bride, Mrs. Fletcher-Hudson, and her husband.

After the ceremony they returned to the home of the Hudsons, at 7 Foster street, where they were greeted by a company of the nearest relatives. A bountiful supper was served and the bride and groom departed at 9:15 for Salisbury beach, where they will spend a few days.

The bride's dress was of pale blue crepe de chine, trimmed with Oriental lace, and her sister's was an electric blue silk poplin. The bride's "going-away" dress was a flowered voile.

The groom is a salesman for H. P. Hood & Sons, and the employees of the Salem branch of that firm gave the young couple a purse of gold. They received many other useful and beautiful presents, including cut glass and silver.

The groom's gift to the bride was a \$10 gold piece. The bride's gift to her maid of honor was a rope of pearls.—Salem "News"

[The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams of the Goulds, Bay Bulls Road, she having left here for Lynn, Mass., two years ago. Her sister, Mrs. Fletcher-Hudson, is now searching character.

GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS—S.S. Glencoe left Placentia 8 p.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—Mr. Dale, M. Phippen, P. J. Byrne, Miss Reddy, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Tulk, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Parsons, three children, Miss Parsons, M. Byrne, Miss Vincent, Mrs. Tulk and two children and four in steerage.

The whaler Cachalot is reported as doing fairly well with whales up to a week ago. She then had 29, all very large, amongst the number being two of the sperm species. The S.S. Sagona naval architect stated it with some precision when he said, "A fighting ship is sufficiently liable to sudden destruction in action through a shell and

OIL FUEL FIGHTING SHIPS STAND SEVERE TEST OF JUTLAND BATTLE

Naval Experts Say Question of Increased Vulnerability Has Been Answered by Results of the North Sea Engagement—Pleased at the Outcome

For the first time in marine history the great battle in the North Sea gave the naval experts actual proof that the oil burning fighting ship was able to stand the grilling of a severe engagement at close quarters. The conclusion of the nautical expert of the Scotsman is that this type of vessel came out remarkably well in the battle and proved its efficiency.

"If there were no surprises in the North Sea battle," writes the expert, "there were many eagerly sought tests was that of the general efficiency of the oil fuel fighting ship and upon the question of the vulnerability of the type, a question raised with considerable vigor, particularly in America, a few years ago.

"For the first time oil fuel battle ships were subjected to the test of terrific action at close range. In the struggle between the reinforced British battle cruiser squadron and the German high seas fleet at full strength the test was of an unexpectedly searching character.

"Our ships were against tremendous odds. The coming of an eagerly waited opportunity saw them hurled into action in spite of the greater force of the enemy under conditions which port are features of the great action which are being reviewed with satisfaction in many quarters.

"The oil fuel fighting ships, turbine driven, with their propelling machinery and their boilers set low in the depths of the hulls and their oil tanks tucked away where they have absolutely the maximum of protection, have come out of the North Sea battle marvellously well. They have stood their test, and their future is assured.

"Some of us are still innocent enough to think we can go into a 5-and-10 without being stung for more than a second in action through a shell and

Louvain Library to Re-open

According to the Nieuwen Rotterdam Courant a movement is under way in Belgium, headed by literary men, to re-establish the ruined library in Louvain. While it is impossible to place the old and valuable manuscripts and books that were destroyed when the Germans burned the greater part of

of Louvain, it is intended to fill the library with the best works of modern literature and particularly works of science.

Requests have been sent, out to all Belgian writers to donate their works to the new library, in order thus to establish a foundation so that a new library can be gradually acquired.

Already hundreds of books have been received as the result of this appeal, work on the Cabot Strait, bringing re-establish the ruined library in Louvain. While it is impossible to place the old and valuable manuscripts and books that were destroyed when the Germans burned the greater part of

of Louvain, it is intended to fill the library with the best works of modern literature and particularly works of science.

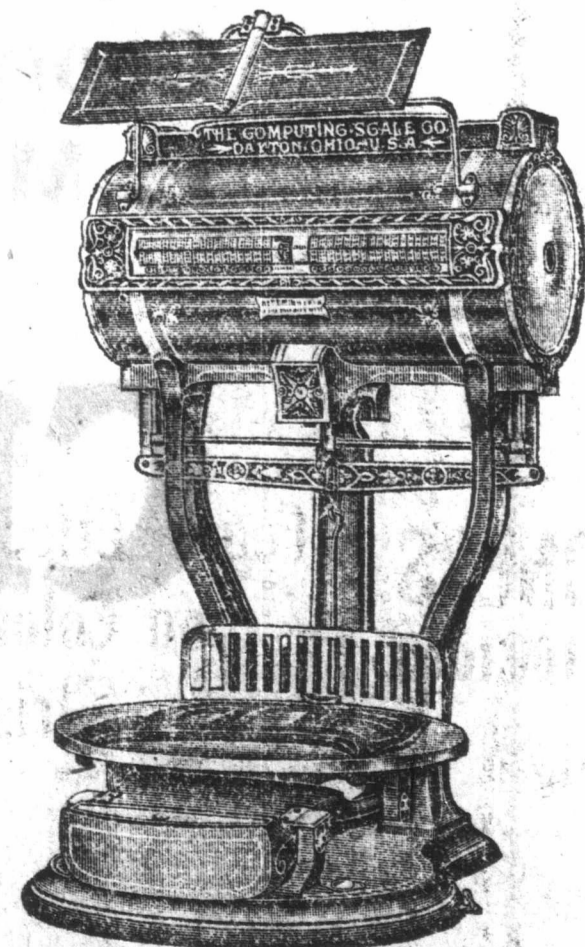
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STILL THEY COME.

