

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. II. No. 210.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

RUSSIA FIGHTS REARGUARD ACTIONS

As Army Withdraws From Warsaw--Invaders Meet Stubborn Resistance

And Some of Them Driven Back Across the Vistula--Von Buelow's March Arrested in the Krovno Provinces--Germans Renew Activity in the West--Austrians Prepare to Evacuate Trieste.

London, Aug. 1.—The anniversary of the outbreak of the war, passed without the Germans occupying Warsaw. However, news of this climax of the Austro-German offensive in the East is hourly expected. What little information that is allowed to leak through is in effect that Russia has for days been withdrawing her great line and leaving small forces to fight rearguard actions, so that the main armies might make good their retreat. These rearguard actions have developed in many places into fairly large battles, as the Russians, whose steadiness has been phenomenal in the face of defeat, are offering stubborn resistance to the German advances, and are delivering powerful counter-attacks. For example, they have prevented Von Hindenburg from throwing more of his troops across the Narva, have repulsed the German attacks north-west of Warsaw, and have driven back over the river some troops who crossed the Vistula at the south of Warsaw.

In the south-east, Field Marshal Von Mackenize continues his victorious advance. He has swept aside the resistance of the Russians and forced them to retreat along both banks of the Bug, and the Germans have already passed through Cholm in pursuit. Thus, on this front of retreat, the Warsaw armies are seriously threatened.

During the month of July, Berlin says the Germans captured more than 50,000 Russians between Pilsna River and the Baltic alone.

The Russians, according to a Petrograd message, have stopped General Von Buelow's advance in Krovno Province toward the Vilna-Petrograd railway. If the Grand Duke Nicholas is to hold his great line after his retirement from Warsaw, it is absolutely necessary that General Von Buelow should be arrested, for should he reach the railway, he would interfere with the Russian movements. The appearance of fresh troops also suggests that the German Staff will not be satisfied with the capture of the city, or even the destruction of part of the Russian army, but should this be accomplished, they will attack its nearest line and endeavor to finally

crush the entire Russian forces. Meanwhile the Germans, who appear to have an inexhaustible supply of munitions, are fighting desperately to retain every position which they hold along the Western front, and they have recaptured part of the trenches which they lost to the French.

An unconfirmed report comes from Rome to-night, that the Austrians are preparing for the evacuation of Trieste.

RUSSIA DISDAINS SEPARATE PEACE

Have Firm Confidence in Ultimate Victory--Solemn Declaration of Emperor Nicholas.

Petrograd, Aug. 2.—"I hereby solemnly declare we will not conclude peace until the last enemy soldier has left our land."

These were the words Emperor Nicholas of Russia uttered at the Winter Palace on August 1st, 1914, and were reproduced in the press of Petrograd on the anniversary of the war.

The Amsterdam Gazette today printed in all the languages of Russia's Allies, says:

"For a year past the enemy has been devastating the world and we doubly appreciate the self-sacrifice of the Allies in exerting combined pressure on him on all sides. A firm confidence in victory, in community of world interests, and in the final triumph of right, fires the spirit of the nation. It has been our guiding star throughout this year of bloodshed. It will carry us in the coming months or maybe years of this terrible struggle. Russia greets her Allies, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan and Italy. All hail to their heroic and firm determination to stand by her to the end till light dispels the gloom."

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, July 31.—General French reports that an enemy bombardment of our trenches north and south of Hooge was followed up by flame projectors. The enemy this succeeded in penetrating our first line of trenches on a front of five hundred yards. Fighting is still in progress. The French Government reports aeroplane bombardment of various enemy positions.

The Russian Government reports fighting with advance enemy detachments which have crossed the Vistula. Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy were repulsed with great losses, but are advancing on the left bank of the Wieprz. The enemy appears to have reached the Lublin and Cholm railway. Near Sottal the Russians captured thousands of prisoners and four machine guns.

The Italian Government reports progress on Carso and at other points. An Austrian attempt to recapture the Island of Pelagosa in the Adriatic was repulsed with losses.

BONAR LAW.

ITALIAN.

Rome, Aug. 1.—Official issued last night:—

In the Upper Valley of Camonica during the night of the 30th of July,

the enemy renewed their attack. They failed in their attempt to gain against our position near Refugio Garibaldi. The energetic action of our advanced positions alone was sufficient to repulse it.

On the same night at Carnia a hostile detachment tried twice to take our lines at Mount Prekof, but were twice repulsed.

On the Isonzo operations with a view to developing the Flava bridges, proceeded successfully. After destroying the barbed wire entanglements we entered towards the south-east, and occupied along slopes of Montok around Zagora.

In Carso our troops struck the second strong line of defense prepared by the enemy which we lately reached. At the end of yesterday, after efficacious preparations, especially on the centre, we began the attack on a new line making some progress, especially in the centre where our troops captured some entrenchments and made 234 prisoners of whom 15 were officers. We took three machine guns, many guns and munitions.

Dunkirk Shelled No Damage Done

Paris, Aug. 1.—Last night passed without infantry engagements. Some bombs were dropped on Dunkirk, but did no damage.

\$80,000,000 War Order Declined In Buffalo, N.Y.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 24.—An order for cartridges aggregating \$80,000,000 was refused today by the Republic Metal Ware Company of this city, one of the biggest manufacturing concerns in the United States. A representative of the French, Russian and English governments made a bona fide offer, the only condition being that the material be delivered in eighteen months' time.

James F. Foster, a member of the Board of directors of the company, said that the board had considered the proposed contract and had unambiguously refused it, because they did not care to manufacture material to be used in slaughtering people in war, unless in the matter of the defence of this country.

"If it was for 'Uncle Sam,' why, we would take off our coats and go right to work," said Mr. Foster.

Automatic Feed For Big Guns

London, July 25.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam telegraphs that the Germans have invented a device for automatically feeding shells to big howitzers from a subterranean chamber. The scheme is employed chiefly to save the hearing and nerves of artillerymen.

Both 8 and 17-inch guns can be served by the device, which is constructed on the escalator principle. The shells are placed on the moving staircase and are moved through an underground passage from the ammunition depot at the rear. Once the range is found the gun is loaded and fired automatically. The control is exercised by officers stationed in an armored observation post.

It is said that the device makes possible more rapid firing and that the accuracy of aim is increased. A periscope is used for aiming the weapon.

Kaiser Loses Heavily

Paris, July 25.—A private letter from Berlin declares the Kaiser's personal losses owing to the war are about \$20,000,000. These are mainly due to depreciation of stock in shipping and manufacturing concerns in which he is a large investor.

The Kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg and the Grand Duke of Baden, as well as other German Princes, also have lost heavily.

Russian Duma and Munition Supply.

Petrograd, Aug. 2.—The first sitting of the Duma, which was opened by the Imperial Conference, presented a brilliant appearance, including the Cabinet Minister and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Session holds out the promise to work with the object of promoting munitions and military supplies.

Six Men Killed When Submarine Shelled "Iberian."

Queenstown, Aug. 2.—The official list of dead on the British steamer "Iberian" shelled by a German submarine on Saturday, accounts for six men, three Americans and three Englishmen.

Warsaw is not Yet Evacuated.

London, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph says: "Even yet the evacuation of Warsaw is not an accomplished fact. The deliberation of the Russian withdrawal is an encouraging feature of the situation."

Berlin, July 25 (wireless via London).—Britain refusing or being unable to grant Sweden the necessary quantity of coal, Germany has permitted the export of 600,000 tons of anthracite.

NO POSSIBILITY OF ANY PEACE ON ANY TERMS

Other Than the Complete Subjugation of German Hordes IS THE SPIRIT

Which Animates Britain And Her Allies--The Fatal Kultur of Germany Must be Curbed

London, Aug. 1.—Pope Benedict's plea for an arranging of aspirations, finds no response in the British press, which rejects, as the Westminster Gazette puts it, the implication by the Pope that we all equally are involved in the fratricidal struggle, and that all, in equal degree, are responsible for the origin and outcome of the strife. We had no choice in the matter, in August, 1914, the newspaper says, and we have no choice in the matter now. After citing examples of what it describes as terrorism and despotism, perpetrated by Germany during the year of warfare, the Westminster Gazette says:

"There is no conceivable arranging of aspirations which can meet our viewpoint, short of an issue which will make any repetition of these events impossible in the future."