MRS. BYRNE, 364 Water Street, has recently opened one of the neatest little confectionery Stores in the City, it did not take Mrs. Byrne long to decide that nothing but the best in the matter of Scales is worth considering. She ordered one of the latest Type DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES, for weighing Candy and Spices. These Scales are full jewelled throughout and will last a business life time.

Until her New Scale arrives Mrs. Byrne is using a Computing Scale of another Type. This Scale is larger than is necessary, but is in good condition and for sale at a bargain, as soon as the new Scale arrives. Small shopkeepers are beginning to realize that a perfect Scale is just as important to them as to the large stores.



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

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

We have received a further supply of **CHOICE CODROY TABLE BUTTER.**

This Butter is the best produced in the island, is better than Canadian Dairy Butter, and will keep through the winter.

Small tubs.
R. TEMPLETON,
333 Water Street,
St. John's.

J.J. St. John

The **TEA** with strength and flavor is

ECLIPSE, which we sell at **45c. lb.**

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

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

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

TO ARRIVE in about two weeks:

1000 Sacks P. E. I. BLUE POTATOES.

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

H. Brownrigg.

WANTED!

2 SCHOONERS, From 50 to 100 tons,

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

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

United States Mexican Agreement

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—The details of Mexico's proposals for a graceful solution of the difficulties existing with the United States were made public tonight by the foreign office. A copy of the note, which was sent to the Washington government July 11, was given to the newspapers for publication in tomorrow's editions.

The note suggests the naming of three commissioners by each government, the commissioners to meet at some neutral point for the purpose of discussing the withdrawal of the American troops now in Mexico, the drawing up of an agreement providing terms for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the troops of either nation, and the investigation of the origin of the parties which have raided American border towns, for the purpose of definitely fixing responsibility for them.

In commenting on the note tonight foreign officials said that as the note had not yet been answered by the Washington government they considered it their duty to the Mexican people to make it public, that Mexicans might know what effort their government was making toward a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties.

It has been learned from unofficial sources that the conference probably will be held in Niagara Falls. The names of the Mexican delegates have not yet been made public, but it is known that they will all be civilians, and that the chairman of the commission will be a member of General Carranza's cabinet well known in the United States. It is believed that the conference will convene early in August.

Mexico's Note.
The note, which the foreign office says the United States government has never answered, is directed to Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's agent at Washington. It follows:

"By order of the Citizen First Chief you will please transmit in writing to the Honorable Secretary of State the following note:

"I have the honor to refer to the note of your Excellency, dated the 7th of the present month, that was transmitted by our confidential agent, Arredondo, and to say that I have received instructions from the citizen first chief of the Constitutionalist army in charge of the executive power to suggest through you to his Excellency Mr. President Wilson, the idea of naming three commissioners in representation of each government, to meet at some place, to be later agreed upon for the purpose of holding a conference that the proposition of the evacuation of American troops now occupying Mexican soil may be decided forthwith and that protocol or agreement may be drawn up, specifying conditions for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the forces of either nation, as well as to make an investigation of the origin of bandits to date, in order to definitely fix the responsibility and settle pending difference, which may have arisen from similar cause, all subject to the approval of the two governments.

"The Mexican government proposes that the conferences referred to be carried out in the spirit of frank cordiality, with a strong desire to arrive at an arrangement honorable and satisfactory to both governments and with the idea that if the government accepts the proposal it will so recommend to the delegates which it may name.

"The Mexican government considers this the most effective manner for arriving at the desired result, and hopes the government of the United States will manifest its acceptance of this idea in order that it may be immediately put in practice, and that the Mexican government may send the names of its delegates. Assure his Excellency of my highest consideration.

(Signed) "C. AGUILAR."

Fears Effect on Colonies of Irish Muddle

LONDON, July 28.—The London Daily Telegraph, commenting on the Irish situation, says this morning:

"How will British statesmen be able to face the statesmen of the dominions when the latter invite them to consider the future of the empire if they have to say they still are pre-occupied with the Irish squabble? There must be a settlement, and those who resist it will eventually have to bow to the will of the nation."

GERMANS THINK THIS IS ALLIES' SUPREME EFFORT

NEW YORK, July 24.—A New York Times cable from Berlin last night says:

The result of the chancellor's conference with the party leaders in the Reichstag to-night is being awaited in political circles with even keener interest than the news from Verdun.

While it is said that the conference will deal with the general military foreign and political situation, it is believed Von Bethmann-Hollweg will take the leaders into his concrete peace programme. Signs have not been wanting recently to indicate that the powerful moderate, Conservative, National-Liberal and Catholic elements are striving to bring about a rapprochement between the chancellor and the pan-Germans, not without some prospects of success, particularly as the chancellor's principle that the longer Germany's enemies prolong the war, the heavier will be open for reconciliation with the annexationists.

Terms Less Moderate.
The impression in political circles is that, in view of Germany's continued heavy sacrifices in blood and treasure, Von Bethmann-Hollweg's peace conditions to-day are decidedly less moderate than at the time of his last Reichstag speech. While press politics over Germany's war aims continues, the inner political quarter has so moderated that it would not be surprising if the chancellor's conference ended in a love feast unless due emphasis should be placed by his political opponents on the submarine question.

Supreme Effort.
The theory that the present general offensive is the entente allies' supreme effort, that after its failure peace should come in sight, has gained some hold on German public opinion, which continues to view the French and English offensive with uncanny equanimity as something foredoomed to failure and frightful losses on both sides.

As it is necessary to prepare the ground for peace thoughts, the public sees additional reassurance for regarding the general military situation hopefully in the fact that a systematic public propaganda for unity regarding peace conditions or war aims began August 1, when, under the auspices of the German national committee, fifty prominent personages simultaneously are to deliver an identical lecture on war aims in fifty German cities. As this lecture will have the approval of the political censoring the chancellor's peace views. Hence it is being awaited with the liveliest interest by friends and foes alike.



YOU WON'T BE ANNOYED by long waits for papers you need in a hurry and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in

Stob-Wernicke Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us install an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.

PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.

NOTICE to MOTOR OWNERS

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

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Fight Will End The British Way

Derby Does Not Expect a Whirlwind Campaign

GAINS SLOW FOR A WHILE

Small Advances Will Take the Place of Sensational Events Says New Under-Secretary for War, but Result Will Be Secure—Offensive Will Wear Down Germans

Lord Derby, the new British Under-Secretary for War, deprecates the tendency to underrate the quality of the Germans as soldiers. He says that there is a long, hard task ahead of the Allies, and he will not admit that the present offensive along the western front is the "grand offensive" in this war. Nevertheless he says that while the British progress will be slow, it will be certain, and slow because it will be permanent. He does not expect German counter-attacks to win back any of the ground that has been lost to the enemy; nor does he expect the war to be decided by any spectacular action. "This war will end," he says in an interview, "in the British way." And it will be fought in that way. The gains will be small and slow for awhile; it will be the cumulative effects of an offensive on three fronts that will wear down the Germans. He looks for no whirlwind campaign.

In answer to the question if the present offensive is the "great push" of the Allies, Lord Derby would only answer that any movement that put a large number of German troops out of action might well be called the great push. That is to say, the Battle of Verdun might be described as a "great push" or a great success for the French. In the present operations on the Somme the object of the French and British is not necessarily to capture so much territory which was in the hands of the Germans when the offensive began, but to reduce the man-power of Germany. Sometimes this can be done more effectively on the defensive than on the offensive, as Verdun bears witness. Sometimes an offensive will cost the defenders more than a defensive action. That is what is happening on the Somme. The British and French will pay for their advance; but the Germans will pay more highly for resisting it. That is the way Lord Derby looks at the battle now raging.

The Under-Secretary for War made no secret of the fact that the British were perfectly prepared for the Somme battle. To the last detail the British are prepared, he says. For months a surplus supply of ammunition was accumulated, the result of strenuous, nation-wide endeavor, and an unprecedented bombardment was made possible. Every other branch of the army was turned up for the great effort, and "every emergency will be provided for." Nothing that will happen can find the British unprepared. Lord Derby does not expect any swift advance. The Germans were aware that the British contemplated an offensive; indeed, it was almost officially announced. They did not know the plans of General Foch. Therefore, it happened that while they had made all preparations possible to resist the British, the French were able to take them by surprise, and the French advances were therefore swifter than those of the British.

Up to the present no official lists of casualties have been given out by either the British or the Germans. They will be heavy on both sides. It is to be remembered, however, that on the British side every soldier who passes through a dressing station no matter if his wound is so slight that he is able to report next day, is counted a casualty. But heavy losses are to be expected; probably no offensive that is launched until the war is over will entail heavier losses.