The Pall Mall Gazette, writing in similar vein, while not questioning the Pope's sincerity or impartiality, remarks that until victory definitely rests on the banners of the Alliance, the Pope's wish cannot be realized without the loss of the cause of Right, Liberty and Peace itself.

Explosions in Ardeer Iron Works Credited to Spies

London, Aug. 1.—The British Official Press Bureau last night gave out the following:

"Fire broke out in one of the Departments of Ardeer factory, near Irvine, Scotland, late on Friday night, and was followed by several explosions. As far as can be ascertained one man was killed and 11 injured."

"God With Us" Say Emperor William

London, Aug. 1.—The German Emperor has issued a manifesto to the German people on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the war. In this manifesto the Emperor says:

"Before God and history my conscience is clear. I have not willed this war, and full of gratitude we can say today, that God is with us."

Fate of Warsaw Hangs in Balance

London, Aug. 1.—The fate of the Russian armies in the Polish salients still hangs in the balance. No official confirmation has been received up to an early hour this morning of the evacuation of Warsaw by Russian troops, but that they are withdrawing eastward is certain.

Four Americans Killed on Iberian

Queenstown, July 31.—Four of the seven men killed when the Iberian was torpedoed, are said to have been Americans.

Paris, July 25.—Under the press law of 1881 against the propagation of false news, a Belgian refugee, Emile Housiaux, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. His offence consisted of saying: "The official war reports are a pack of lies. When they wish, the Germans will beat you."

Sir Edward Carson Answers Question for British People

London, Aug. 1.—Sir Edward Carson has prepared a signed statement, giving a broad outline of the first year of the war from the British standpoint, together with an expression of unalterable purpose of the British Government and people to carry on the war to a successful end. In the statement, Sir Edward says:

"How long will the war last? What will be the results? To such questions as these, any Britisher can give but one answer, that is that the war will last until the cause of the Allies has been brought to a successful issue, and Europe and the world have been released from the ideals involved in the aggression of Prussian domination. The word peace does not enter into our vocabulary at the present time."

Patriacia Rammmed Had Gun Smashed But Kept Afloat.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

H.M.S. Patricia, July 14, 1915.

Dear Sir.—While sitting at leisure this afternoon the thought struck me that I would just let the readers of the Advocate know a little of our doings. To begin with I regret to tell you that one of our boys has been sent to hospital in Chatham, England—Heber Chauk—a chap from Charlottown, Bonavista Bay. The last news we heard from him was that he was very greatly improved, and we are all hoping the time will speedily come when we shall have our ship-mate back with us again.

Since last I wrote to your valued paper we have had a kind of hard luck on our side; but we are still living in hopes, supposing we do die in despair, which I hope not anyway.

We were in port last week and we left on Monday to perform our duties on Wednesday night in the North Sea we sighted a ship about 12 o'clock in the night. We signalled her to stop, but instead of stopping she came straight towards us, striking us a very heavy blow in the starboard bow, smashing up one of our big guns.

We got out the collision mat over the hole and prevented a greater inrush of water; but we were in a sinking condition for a long while, but less than three hours we had four or five of our own ships standing by and they managed to get us fitted up enough to reach port. We had to have 36 plates of steel put in our bow, so can easily imagine what kind of a blow it was. I'm proud to tell you we put the other ship snug enough in her grave, but the same as all true Britishers we are kind-hearted. We rescued her crew alright and we saw them safe enough in another British ship, the Digby.

We have been in very many scarpas but we are thankful we came out of them all very lucky; but its like an old saying, we cannot tell what lies in our pathway. We must trust in Providence and be prepared for whatever may turn up.

As news is getting scarce I will soon have to bring my short note to a close. We are ready for sea again. We will be going out again to-night to have another rap at it. I must tell you, Mr. Editor, I have received several copies of your paper since I have been engaged in this great war and have enjoyed reading them very much. Your paper is much sought after by the boys here.

The names of our Newfoundland boys on this ship are, George Snow, from Bay Roberts; Fred Steed, Catoona; John Soper, Lady Cove, T.B.; A. Power, Placentia; G. James, Vincent Dobbins, Island Cove, C.B.; W. Smith, T.B.; Isaac Keefe, Twillingate; Robert Heath and Joseph Anstey, Dill's Island, N.D.B.; Elol Baker, T.B.; J. P. Taylor, Alexander Bay, B.B.; James Hayes, Brigus; George Matthews, T.B.

Hoping I have not trespassed on your valuable paper, I will conclude by wishing The Mail and Advocate, every success in the future.

EDGAR QUINTON, of Charlottown, N.B.

CANADA RAISES BIG LOAN IN UNITED STATES

The Dominion government has raised forty million dollars in New York to provide for the capital expenditure of the Dominion during the current year upon undertakings now under consideration. It has disposed of twenty-five million dollars of one year five per cent notes at par and fifteen million dollars of two year five per cent notes at 99 1-2, the holders of each having the option to convert them into five per cent twenty year debentures.

Hon. W. T. White made the announcement last night and in doing so explained the considerations which underlie the action. He pointed out that the arrangement made some months ago with the Imperial Treasury still subsists. By this the government is permitted to borrow in London, during the present year moneys required for capital expenditure upon works under contract.

Reasons of N.Y. Loan.

For the New York short date issues there are three main reasons. In the first place it will relieve to that amount the London market, the source of Imperial borrowings from which the war expenditure of the whole Empire is financed. By borrowing in New York the exchange situation now so greatly against London will be benefited while, as a large consideration, a loan of such large amount in New York should tend to improve exchange conditions between Canada and the United States. Exchange at present strongly favors the latter. In transferring funds from London to New York the Canadian exchange center, the Ross in exchange amounts to one and one half per cent. The rate of interest paid on the new loan is consequently as advantageous as the rate at which a similar loan could be placed in London.

Delay Domestic Loan.

The amount now borrowed will meet requirements till the end of the year. It has not been thought expedient for the present to resort to a Canadian domestic loan issue in view of the demands of the crop movements and credit extension to those engaged in producing munitions and other war material. The Minister of Finance, in view of the uncertainty of market conditions and the higher interest standards prevailing has followed the policy of arranging considerably in advance for the financial requirements of the government. The New York loan was negotiated in the past three

days through the Morgan group and the Bank of Montreal.

N.Y. ANNOUNCEMENT.

New York, July 25.—J. P. Morgan and Company and Brown Bros. and Company announced today that in association with the Bank of Montreal and the First National and National City Banks of this city they have purchased \$40,000,000 of notes of the government of the Dominion of Canada.

The notes, the announcement states, will be dated August 1st and will be divided into two maturities, \$25,000,000 running for one year and \$15,000,000 for two years.

The last named maturity may be increased to \$20,000,000. The notes, bearing interest at 5 per cent, will be offered in the near future.

B. OF M'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Montreal, July 25.—H. V. Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, tonight confirmed the report that the Bank of Montreal, acting as fiscal agents for the Dominion of Canada, had placed forty million dollars of notes of the government of the Dominion of Canada in New York City. He stated that these notes had been placed with J. P. Morgan and Company, Brown Bros. and Company, the First National Bank of New York, and the National City Bank of New York, and that the Bank of Montreal had also associated itself with them in the purchase.

When asked why it had been found advisable to place such a large loan in New York instead of following the usual procedure of placing it in London, Eng., Mr Meredith stated that in times like these it was always desirable to get money when it could be had, and that under existing conditions it was especially advantageous that the loan should be arranged in the United States. The two chief reasons for doing so were, that by having such a large amount of money available in the United States the exchange situation as between Canada and New York would be relieved to a very great extent, and it would also have the effect of improving the borrowing exchange situation as it applied between London and New York. What was equally important also was that at the present time Canada could obtain its money in New York on more advantageous terms than it would be possible in London, having in view the penalizing rate of exchange in transferring funds from London to this side.