The Burglar's Call
Burglar (just acquitted, to his lawyer)—I will drop in soon and see you.
Lawyer—Very good; but in the day time, please.

New Hitch Over Border Trouble

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Settlement with Mexico of the border troubles seemed as far off to-day as at any time since the Columbus raid.

The principal stumbling block continues to be the insistence of Carranza that the withdrawal of the American troops should be discussed by the commission proposed for settlement of the border troubles.

Some officials hold that the disposal of the troops does not fall within the purview of the commission. They say that because the troops were sent into Mexico by the President his orders are not subject to change by any other authority.

Army officers predict that the second protocol, or commission plan, will fail just as the first did, by repudiation by Carranza.

Cooking & Heating by Gas Ensures Convenience.
The Oven heats up in a few minutes, with no tedious preliminaries or delays. The grillers or boiling burners are ready for use instantly.

Reliability.
A Gas Cooker has no "nights out." It is invaluable at holiday time, and a perfect servant at all times.

Comfort.
A Gas Cooker cooks the dinner without cooking the cook. With the use of a Cooker the kitchen can be kept at a comfortable temperature, even in warm weather.

Cleanliness.
There are no coals to carry, no smoky flues to clean, no ashes to remove. Gas is coal with the dirt, ashes and smoke removed.

It takes thirty years for the average man to form his character—and all the rest of his life for his wife to reform it.

Yuan Sung Addresses Chinese Parliament

PEKING, Aug. 1.—Parliament, convened to-day, was attended by 400 delegates, one hundred more than necessary to form a quorum. President Li Yuan Sung, after taking the oath, addressed the legislators, urging them immediately to take up non-partisan reconstructive work. The President, who was not accompanied by a police guard, wore European civilian attire. After hearing the President's speech Parliament adjourned indefinitely. It probably will be re-convened within three weeks if party difficulties be reconciled.

State Dept. Favors Large Loan to China

Local Bankers Confer With Acting Secretary Polk and Assistant Secretary Phillips

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The State Department to-day informed representatives of New York bankers that it has decided to favor a loan to China by American financiers. The initial loan is about \$4,000,000, and the ultimate amount, it is stated, will be from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

State Department officials deny that this decision marks a reversal of the policy adopted when this Government, early in the Wilson administration, declined to sanction participation of American bankers in the so-called "six power loan," in which China was involved. The Government at that time declined to favor the project, it was stated, because it did not wish to assume an obligation which might lead to international complications.

Officials admit that if the loan in question is made with the approval of the State Department the United States is bound to see that China keeps her obligations.

An official said to-day: "In the case of the six Powers' loan the Government appeared to be flatly committed as guarantors in writing to the collection of debts from China. That situation is changed. Now China needs money and will take all she can get. Of course, if the loans are made on the faith of the Chinese Government, at the request for China to this Government, the State Department will have an interest in seeing that China fulfills her obligations."

Representatives of bankers at the Department to-day were Frank M. McKnight, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.; Willard S. Straight, of The American International Corporation, and George B. Lee, representing Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston and New York. They discussed the loan with Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk and Assistant Secretary William Phillips.

The loan is to be predicated on "Chinese treasury notes," and not upon liens of Chinese customs and internal taxes.

At the State Department, it was said, officials do not know whether the loan actually has been made. Lee, Higginson & Co. has already loaned China about \$5,000,000.

On hand a large selection of MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

Our new catalogue of Photo Designs now ready for our customers. Thousands have testified their satisfaction with our Mail Order system of buying Headstone and Monuments.

N.B.—None but genuine Frost Proof Tested Stone Sockets supplied with all orders; refuse imitations now in the market. Give us a trial order and get the best there is. Price List sent to any address on receipt of postal.

30 TONS Common Black HOOP IRON In Stock.

Sizes 11-2 and 13-4

THE DIRECT AGENCIES, LIMITED.

BRIGHT YELLOW CORN

ONE CARLOAD
560 Bags BRIGHT YELLOW CORN.

GEORGE NEAL.

PHONE 264.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

Your Choice for FIVE DOLLARS



MEN'S TAN BUTTON BOOTS—
Worth \$6.00 and \$6.50 per pair. **\$5.00**
Sale Price

MEN'S TAN BLUCHER STYLE LACED BOOTS—
Worth \$5.50 and \$6.00 per pair. **\$5.00**
Sale Price

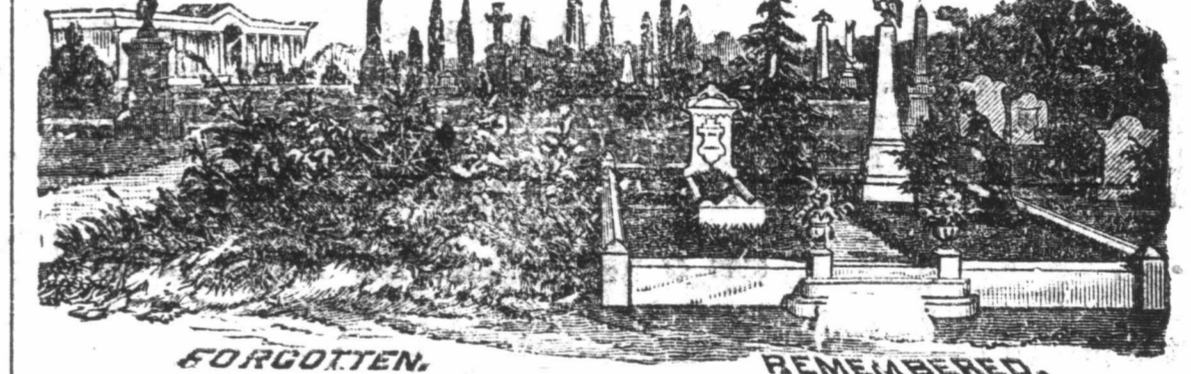
Also a big assortment of **MEN'S TAN SHOES** at great reduced prices. Come to

SMALLWOOD'S Big Tan Shoe Sale.

SKINNER'S MONUMENTAL WORKS

Established 1874—and still growing stronger

St. John's, N.F. 329 & 333 Duckworth St.



On hand a large selection of **MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES**

Our new catalogue of Photo Designs now ready for our customers. Thousands have testified their satisfaction with our Mail Order system of buying Headstone and Monuments.

N.B.—None but genuine Frost Proof Tested Stone Sockets supplied with all orders; refuse imitations now in the market. Give us a trial order and get the best there is. Price List sent to any address on receipt of postal.

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

New Cable Ship Crosses Atlantic

"Lord Kelvin" Latest Type of Cable Repair Ship Reaches Halifax—Ship is Oil Driven and is Up to Date in Every Particular

The new steamer "Lord Kelvin," the latest type of cable repair vessels, built for the Western Union, arrived at Halifax on Thursday from a trans-Atlantic port. The Lord Kelvin did not come to Halifax direct, effecting some repairs on the way. She is commanded by Captain W. W. S. DeCarter, formerly master of the Minia. The Lord Kelvin was built on Newcastle-on-Tyne. She is larger than the Minia, having more beam, and is in many respects, being a more modern vessel, more efficient for the service than that steamer, although the Minia is still decidedly useful for cable repairing. The Lord Kelvin has all the up-to-date apparatus for locating, raising and testing cables. She has eight lifeboats, one of them motor driven, and two skiffs for cable work. Her upper deck is cut away aft, as is the case with the Minia. She has a spacious, airy saloon and the master's and officers' quarters are commodious and comfortably equipped. The crew are also very comfortably housed. One of the most important features of the steamer is that she is oil driven. She is about the first craft thus propelled to make Halifax her headquarters.

NFLD. BEDS IN ENGLAND

Received at Daily News Office: Miss Phyllis Woods, per Geo. Gambo, Bonavista Bay, per Geo. Skiffington, J.P. (Details on Monday) 91.57 Profit sale 25 cases, Welch's Grape Juice, week ending August 1st, per P. E. Outbridge 12.50 Western Union Telegraph Co. Staff at Bay Roberts, First Installation 65.00 \$174.47

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

Ask Umpire Cheeseman

ALBANY, July 31.—In the second inning of a game between the home club and Binghampton, after three men had been put out, Binghampton, believing only two were out, allowed Wilts to single and steal. Tamsett subsequently fanned for the fourth but Umpire Johnson allowed the game to proceed and ruled that the extra times at bat and putout would count. Official scorers, not agreeing with Johnson's decision, announced they would appeal to President Farrell for a ruling.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

-PICNIC GOODS-

FOR CHILDREN

Childs' and Misses' Underskirts from 25c. up.
Infants' Muslin Dresses from 40c. up.
Childs' and Misses' Knickers from 20c. up.
Childs' and Misses' Vests from 10c. up.
Childs' and Misses' Cold Linen Dresses from 80c. up.

FOR LADIES

Ladies' White Lawn Dresses from \$1.70 up.
Ladies' White Linen Skirts 90c.
Ladies' White Linen Underskirts from 70c.
Ladies' White Picque One Piece Dresses \$3.00.
Ladies' White Nainsook Knickers 45c.

GLOVES

Childs' and Misses' White Gloves.

HOSIERY

Childs' and Misses' Pink, White and Blue Hose.

MIDDY BLOUSES

Childs', Misses' and Ladies from 70c. up.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

CHURCH SERVICES

Church of England Cathedral.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (Choral). 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, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
St. Thomas's—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30. Preacher, the Rector.
Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.
Virginia School Chapel.—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.
St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West.—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

METHODIST.