A Beautiful Inscription

Journal of Royal Astronomical Society of Canada

The moon sinks yonder in the west
While in the east the glorious sun
Behind the herald dawn appears.
Thus rise and set in constant change
Those shining orbs, and regulate
The very life of this our world.

The above beautiful lines are on the Triumphant Arch of the Rising Sun at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where, no doubt, they will be read by some of the readers of the Journal. They occur in Act IV. of "Sakkuntala," a drama by Kalidasa, the Hindu poet and dramatist, the "Shakespeare of India," enough to look up the translation of the drama by Monier-Williams, and I find his version of this passage to be as follows:—

Lo! in one quarter of the sky, the moon,
Lord of the herbs and night-expanding flowers,
Sinks towards his bed behind the western hills;
While in the east, preceded by the Dawn,
His blushing charioteer, the glorious sun
Begins his course, and far into the gloom
Casts the first radiance of his orient beams.
Hail co-eternal orbs, that rise to set,
And set to rise again; symbols divine
Of man's reverses, life's vicissitudes.
In the same poem occurs the following:—
Soon, a resistless hero, shall he cross

The trackless ocean, borne above the waves
In an aerial car; and shall subdue
The earth's seven sea-girl isles.

According to the mythical geography of the Hindus the earth consists of seven islands surrounded by seven seas.

Duration of the Present War

To the Paris Figaro one of its readers has contributed a rather original prognostication in regard to the duration of the present war. The prophecy, which is based on a play with figures, reads like this:—

Take the figures of the two years covering our last war with the Germans and add them up this way:—

1870
1871
3741

Of the sum obtained the first two figures, 3 and 7, make together 10, while the last two, 4 and 1, make 5. The treaty of peace was signed at Frankfurt on the Main on the 10th day of the 5th month—this is, May 10, 1871.

Apply the same method to the war now going on. We then get:—

1914
1915
3829
3829

Adding 3 and 8 gives 11, and 2 and 9 also make eleven. Consequently, reasons this mathematical soothsayer the great war will come to an end on the 11th day of the 11 month, or November 11 of the present year.

WOMEN'S BLOUSES--

Including Lawn, Delaine, Linen, Crepe Fancy Prints, Cotton and Silk Repp and Silk Taffeta Materials. High and low neck Collars, trimmed with Embroidery; some with Lace and Insertion, and hemstitched, asstd. style, colors, etc.

Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.

Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

Women's White Underskirts

Made of Fine, Soft Finish Longcloth, Embroidered Flouncing, chosen for their attractiveness and newness of design. Popularly Priced.

Children's Wash Dresses

NO. 1 QUALITY
Check and Figured Percale in two colors: Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.

NO. 2 QUALITY
Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.

Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

No. 1 A
Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.

No. 1 B
Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.

An assortment of **CHILD'S WHITE PINAFORES** in a variety of up-to-date styles. Prices according to size and quality.

Children's and Misses' **UNDERWEAR** For Summer wear.

WOMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR Although low priced they are not seconds. Absolutely standard first quality.

WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS With Rubber Grips

WOMEN'S COTTON and CASHMERE STOCKINGS In White, Tan and Black Colors

WOMEN'S SUEDE and SILK GLOVES In all the leading shades

SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS and BARETTES

JAPANESE SILK In all colors.

WOMEN'S BELTS In Tinsel, Leather, Satcen and Silk. Assorted Colors. Ordinary and out-sizes.

Dainty designs in washable **FANCY SILK MOHAIR** 27 inches wide. A variety of colors. Suitable for Blouses and Dresses.

DRESS MUSLINS Fancy White, or White with colored floral figure.

Brand New Line of Lawn Embroideries and Insertions, all with

FISHERMAN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.

FIRST BATTALION OF CANADIAN DIVISION PLAYED HEROIC PART IN GREAT ACTION NEAR YPRES

Sir Max Aitken's Thrilling Narrative of Gallant Attack and Stand of Ontario Regiment Under Lieut-Col. Hill. Bomb Throwers and Machine Gun Crews Play Glorious Part. Individual Instances of Devotion to Duty Given by the Record Officer.

An interesting account of a Canadian engagement lasting three days is contained in a letter received by Mrs. George Craig, 160 Cambridge street, from her son, Corp. Forrest Robert Craig, first Canadian Infantry Battalion. Corp. Craig was a former Ottawa boy enlisted at the outbreak of the war with the 191st Fusiliers, Edmonton, Alta.

He writes: "I have not been able to write you for the last few days as we have been busy fighting. But we are now back in rest billets and in an orchard where the cherries are ripe, and the apples and pears are coming along pretty well. What do you think I had for breakfast? I bought some strawberries and got some cream from a farmer, so we had strawberries and cream. Pretty good, eh?"

"In your last letter you thought I was a nervous wreck. Now I want to tell you that they do not keep nervous wrecks in the army. I am sunburnt and in fine condition. I have been swimming in a canal and on the whole I think I have been having a pretty fair time.

Preparing War.
"I suppose by this time you will have heard of our last attack. We had been out about two weeks for rest when we were moved up nearer to the firing line, a distance of about three miles. Our battalion was told that it was to make the attack and after that my company was to make the charge. Our engineers had been getting a mine ready under the German front line of trenches for weeks by digging a tunnel underneath the ground about 40 yards away. Our artillery had pulled up and mounted four field guns under cover of darkness, on the parapet, and then covered them until they were ready. Then our artillery kept up a ceaseless bombardment for three days on the German trenches, so as to draw the Hun reserves over to our front line in order that the French might get through behind them. This succeeded.

In Quick Time.
"Then at ten minutes to six we uncovered the field guns and let drive straight through the German trenches and at two minutes to six on the same night we were over the parapet and into them with bayonets and at three minutes past six we were into their second line of trenches.

"When an action of this kind takes place there is a long casualty list of brave and good men who have fought well for their King and country. There was 125 men out of 700 who got through this engagement without a scratch, and only one officer.

Expects Vacation.
"Under date of July 6, Corp. Craig again writes home: "We are still out resting and I am feeling fine. This is such a change to fighting. Our division is beginning to leave for Britain, so many go back each week, and you may rightly think that everybody is waiting in eager anticipation for his turn. It will surely be a relief and a great change for us to get among English speaking people, get a good meal again and see some good shows. I almost forget what a show is like. All the fellows are telling each other how much they are going to eat, etc. I may go in a week, or perhaps not for a month or more, but we have to look forward to it."

"I was surprised to get a letter from England in a lady's handwriting, for although I met several ladies there I did not correspond with them. After reading it I found it was from a young lady who lived near you. She wrote me an exceptionally nice letter and incidentally a big basket of apples, oranges and bananas came with the same mail. Yours truly and some others certainly made quick work of them."

"There is a very well founded rumor current that the war may be ended by October. We all think that the armistice is beginning to tell on Germany whereas Britain is just beginning to send her really big army over here now. I received the papers and was glad to get the news."

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

I had been suffering from Eczema for four years, I had been to five doctors and they all said they could not do anything for me. I was told about Stebaurman's Ointment and I bought six boxes, and after using some I was cured, and no return of it since. I guarantee anyone using this ointment for eczema will be cured also.

I remain,
Yours truly,
PETER JOY,
204 Pleasant St., St. John's.

Stebaurman's Ointment, 25 cents per box or 5 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with order. P.O. Box 651 or 15 Brazil's Square.



Kimball Organs
Highest Awards in America.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON REQUEST
JOIN OUR ORGAN CLUB
Musicians' Supply Dept.
ROYAL STORES FURNITURE.

CONSERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE

It seems as if no time could be more appropriate to give attention to some of the more vital social problems than the present, says a writer in the July issue of Conservation of Life, which is one of the publications of the Commission, in an article entitled "Public Health and the War."

The reasons advanced in support of the statements are given as follows: "The minds of most men are centered at the present time on the problems connected with the devastating war in Europe. The supreme task which confronts the British Empire, and Canada as an important part of the Empire, require the concentration of all the thought and energy that can be given to its accomplishment. It is a difficult time, therefore, to arouse interest in social problems which are in need of solution. Indeed, there are some people who question whether the present is an appropriate time to discuss them. And yet, when we enquire deep enough, it seems as if no time could be more appropriate for those to give attention to them who are unable to assist the cause of the Empire in a more direct way.

"Problems which have arisen since the war commenced have shown the vital importance of public health and of the efficiency of human labor. Who can measure the enormous debt which the British army today owes to the public health legislation of the past 40 years? That the standard of hygiene has been raised by improved sanitation and housing is without question. The value of this on the battlefield has been seen in recent months. In our workshops and factories physical and mental efficiency are needed as they never were before, and what has been accomplished by the past generation in purifying our water supplies, in making city life healthier and cleaner, and in educating our workmen is now yielding abundant harvest. In some directions we might have been better equipped than we are, in spite of the progress we have made we might have paid more regard to health and to conservation of life than we have done. Bad housing and sanitary conditions have contributed to the loss of tens of thousands of young lives in Canada alone which might have been saved to the Empire if we had paid more regard to public health requirements.

"The errors or rather deficiencies of the past should be our inspiration for the future. Healthier conditions of life in our cities are needed now so as to assist in this war; they are needed even more to build up reservoirs of strength for the future. Then too, the men who are sacrificing themselves at the front will have to be replaced, and large gaps will have to be filled. To prevent avoidable disease and death is to contribute to the success of that real strength of the Empire which today is undergoing its supreme test.

"In regard to finance, the war is affecting the whole political and municipal structure throughout Canada. We need to conserve our national resources, to encourage production, to reduce waste and unhealthy conditions. To accomplish these tasks successfully we must plan for the future so that our towns may produce healthy citizens and be ready to face times of stress and storm as well as times of prosperity."

Grand Duke Nicholas' Strategy

London, July 26.—A "recovered" despatch to the Morning Post says: "Grand Duke Nicholas has maneuvered his armies so as to bring the enemy into positions which will enable him to throw superior forces upon either side. This is one of the oldest devices of strategy, known as the principle of partial defeat, and was first used by Epaminondas at the battle of Leuctra, in which he defeated the Spartans.

"Seldom in history has a great commander been so favorably placed as the grand duke for the application of this principle. The jaws of the German out-croachers are snapping each other steadily, but the grand duke has no intention of allowing them actually to meet upon the Russian nut with the smooth co-operation necessary for success.

"At present it seems that he has decided to deal with the northern attack first, meanwhile holding off the southern attack. Holding the finer lines, with abundant railway accommodation, he is in a position readily to throw the greater part of his forces upon either of the attacking German armies."

GET OUR PRICES ON

GASOLENE, Lubricating Oil and KEROSENE

SMITH CO. Ltd.

Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.

C. M. HALL, Genuine Tailor and Renovator, 218 THEATRE HILL

The Dominion government has raised 40 million dollars in New York to provide for the various public works now going on in Canada. As the war street fellows are not vindictive they did not take the position that they would have no truck with the Canucks.

United States Warns Germany Future Sub. Warfare to be Considered 'Unfriendly'

President Wilson Reasons With Enemy that
Plan of Campaign May be Mitigated to
Provide for Safe Passage of Neutrals in
War Zone and Emphasizes America's
Stand for Freedom of the Seas.

Washington, July 23.—The text of the American Note on submarine warfare, presented at Berlin to-day by Ambassador Gerard, was made public here to-night. It reveals that the Imperial government has been informed that it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas, "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

Emphatic Pronouncement.

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe. President Wilson returned to Cornish, N.H., to-night to await developments.

On the assumption that Germany has already admitted the illegality of her practices by attempting to justify them as against Great Britain, the United States in the new Note expresses the belief that Germany will no longer "restrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act."

Co-operation Invited.

Referring to the German government's expression of hope in its last Note that the freedom of the seas may be established in some measure before the end of the present war,

AT THE NICKEL

THIS WILL BE A GREAT SHOW—TAKE IT IN.

THREE REELS WITH MAURICE COSTELLO
"THE EVIL MEN DO"
 A Broadway all-star feature. A dramatic portrayal of duplicity. A powerful illustration of the day of reckoning.

OUR MUTUAL GIRL—What does Margaret do?
 FATTY'S JONAH DAY—A Keystone and a riot.

FORBES LAW DUGUID sings "Oh Promise of a Joy Divine"

unpardonable offence against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The United States, it is further asserted, is "not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions" created by the present war and is "ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea," but cannot consent "to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances."

Remove causes of offence.

The Note says that events of the past two months clearly indicate that it is "possible and practical" to conduct submarine operations "in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare." The comment is added that the "whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of this fact by German naval commanders and that it is manifestly possible to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offence."

Exemption of Germans.

"The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial is in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States can not discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent can not retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offence against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected."

Reasonable Allowance.

"The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war, or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world can not have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them."

Prevention Possible.

"The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the causes of offence."

Illegality Admitted.

"In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defence of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of

conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States can not believe that the Imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

Will Not Agree on Vessels.

"The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, can not accept the suggestion of the Imperial German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles from which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

Solemn Incisiveness.

"The government of the United States and the Imperial German government are contending for the same object, have long stood together in urging the very principles, upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

"The Imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

Further Acts 'Unfriendly.'

"In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial German government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

(Signed) "LANSEING."

Freedom of the Seas.

"The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government has addressed to the Imperial German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of the submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists, or seeks to escape, after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT"
 Charles Dicken's great story pictured by the Biograph Company.

"THE FICKLENESS OF SWEEDIE"
 A Rousing Essay Comedy.

"HER PRIMITIVE MODEL"
 A Melodrama.

"HESANUT HUNTS WILD GAME"
 A Film of Comic Cartoons.

"FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE"
 Kalem All-Star Comedy Company, in a Side-Splitting Farce.

GOOD MUSIC AND GOOD SINGING.
 A COOL AND COMFORTABLE THEATRE.
 Coming! HARVEY COLLINS, Vocalist, from New York's Big Theatres.

MR. BUSINESS MAN

are you getting full results from your advertising?

To get the best results you must advertise in a paper that is read by the crowd.

The Mail and Advocate is the best advertising medium in Newfoundland to-day. Our circulation is increasing week by week.

Advertising in The Mail and Advocate means increased sales. Worth considering—isn't it. Ask for our rates.

For Sale!

Motor Boat

F. P. U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his Cruise North.

Boat is fitted with a 27 H.P. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nine-tenths of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses.

Apply to
W. F. Coaker.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

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

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

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

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

TESTIMONIALS:

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.
 "We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers."
 (Signed) N. Ritcey, "MANAGER."

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

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

A. H. Murray
 ST. JOHN'S

DENTIST

ESTABLISHED 1891.

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

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

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

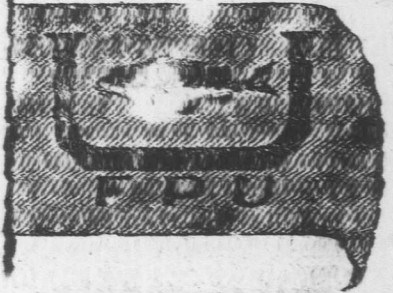
If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult
DR. A. B. LEHR,
 (The Senior Dentist)
 203 WATER STREET.

FOR SALE

that Freehold Dwelling situated on Signal Hill Road, owned by Mrs. Robert Murphy, Bargain.

J. J. ROSSITER Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 127 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland. Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 2, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

A Parallel

It is interesting to note in connection with the campaign in Europe that the German demonstration against Riga in the North has its counterpart in the Italian movement against Trent in the South.

Riga is a Russian position, the inhabitants of which are mostly German speaking, over half of the population being German, and a large proportion of the remaining half German speaking Jews.

Trent is an Austrian town whose inhabitants are Italian or speak that language.

It is likely that the invaders in each case will find the inhabitants ready to receive them with open arms, should they obtain possession of these towns, but this might not occur.