Gower St.—11. Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite; 6.30. Rev. D. B. Hemmeon.
George St.—11. Rev. H. Royle; 6.30. Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite.
Cochrane St.—11. Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30. Rev. Dr. Curtis.
Westley—11. Rev. Dr. Curtis; 6.30. Rev. H. Royle.
Presbyterian—11 and 6.30. Rev. W. J. Fowler.
Congregational—11 and 6.30. Rev. W. H. Thomas.

Salvation Army (Duckworth Street)—Sunday at 11 a.m., Holiness Meeting; 3 p.m., Free and Easy Meeting; 7 p.m., Memorial Service by Major Cave.
ADVENTIST.—Subject: "Christ the Messiah." At welcome. Evangelist, D. J. C. Barrett.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Boy Has Left Leg Broken In Two Places.

Lawrence Day stole a ride yesterday afternoon and as a result is now in hospital. The lad is a resident of Mullock Street and jumped on an express yesterday afternoon. One of the boy's legs became caught in the wheels and was broken in two places. He was attended by Dr. Campbell, who did the needful.

Constable Sheppard received a message yesterday from France to the effect that his boy Roginald was well. It also stated that Ralph Andrews, son of Mr. N. Andrews, was also O.K.

Master Gerald Carew, son of Mr. T. D. Carew, Mail and Advocate reporter, who has been ill for the last few days, is again regaining strength. Gerald is employed at the Reid Co.'s dock office, where he is very popular, and the staff.

Garden Party for C.E. Orphanage

Wednesday Afternoon Citizens Will Have an Opportunity to Help the Orphans by Attending the Garden Party and Fancy Fair at Government House Grounds—None Should Miss it

Next Wednesday afternoon, through the great kindness of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, a Garden Party and Fancy Fair will be held in the Grounds of Government House in aid of the Church of England Orphanage. It is said that the many Patriotic Funds needing assistance are absorbing the attention of the community to such an extent that other appeals cannot be considered. But Orphanages must be supported, and in the truest sense they constitute a patriotic cause of a most insistent nature. The heavy casualties which have recently darkened so many Newfoundland homes may well mean more fatherless children to tax the resources of the various Orphanages, and in any case, the number of children who require our care continues to increase from year to year. In order to counterbalance the drain of war upon the manhood of the nation, strenuous efforts to save the growing generation are necessary, for the greatest asset of any country is its children, and training them to become good men and women is a noble work.

The Garden Party next Wednesday constitutes a much-needed source of revenue, and is not primarily a festive occasion, though it is hoped that all who attend will thoroughly enjoy it. It is intended to make it, or some similar entertainment, an annual function, and its promoters trust that the hearty support and co-operation of the public will not be lacking.

A. N. GOSLING, Hon. Secretary C. of E. Orphanage.

F.P.U. Notes

The schooner Heckman left Exploits yesterday for here with a full load of herring.

The schooner Parragon left Figueira yesterday for St. John's with a load of salt for the Union Trading Co.

The schooner Olivia May, Capt. Hounsell, will commence loading supplies at the Union wharf for the Union store at Joe Batt's Arm.

Another new store will shortly be opened at Fogo. Friend Brett from Change Islands North End store will be in charge.

Friend Thomas Scannell of Change Islands now employed at the St. John's store will be transferred to Change Islands North End store to replace Mr. Brett.

THE STEPHANO SAILS

The Stephano sails for Halifax and New York at 3 p.m. She takes a large freight and the following passengers:—C. H. Cooper, Master McKens, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian, Miss Adrian, Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, F. Forgasb, B. O'Reilly, Mrs. E. M. LeMessurier, Mr. Thompson, J. McCoubrey, C. Priest, G. D. Iron and 12 in steage.

SHIPPING NOTES

The "Wilfred Marcus" sailed from Grand Bank for Oporto yesterday with 4,067 qtls codfish. The Bohemia arrived at Grand Bank from Cadiz, salt laden, on the same day.

The garden party held at Kelligrews on Thursday in aid of the C. of E. Orphanage was very well patronized, in view of the fact that many St. John's patrons could not see it convenient to attend, as owing to the storm on Wednesday it was postponed. We understand the sum of \$150.00 was realized.

The usual number of local butchers arrived on the market to-day from the South Shore. They report that sheep are growing scarce each year, due to so many young lambs and sheep being slaughtered last year. The stock is fast depleting and this in spite of the "great" propagation work carried on by the Agricultural Societies during the present political regime.

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

SHIPPING

The "Minnie" is now loading codfish from A. Goodridge & Sons Ltd. for Brazil.

The S.S. Jacobsen arrived this morning with a load of coal to A. H. Murray.

Preparation is being made for the reception of the returning heroes to-day.