There is a possibility that the German manoeuvre towards Riga is only a feint to draw off some of the Russian forces defending the approaches towards Warsaw, and not a serious demonstration.

With the fall of Warsaw which seems imminent, we may see an effort being made to capture the important sea port of Riga, but not until then perhaps.

Hilaire Belloc, the noted military writer of Europe, tells us that the capture of Trent cannot be accomplished unless the Italians can bring to bear on the strongly fortified position such mighty howitzers as those Germany used against Namur and Liege, and even then she must bring up great numbers of those big mortars.

And this Mr. Belloc assures us is no light task. Here are the words of the renowned writer:

"Does Italy propose to force extremely strong defensive line of her enemy? And he answers the question himself, in this wise: 'Only a superior concentration of heavy artillery, delivering a tornado of high explosive shells will be of effect.' Even then the strong works may resist for months, just as Przemysl resisted Mr. Belloc continues:

"Will she find herself in a position to force the permanent works round Trent? They will resist for months, just as Przemysl resisted for months, unless there is brought against them in great numbers the heavy mobile howitzer and with it masses of munition. That modern instrument of war, supplied for even forty-eight hours with an uninterrupted stream of projectiles and charges, will, as we know, dominate most permanent works. In a week or ten days it will dominate any permanent work. Five days nearly

NOTES ON THE HABITS AND LIFE HISTORY OF CANADIAN SALMON

By Professor E. E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

(Continued) (1.) The egg stage, in which the fish is as yet unformed. The egg is a spherical object not unlike a translucent pea about 1/4 inch in diameter. It is of a marked reddish hue on account of globules of oily matter of a salmon tint which is scattered through the ball of fluid yolk. After fertilization the ball of fluid yolk, somewhat yellowish in appearance, separates into two parts, one the lower, shaped like a flattened disk is germinal protoplasm and is the real germ mass out of which the fish is built up, the other more bulky portion is the globules of vitelline matter. Each egg possesses a transparent shell or egg-capsule like a thin skin or envelope, which is very strong and resistant. The egg of a salmon will resist great pressure, some experiments showing that a weight of 5 pounds 6 oz. may be placed upon a salmon's egg before it can be crushed. The eggs are produced in quantity, about 900 eggs to the pound-weight of the parent fish. A 36-pound female salmon will deposit 30,000 eggs, and they grow so rapidly in the ovaries that whereas in early spring the eggs are only about 1 per cent of the total weight of the parent, yet in November when the eggs are nearly ripe and ready to be deposited they exceed one-quarter the total weight of the female.

For Troyon; ten days entirely laid for Manonvilliers; rather more than a week for the permanent works of Maubeuge; a day or two for Antwerp; and a few hours for Namur. But in the absence of the weapon and its provision the permanent work resists indefinitely.

The lesson is such a simple one, it was so early seized by the French General Staff, it is so clear the great tactical issue of the campaign, that one is almost shamed to insist on it again.

"The heavy piece decides. And what the fortunes of Italy may be in the next few days or weeks is a question almost certainly to be answered in the words that answer the question of Russian resistance upon the line of the San and the supreme question about what fate will attend the ultimate offensive in the West. It is the answer to the question why the Germans swept Galicia as they did. It will be more and more the answer to every remaining problem in this war.

"Given the proportion of heavy guns, and of shell between two combatants at such and such a critical moment (and shell in the case of heavy pieces nearly always means, of course, high explosive shell) and you can with fair certainty predict the result.

The Italian State has had months of preparation. She has had the time to produce new heavy artillery pieces in great number. Her engineers are the most skillful in the world; her modern industrial power in the North is formidable indeed.

"Whether full use has been made of all the opportunities thus present, particularly in this crucial matter of the heavy gun, the immediate future alone can show."

That Italy will make every effort to wrest the Trentino from Austria is quite certain for Italy has long demanded the severance of that province from her which it was finally annexed to Austria in 1882.

Its restoration to Italy is the chief aim of the Italia Irredenta agitation in that country, and the dream of Italy.

As dreams sometimes come true, we may see this long cherished hope of the Italian patriots realized in full measure.

male. The ripe eggs are deposited in batches. In 150 days under a temperature 34° to 36° the young embryo has been fully developed and is ready to emerge. One-quarter the time is occupied if the temperature is kept very high, say 97° Fahr., and in 90 days when it is 45°, while the period is 101 days at 43° Fahr.

(2.) Towards the end of March and during the month of April the embryo salmon have so developed in the eggs that they are ready to burst out. The thin shell ruptures and there emerges a tiny and almost transparent creature, difficult to recognize as a fish at all, and too feeble to employ its mouth in obtaining subsistence. As a rule the young salmon lies upon its side and does not wander far, lying hidden amongst the yellow gravel and remarkable chiefly for the large somewhat lengthened bag of yolk hanging from its under side and directed backward. The reddish orange globules which are so conspicuously a feature in the egg, are still prominent in the yolk-sack of the newly hatched embryo, and they become grouped in masses at the upper-side—next to the body of the fish. Red streaks passing across the yolk-sack indicate the blood vessels which pour their contents by a great vitelline vein in front into heart-chamber under the head of the fish. They are the vitelline veins, and they no doubt convey nutritious particles from the yolk to the body of the larval salmon and thus build up its frame. Upon this bag of nutrient the little fish solely subsists for some weeks. At first it is 3-4 inch long and about two grains in weight, but it grows rapidly at the expense of the yolk, which becomes more and more pointed behind, and may, as the late Sir J. G. Nailland observed, lose portions by pinching off. As Professor McIntosh noted the yolk if squeezed out into the water is transparent, viscous and tenacious, but soon acquires density like tallow, and the orange coloured globules usually sink to the bottom.

(3.) The yolk-sac gradually shrinks, until it is seen only as a slight protuberance in front. The vitelline vein and other minor vessels begin to collapse and at the third week after hatching it is more than half gone, while during the fifth and sixth week, about the middle of May or later, it is seen only as a slight swelling. As the yolk-sac becomes less, the young fish acquires greater freedom of movement, and instead of lying amongst the pebbles assumes an erect position, it can now shoot hither and thither through the water near the bottom.

(4.) A couple of months after the hatching the transparent feeble embryo has been changed into a silvery little fish, which by ordinary observers would be called a minnow with minute red spots and eight or ten dark patches upon each side. These bars or transverse patches are "par" marks and they persist until the salmon is ready to descend to the sea. This deced may take place about a year after the hatching or it may be postponed until two or even three years, generally in the month of May or June.

(5.) The mottled dress is lost and a uniform covering of bright silvery scales is acquired characteristic of the smolt. The silvery scales are very slightly attached and easily rubbed off, and the "par" marks can generally be discerned underneath. The "par" marks become indistinct and hidden under the newly developing silvery scale when the fish is 6 or 8 inches long. The smolt is 8 or 10 ounces in weight.

(6.) In the sea, the smolt becomes a grilse or adolescent salmon, weighing from three to eight pounds, with rounder spots, thinner scales, more forked tail and more slender, graceful shape than the adult fish.

(7.) When a weight of over eight pounds is attained, the fish is usually recognized as a salmon, a stage generally reached in the second ascent to the original spawning grounds. The cycloid scales in the adult salmon are found to be worn smooth over half of their surface, thus differing from the scales in the younger stages, when the whole scale is marked with a series of perfect concentric rings.

says Norris, "that surpasses a grilse in its symmetrical beauty, its brilliancy, its agility, and its pluck. I have had one of four pounds to leap from the water ten times, and higher than a salmon. Was to the angler who at tempts, without giving line, to hold one of three pounds; he does it at the risk of his casting line or his agile opponent tears a piece from its jaw or snout in its desperate effort to escape."

Some grilse return within a few months (probably those that have remained the longer time in the "par" stage in the upper waters), others do not come back for a year. It is extraordinary that the grilse should, in a few months, increase its weight eight or ten times, though a salmon liberated on January 16th, 1880, in Scotland was caught on the 3rd of July following, having gained 10 1/2 pounds.