The barq. Alembic, Capt. Coward, is expected to leave New York to-day with general cargo to Job Bros. & Co.

The S.S. Meigle on her way south passed four Labrador schooners homeward bound, all loaded with codfish.

The Tabasco is due in a day or two, being now seven days out from Liverpool.

The schr. Cayuga has arrived at Grand Bank from North Sydney with a cargo of flour.

The schr. Ofelia entered at Barin yesterday to load codfish from Geo. M. Barr for Oporto.

S.S. Haugen after taking water and supplies, got away yesterday afternoon for France.

The S.S. Meigle proceeded to Sydney last evening and will bring back a load of coal to Placentia for the Reid Nfld. Co.

The S.S. Erik, Capt. Churchill, leaves this morning for Sydney to load coal for Jas. Baird Ltd.

The schr. "John R. Bradley" has arrived at Woods' Island to load salt bulk codfish from Farrell & Sons for Gloucester.

The S.S. Hailybury left Little Bay Islands on Thursday evening for Port Talbot, Wales, with 2223 cords of pit props.

The S.S. Stephano will get away for Halifax and New York this afternoon. She will take a large freight and quite a number of passengers.

The schr. "Senator" left Woods' Island yesterday for Gloucester with 330,000 pounds of salt bulk codfish for Cunningham and Thompson.

The schooners "Mack Lake" with 450 qtls of cod; the "Lady A. P." 400; and the "Qui Vive" with 350 have returned to Greenspond from the Straits fishery.

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Worse Fishery On Record

Prospero Brings Bad News of Northern Fishery—Belle Isle Only Place Where Any Fish is Being Taken—Fogo Fishery Worse For Many Years Past

The S.S. Prospero arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day. She had a fine run, brought a small cargo and the following passengers:—J. Davey, J. Noble, W. Mercer, Mr. Morey, Ensign Canning, F. Earle, Mr. Scammell, C. Mellinby, Capt. S. R. Winsor, Mr. Glennie, T. Jenkins, J. House, A. King, J. Meehan; Misses Crane, Preston, Godden, Winsor (3), Collins, Thorne (2), Johns, Lawton, Penny, Gardner, Somerton; Messames Brown, LeDrew, Canning, Harbin, Gard, Hutchings, Sinnott, Elliott, Jenkins, and 25 in steage.

She reports no improvements in the fishery North. Green Bay and White Bay is almost a blank, the fishery in Fogo is perhaps the worse for the last 40 years. The only place where fish is anyway plenty is at Belle Isle, in the Straits. A number of craft have been successful in securing loads and are now on the way home, including Captains J. Parsons, Lush's Bight, with 600 qtls; Henry Berry and John White, Greenspond; Edwin Kean, Brookfield; Jas. Carter and Ambrose Payne, Fogo; all with trips ranging from 500 to 800 qtls, and reports all others in that vicinity doing well. This seems to be the only bright spot in the whole situation and if fish do not soon strike in from here to Green Bay we fair one of the worse fisheries in the history of Newfoundland will be the result.

A Garden Party in aid of Cot Fund will be held by the Misses Furness on the grounds of Mr. Jerry Brennan, Topsail Road Wednesday, August 9th. Admission 10 cents. T. A. Band will be in attendance. There will be a Dance in the evening. aug3,5,8,31

AT THE CRESCENT

Go to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see one of the best week-end shows put on in a long while. The great Vitagraph stars—Maurice Costello and Leal Baird—are featured in "The Gods Redeem," a story of reforming criminals with some thrilling scenes produced in two reels. A gripping melo-drama by the Selig Company is "Locked in"; a strong Western feature is "The Desert Calls its Own," and a very lively Vitagraph comedy, "Count Em," with Hughie Mack and Anita Stewart. The musical program played by Professor McCarthy is a feature of this big show. On Monday a great Edison feature "Gladiola," in four remarkable acts.

GALAVANTING

There was a man, who once lived in Magotty Cove, now Hoytestown, named Galavan, and he was so fond of jumping around his shop that John Tilley, an old Labrador planter of that classic locality christened his style of getting around—Galavanting. The word became fashionable and now it has found its way into the dictionaries and is given a sort of Venetian Italian origin. Hearn and Usher, two tailors of the giddy fifties, improved on the Galivan steps so much that they introduced a style of step-dancing that had for thirty years a vogue quite as popular the Ballet Russe favored by Pavlova and Hofman to day in New York and London.

Our own tireless Premier Sir Edward is doing some of this side stepping between Downing Street Ayrshire and that part of our fighting lines known as the ammunition and commissariat department, miles in the rear of the range of hurtful rifle and dangerous gunfire. To his benchman and colleague John Bennett he sends out accounts of the dances, turns out and toes turned in—to be published for the solace of his grief-stricken countrymen. No doubt he hopes to galavant into a colonial governorship and avoid being involved in the death dealing wreckage of the Newfoundland ship of state, that was classed at Lloyd's ere he and the blight-bring Reids formed their co-partnership.—Com.