Norris pointed out that the smolts and grilse have been marked, and have gone to sea, and returned in six or eight weeks, while other grilse marked at Ballisodare, Ireland, did not return until 16 or 17 months had elapsed. During the summer months these ascending grilse are frequently found to show every sign of ripeness, both of milk and ova in European salmon, but so far as ascertained on this continent, the male grilse alone is sexually mature. It is a curious fact that, while grilse appear to be rarely or never observed in some Canadian salmon rivers, yet in other rivers in the Dominion they abound.

In certain seasons the Nipissiquit in New Brunswick has yielded to the rod far more grilse than adult salmon, anglers frequently taking over three hundred in the course of a week or ten days, when scarcely an adult salmon could be captured.

Mr. C. G. Atkins, the well-known United States authority, has stated that grilse appear to be almost entirely absent from the United States salmon rivers but this is certainly not usual with the rivers of Canada, and careful observers have noticed even in British Columbia rivers, grilse ascending, although it has been denied that the Pacific species pass through a grilse stage. Mr. Ashdown Green has recorded his capture of a quinnat grilse, six pounds weight, in the Cowichan River, Vancouver Island, about 14 miles from the sea.

Dr. Starr Jordan also has recorded the presence of grilse in British Columbia rivers, and noted that they attain a mature reproductive condition at a very early stage. In Fraser River, in the fall, quinnat male grilse of every size, from eight inches upwards pass up the mit fully developed but usually not showing the hooked jaws and dark colours of the older males. Females, less than 18 inches in length, are rare. All of either sex, large and small then in the river, have the ovaries of milk developed. Little blue-backs or sockeyes of every size, down to six inches, are also found in the upper Columbia in the fall, with their organs of generation fully developed. Nineteen-twentieths of these young fish are males, and some of them have the hooked jaws and red colour of the old males.

The grilse which ascend in the late summer and in the fall, descend as grilse-kelts in the following spring. Some marked grilse-kelts were liberated by the Stormonthfield authorities and were recaptured on the ascent as mature salmon.

(7.) When a weight of over eight pounds is attained, the fish is usually recognized as a salmon, a stage generally reached in the second ascent to the original spawning grounds. The cycloid scales in the adult salmon are found to be worn smooth over half of their surface, thus differing from the scales in the younger stages, when the whole scale is marked with a series of perfect concentric rings.

When the schools of salmon reach the estuary of a river they may remain only a few days, or it may be several weeks, playing about, before entering the channel of the river. This is commonly held to be for the purpose of acclimatizing the fish to their new fresh-water conditions.

To quote from a well-known authority: "It first proceeds at its leisure to the head of tide-water. Here it stops awhile and seems to play about between the fresh and salt water. Whether it shrinks from encountering the sudden change from salt water to fresh, which is probably the cause of its dallying, or for other causes, it usually spends two weeks or more hovering about the border line between sea water and river water. When it has overcome its apparent repugnance to making the change to fresh water, it makes a rapid charge up the river for the clear gravelly streams which its instinct or sixth sense tells it to seek."

It is also probable that the fish delay until a suitable temperature is reached. Curiously enough, when the schools have migrated some distance up the rivers, they will linger for longer periods in pools, especially below falls and obstructions, during the time of the early runs of fish. Having attained the shallow areas suited for the "redds" in the upper waters, where proper conditions for depositing the spawn are provided, the pairing begins rarely earlier than the third or fourth week in October, and rarely later than the last week in November.

The male salmon in all the various species undergoes remarkable bodily changes, while the female retains her normal appearance, except a deepening of the body, or enlargement, due to the growth of the ovaries and increased size of the eggs.

The male Atlantic salmon, as Frank Buckland characteristically said, "wears a Joseph's coat of many colours, and the purple ground, variegated with sealing wax red coloured spots on the side and check are very beautiful." * * * The hen salmon, on the contrary, wears a plain russet suit, though red spots are occasionally noticeable, and in both a golden orange tint appears on the sides. The lower jaw in the male becomes grotesquely lengthened. In the Pacific salmon, especially the sockeye and the hump-back species, the back of the male enlarges and rises into a sharp blade-like ridge, while the jaws are enormously lengthened, and the teeth are greatly increased in size and prominence. The male sockeye assumes a brilliant red colour on the sides and towards the dorsum, while patches of black and olive green also occur, and the elongated jaws are of a chalk-white colour.

The Atlantic salmon energetically scoop out, in the gravel, deep hollows, in which the female places the eggs, afterwards covering them over, a process occupying a week or two and the parent fish then leave the buried eggs to take care of themselves and they hatch out in due course. The males fight a good deal, and the spawning grounds are the scene of much excitement and turmoil.

This is as nothing compared with the commotion on the spawning grounds of the Pacific rivers, where the numbers of parent fish are incredibly vast. Thousands of male fish, with open jaws rush about, carrying on the wildest warfare. In the chosen spawning grounds, as a rule a shallow tributary of some distant lake, the high-ridged backs of the males protrude above the surface of the stream, and the fish can be seen dashing in all directions at each other, inflicting severe and deadly wounds.

Often two male fish become intricately interlocked, like the red deer and moose in the forest and die miserably from wounds and starvation. The tails and fins

become greatly worn, and scabs and fungus disfigure their bodies. Some of the male fish become so soft and degenerate as to be almost putrid in odour and appearance.

It does not appear that any real nest is made by the sockeye, hump back and the smaller Pacific salmon. When depositing her eggs, the female fish twists her body like an inverted U, in sideways fashion, and the ripe eggs are extruded rapidly in batches. They fall promiscuously among the gravel, the rushing waters carrying them into interstices and secure hiding places.

The fish, in the act of depositing the eggs, often is quite exposed above the surface of the water, while the male fish, close by, fertilizes them by actively scattering the milt over the eggs as they fall. Frequently, at the moment the eggs are thrown into the water, the male fish rushes away with open mouth and gleaming teeth to attack a rival.

There must, in consequence, be enormous waste of ova. After the spawning is done, the emaciated fish drop gradually down from pool to pool on their return to the sea. These lean, black, degenerate fish are called "kelts," and, as Buckland says, they are "in a wretched and miserable condition, many dying on the road."

Many salmon remain in the rivers in eastern Canada for the winter, especially if the ice makes early. In the fall of 1875 hundreds of salmon were seen by hunters through the ice in the River Nabissippi, on the north shore. They were visible along several miles of the river. On the small salmon rivers of Anticosti island the same has been observed, and in the streams of Caspé in the Bay of Chaleurs. These fish descend as kelts in the spring when the ice breaks.

In Scottish rivers, quite a large number of fish are found dead annually, the majority being male fish, the dead females being very much rarer; the record on one Scottish river showing that 71,000 dead salmon were found in 17 years. On account of the vasty greater number of individuals in the Pacific rivers, the dead fish observed, subsequent to the spawning period, is enormous and has given rise to the popular notion that not one of them ever returns to the sea alive. "Probably none of them ever return to the ocean, and a large proportion fail to spawn," said Professor Jordan. In this view many authorities agree, though the grounds for the opinion are not fully conclusive.

Thus an authority says of the Pacific salmon: "They grow less comely in appearance, more slimy to the touch, more unymmetrical in form; parasites collect by thousands in their gills and under their fins; their tails and fins fray off; a white and loathsome fungus gathers over all parts of them frequently destroying their eyesight; and swarms of suckers—the carrion-birds among fishes—wait about them to feed upon their lifeless bodies when they die. For some unknown and strange reason, the salmon in the higher tributaries do not hasten back to the salt water, which would clean their bodies of the parasites and fungus and restore their appetite, and with it their health and vigour, but they linger, with a strange indifference to their fate, around the spots where they have deposited their eggs, waiting patiently for the only possible relief from their wretchedness, which is death. Some uninformed persons, who have never seen these fish in their natural habits, have expressed some incredulity in regard to their all dying after they have spawned."

The same authority goes on to say that "it is probably true that those that spawn near the ocean return to the ocean and recover their vitality, but others never do. In order to make sure whether I was mistaken in my views about it, I took the testimony, a year ago, of all the white men who have lived or worked on the river, and of all the Indians I could reach. It was the unanimous testimony of all that 'the salmon which pass the McCloud station in the summer, on their way up the river to spawn, die in the river and never return to the ocean.'"

The fish, especially the female fish, in multitudes of cases, are full of vigour after spawning and quite capable of accomplishing the migration to the sea. Indeed, one of the ablest authorities in British Columbia, Mr. Ashdown Green, of Victoria, B.C., says, "I have every reason to believe that some individuals do survive and even recuperate in the fresh water before returning to the sea. I have taken spent fish in the North Thompson that were strong enough to make a good fight, and I could see nothing to prevent their return. At one time it was supposed that no salmon ever did so, but of late this opinion seems to be much modified," especially, Mr. Green adds, with regard to the spring salmon, or quinnat.

My own experience with regard to sockeyes and humpbacks would indicate that they do not by any means all die. They are, in a large number of cases, very vigorous, and when secured by hook and line, by being hooked in the ridge of the back, they exhibit extraordinary strength and gameness, though, of course, such fish will not take a hook in the ordinary way. It is difficult to imagine, though it may prove true, that even the smaller Pacific species make but one return journey to their native rivers, after making their first descent to the sea.

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

A HERO

I'd like to be a hero if it wasn't for the war. But the war has made me busy don't you see. So many men are fighting in the trenches at the front. That's left a fearful lot of work for me. There's the boys who used to cheer for the ball club at the Park. Lots of them have gone away to fight the foe. And if no one stops behind, to jaw the other club, how can we win is what I'd like to know.

I'd love to dress in khaki and parade about the street. And my girl says I'd look dandy if I did. But without a linen collar and my New York style in ties I should look some real simple sort of kid.

Besides, I couldn't hose the lawn for Momma. (Though I don't if I can dodge it, you can bet) And who would wind the wool for Sister Susie (For she hasn't finished knitting neckties yet.)

I'm sure I do my share to help the Empire. I've all the Allies' flags, from old arrettes, And if any one says Britain will be beaten I'm prepared to take them on in ten-cent bets.

I clap my hands when I am at the movies. Whenever there's a picture of the King. And I feel so savage when I see a German. It makes me chow my gum like anything.

So you guys that talk about me being nervous. And say I ought to take a gun and fight. Should think of all the things I'm really doing. (I do and think about it half the night.)

But even if I hadn't lots to keep me Just doing things for Ma and Sister Sue. My Momma says she'd cry if I was wounded. And I'd hate to worry Momma wouldn't you?

HAVELOCK SHELTON.

Rural Constable—Now then, come out o' that. Bathing's not allowed here after 8 a.m.! The fact is the Water—Excuse me, Sergeant, I'm not bathing; I'm only drownin'—Punch.

Anderson's New Modern Store In the West

IS now open to the general public—all our dry-goods with the exception of a few odd lines, has been removed from Grace Building and is carefully arranged and placed in the various departments.

We are ready to cater to the wants of our patrons, to whom we extend a hearty invitation to call and see us.

Quite a different appearance here from Grace Building—it is bigger, brighter, and better and the stock is well displayed which should tend to make this New Building a busier store.

You know our new address—opposite the Eastern End of the General Post Office.

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

Received To-Day, July 16th, At W. E. BEARNES Haymarket Provision Store

- 20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
- 10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
- 20 Crates BANANAS.
- 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
- 10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
- 2 Crates TOMATOES.
- 10 Large NEW CANADIAN CHEESE
- 20 TWIN CHEESE.

- 20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
- STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
- APRICOT PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
- GOOSEBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.

All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

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

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

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

Colorado Thanks Mackenzie King

New York, July 21.—The Rockefeller Foundation made public to-day resolutions adopted by the Trinidad, Colorado, Chamber of Commerce, for the relief of the men and their families who were brought to a condition of suffering because of the later industrial troubles.

Heartfelt thanks are expressed to the Foundation, to W. L. Mackenzie King, who was Minister of Labor in the Laurier Cabinet, because of his personal interest and attention, and to the relief committee appointed by the Governor, "not only for the ready response to the cry of the needy but for the practical administration and

distribution of the sum, whereby Colorado has reaped the lasting benefit of splendid highways radiating from Trinidad in every direction."

NEWSPAPER WAIFS

"He says he intends to be the architect of his own fortune." "I predict a terrible stagnation in the building line."—Judge.

"Rogers has an intelligent face. If he didn't say a word you'd know he was clever." Yes; but the trouble is he does!—Boston Transcript.

"I don't think married life is ever happy, anyway. Then why don't you divorce your husband? To rather quarrel with him than with strangers."—Life.

THE N.P.A. AEROPLANE FUND.

Aeroplane Fund \$22,500.00
Machine-Guns Fund 1,717.38

Amount acknowledged \$23,385.48

B. B. Squires, J.P., Spar- lard's Bay	5 00
W. P. A., Fort Blandford, per Miss Elsie M. Stone, Secy	7 00
*Curling, per L. March, S.M.	207 20
Hon. M. P. Cashin	100 00
D. Pelley, Port Blandford	5 00
Rev. W. H. Browning, Pouch Coye	5 00
*Elliott, collected by P. Baker, per J. Roper, S.M.	14 00
Proceeds Tea and Entertain- ment at Goulds, held by Mrs. and Miss Bendie, per Daily Star	25 00
Proceeds Bazaar held by Lorna and Jean Robert- son, Maxse St., per Daily News	17 05
Wm. James, per Daily News	2 00
Fred Martin, Engineer	3 00
Jordan Simmonds, White- bourne	10 00
*Bishop's Falls, collected by Frank J. Dove, per E. B. Colbourne, J.P.	110 00
G. R. W.	2 00
Miss Ada M. Horwood	5 00
*Employees Crosbie & Co.	171 00
Eric H. Collier	5 00
N. J. Collier	5 00
*Port de Grave, per George Dawe	14 50
*Barbecued, per Geo. Dawe	19 50
	\$24,217.38

*Lists will appear in subsequent issues of the Mail and Advocate
J. A. CLIFT,
Treasurer.

St. John's, July 31.

Collected at Bay Roberts (East), by Acting Sergt. R. J. Wells.

Azariah Dawe	\$ 100.00
D. G. Fraser	6 00
T. C. McLeod	5 00
A. Barnes	10 00
Mrs. Henry Dawe	5 00
Mrs. Charles Dawe	20 00
Rev. Canon Field	5 50
William J. Mercer, P.M.	2 00
Sergeant R. J. Wells	2 50
George C. Snow	2 00
Walter F. Brennan	1 00
L. A. Field	2 50
Robert Dawe	5 00
Andrew Wood	1 00
Rev. W. Grimes	2 00
George Pepper	3 00
Capt. G. Mercer	1 00
Mrs. Nath. Mercer	1 00
Mrs. William French	1 00
Albert French	2 00
W. J. French of Wm.	1 00
W. J. French of Thos.	1 00
Mrs. Nathan French	1 00
Mrs. Nathan Mercer	1 00
Joshua Bradbury	1 00
William K. Mercer	1 00
William Mercer of Nathan	1 00
Stephen R. Mercer	1 00
Mrs. W. F. Barrett	1 00
Mrs. Frances Mercer	1 00
Mrs. John Shears Mercer	1 00
Mrs. John Bradbury	1 50
Mrs. Jesse Bradbury	1 00
Mrs. Stafford Mercer	1 00
Mrs. James W. Mercer	3 00
Mrs. Henry Norman	1 00
Constable G. Gardner	1 00
Israel Marshall	2 50
J. E. Moore	1 00
William Parsons of Stephen	1 00
H. A. Wells	1 00
Constable P. Whelan	1 00
Isaac Snow	1 00
Isaac Parsons	1 00
Miss A. Murphy	5 00
James G. Baggis	1 00
John Jardine and Son	10 00
James O'Neil	2 00
Mrs. A. Ryan	1 00
Miss M. C. Dawson	1 00
A. Friend	5 00
James Dawson	1 50
Mrs. Abe Parsons	1 50
H. E. Thomson	2 00
John Parsons	10 00
Elijah Mercer	2 00
Mrs. William Mosdell	1 00
Mrs. Samuel Norman	1 00
Mrs. William T. Bowring	1 00
Mrs. Robert Churchill	2 00
Mrs. John Tamult	5 00
Samuel E. Morcor	2 00
Mrs. James Pepper	1 00
J. W. Dawe	10 00
Matthew Fitzpatrick	1 00
Henry Baggis	1 00
Mrs. Edward Consett	1 00
Thomas Keele	1 00
Mrs. Patrick Dawson	1 00
Mrs. Joseph Snow	1 00
Mrs. Robert Mercer	1 00
Mrs. John R. Caravan	1 00
Mrs. E. H. Mercer	1 00
Stephen Russell	1 00
Edward Cave	1 00
Edward Snow	1 00
William Norman	1 00
W. C. Whiteway	5 00
James Mercer of Wm.	1 00
Roy McLeod	1 00
Gertrude McLeod	1 00
William Bartlett	1 00
Rev. Isaac French	1 00
F. J. Winsor	1 00
Const. E. Horwood	1 00