The S.S. Diana is leaving N. Sydney with a cargo of coals to Jas. Baird Ltd.

LOCAL ITEMS

Carbonoid gives increased mileage and more power.

Quite a number of motor boats loaded with fish have arrived from nearby settlements. The same prices paid last week were received.

Carbonoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

We are being visited by an unusual number of tourists this season. Over 100 more are leaving New York by the Florizel this morning for here.

Mr. Fisherman, to save nintenths of your Engine trouble, use CARBONOID.

There was quite a good sign of fish on the local grounds yesterday and nearly all the fishermen brought in good trips, the only handicap being the shortage of bait.

The use of Carbonoid means Bright Spark Plugs, Clean Cylinders, no Carbon, less trouble, no

The Volunteers spent a part of yesterday at section and company drills on the Barrons. A great many will be given leave to visit their homes by this evening's train.

The express with the boys aboard is due here at 3.45 p.m. The City shows a festive aspect in welcoming them, bunting flying from most of the commercial houses and public buildings.

Is Glad to Be There

Newton-on-Ayr, July 10th, 1916.

My dear Mother:—Your letter received, but am greatly surprised that you have been so long since hearing from me. I don't know what has happened, I am always writing some of you, but, mother, you should never be anxious about me, I'm alright; although to doubt you will have heard that our boys have been all cut up in his last "big drive." I know you will not agree with my saying, "I wished to be there too," but it's hard to see all the boys who came over with me, taking part in such a big fight, and I being kept here. There's lots of killed, we have, at present, only the report of officers. The Captain who recommended me for my "stripes" has been killed. I have heard from Billy every week since he left. Poor Bill, I hope that he will come through alright, but if he is killed or wounded I will send a cable as soon as I hear.

There's no use of one being worried over those who are killed; it's only what we expect, someone must die and whoever dies in fighting, he dies as a hero, so it's much better to die there, than to be a coward and stay at home.

You will probably see in the papers of Mr. John Anderson being over here. He took dinner with us and gave us a good address. We sent a message by him to Newfoundland to all who are hanging back. We send our ranks, and those who came before us have gone to have revenge, and that's very good; but I think, a man, after hearing of our brave boys what they have done, if they are "men," they would step out of what they are doing.

To think of men who held such good positions as the "Ayres" to be put out of existence, and others as well. Oh, you men who won't come to help us pay back, and fight the enemy. You are not men at all. There are many who could come as well as I could, and I don't feel sorry for coming. No—I'm proud of doing such a manly thing.

I don't know what time I will be going to "France." I really want to go now, but we are expecting boys from home now, and I've to be kept here to help train them. Now, Mother, when you are not hearing from me don't lose heart, I'm alright, and if I was leaving for France I would send you a message right quick. So now, Mother, I hope you don't have to wait so long again for my letters. Good bye. Love to all.

Your boy, ALBERT. (Sgt. A. Taylor, son of George and Sarah Taylor of Charleston, B.B.)

Private LeDrew Is Doing Well

Was Wounded Three Times in the Big Drive of July 1—Now in Hospital Where he is Recovering Slowly—Is a Son of Isaac LeDrew of Kelligrews

Amongst the heroes who fell seriously wounded in that memorable charge of July 1st, was Private Bertram LeDrew, of Kelligrews, son of the well-known and genial blacksmith, Isaac LeDrew. Bert, who is a fine, strapping young soldier, is now at a London hospital suffering from no less than three distinct wounds. A letter recently received by his father from Private Jensen, who is attached to the hospital, states that an exploding bullet had fractured his thigh, he also received a gunshot wound in the same leg, and a piece of shell inflicted a wound on the other foot. The letter, however, states that he is cheerful and doing as well as can be expected. In spite of his wounds, Bert managed to write a postal to his mother. It was one of those soldiers' epistles, brief and uncomplimentary, with no reference to his wounds, he merely says: "I am back again in England, they have my hands wrapped, so I can't write very well." We trust that the plucky lad may soon be restored to health and vigor again.

SPLENDID SUITE OF OFFICES

We had the pleasure this morning of visiting one of the most handsome suite of offices we have ever seen. These are the offices on Water St. East of the Commercial Cable Co. They are very handsome and we hope to give them a more extended notice later.

NOTICE—Persons owning boats and other material on the property of THE IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD., on the south side between Job Bros. and Prowse's, are requested to remove same within the next four days.—aug4,11

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

WANTED! First Class Cutter. Constant employment; good salary. Also Machinist. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street.—jue24,tf

WANTED—At once, experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jue27,tf

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

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

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

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