Mrs. Thomas Mercer	1 00
James Snow, Sr.	1 00
Mrs. Reuben Mercer	1 00
Herbert Sparks	1 20
Sums under one dollar	2 00
	\$303.70
Collected at Bay Roberts (West), by Captain Edward Mercer.	
Walter Crosbie	\$ 5 00
Eva Crosbie	1 00
Oswald Crosbie	1 00
Patrick Fleming	1 00
James Parsons (Sr.)	1 00
Isaac Bradbury	1 00
Abram Parsons (of Jas.)	1 00
Mrs. Capt. Patrick Delaney	1 00
Capt. Edward Mercer and son	10 00
John Bishop	10 00
C. E. Russell, J.P.	2 00
Joseph F. Parsons	1 00
Josiah Calpin	1 00
Capt. William Dawe	10 00
John O. Kee	1 00
Dr. Atkinson	5 00
Susie Mercer	1 00
A. Friend	1 00
A. Friend	1 00
Catherine Russell	1 00
Ensign Wells (S.A.)	1 00
F. P. Delaney	1 00
Amounts under \$1.00	4 40
	\$63.40

Port Rexton, Trinity Bay.

Mrs. Capt. John Randall	\$ 5 00
Miss Susie Bailey	1 00
Mrs. Alex Bannister	1 00
Mrs. Garland Bannister	1 00
Miss Amelia Fowlow	1 00
Mrs. Joseph Bailey	1 00
Mrs. William Butler	1 00
Mr. Joseph Plowman	1 00
Mr. Robert Ploughman, Jr.	1 00
Mr. Isaac Butler	1 00
Mr. Vivian Randall	1 00
Mr. James Butler of Joseph	1 00
Amounts under \$1.00	23 35
	\$39.35

Trinity East.

Rev. Arthur Pittman	\$ 2 00
Mrs. Kenneth Fowlow	2 00
Mrs. Mary Fowlow	1 00
Mrs. Albert Fowlow	1 00
Mrs. James Jones	1 00
Mr. Matthias Fowlow	1 00
Mr. G. Pollard	1 00
Mr. John Cooke	1 00
Mr. J. F. Fowlow	1 00
Mr. Joseph Fowlow	1 00
Mr. Roginald Mills	1 00
Miss L. E. Mills	1 00
Patriot	1 00
Mr. Chas. E. Newhook	1 00
Richard Jones	1 00
Sums under \$1.00	6 50
	\$23.50

Names of Contributors at Lawn towards Aeroplane Fund, Collected by J. Benning, J. P.

Mrs. Fred J. Edwards	\$ 1 00
Michael Grant	1 00
Joseph Benning, J.P.	5 00
Mrs. Joseph Benning	2 00
Miss Benning	2 00
Thomas Manning	2 00
James Manning	1 00
Peter Murphy	1 00
Joseph Edwards	1 00
Stephen Murphy	1 00
John T. Edwards	2 00
Charles Edwards	1 00
James Edwards	1 00
Mrs. Mary Walsh	1 00
Colomba Murphy	1 00
Patrick J. Brown	1 00
Mrs. Charles Edwards	1 25
James Murphy	1 00
Alphonse Edwards	1 00
Amounts under \$1.00	9 65
	\$33.95

Names of Contributors from boats fishing at this port toward Aeroplane Fund, collected by J. Benning, J. P.

John Hartley, Placentia	\$ 1 00
Wm. McCue, Fox Harbour, P.B.	1 00
Wilfred Wareham, Haystack	1 00
P.B.	1 00
Patrick Brown	1 00
Amounts under \$1.00	6 00
	\$10.00

Overin.

R. T. McGrath	\$ 5 00
W. C. McGrath	1 00
F. W. Power	2 00
C. D. Bailey	3 00
Thos. Traverso	1 00
Fred Parrott	1 00
Benjamin Lockyer	1 00
Benjamin Greene	1 00
Mrs. Rebecca Murphy	2 00
Archibald Stacey	1 00
Jas. Lockyer	4 00
Edward Healey (Paradise)	5 00
Burns Island	1 00
Paull Post	4 42
Mrs. John Drake	1 40
Amount under \$1.00	23 40
	\$53.92

Western Union Cable Co's Employees, Bay Roberts, Newfoundland

D. A. McLaine	\$ 10 00
J. C. Bailey	5 00
B. Bateman	5 00
J. Kiely	5 00
W. T. Bellamy	5 00

H. Noseworthy	5 00
S. R. Dawe	5 00
J. G. Joy	5 00
R. J. Bemister	5 00
E. Pilkington	5 00
A. L. Howard	5 00
Roy W. Myers	5 00
W. G. Seekins	5 00
A. George	5 00
Geo. S. Butt	5 00
J. F. Hambling	5 00
H. B. Ledrew	5 00
A. Gordon	5 00
C. C. Butt	5 00
F. T. Peach	5 00
B. Mercer	5 00
R. Norman	1 00
F. Ward	2 50
W. T. Jones	5 00
Isaac Trenchard	5 00
N. Soper	5 00
Wilfred Mercer	1 00
George North	2 00
William Mercer	1 00
G. H. Ridge	5 00
W. Pugh	5 00
	\$139.50

Complaint Respecting Public News

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Kindly allow me space through the columns of The Mail and Advocate, Newfoundland's independent newspaper, to make a few remarks in regard to the manner our Postal Telegraph service is handled here.

About this time last summer we were given a new operator and the only news of the war and other public matters came by mailman. Now this year he wants a holiday and he gets another person who has but little knowledge of Telegraph matters, and places him in the Telegraph Office here. This means we are to be without any news of the war again, and how long this condition of things will last we do not know at this writing.

Surely the Supt. of Postal Telegraphs does not know that such things are going on as I have referred to above. The people here are paying their share of the extra war taxes and are entitled to know the news about the war as well as people of other settlements throughout the Colony. It looks to us that as long as the present Government is in power some people can do just as they please and the public must suffer as a result.

Enough for the present; but you will hear from me again if this matter is not made right in the interests of the people.

Yours truly,
FAIR PLAY.
Wintertown, T.B., July 28, 1915.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

J. J. St. John
To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

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

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

OUTPORT SHOPKEEPERS
We have a splendid line of POUND Goods, the quality of which cannot be beaten. When you buy from us you have no unsaleable remnants. Prices unequalled. Our lines include: Lawns, Velvets, Satens, Shirtings, Calico, Regattas, Flannelettes, Col. Linens, Cretons, Damaged Cottons, Print Cottons, Muslins, Cotton Tweed, etc

ROBERT TEMPLETON
333 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END
Order a Case To-day "EVERY DAY" BRAND EVAPORATED MILK



Job's Stores Limited.
DISTRIBUTORS

PICNIC REQUISITES!

SLIPPERS
CHILDS' and MISSES' GLACE STRAP SLIPPERS.
CHILDS' and MISSES' PATENT STRAP SLIPPERS.

SHOES
CHILDS' and MISSES' TAN STRAP SHOES.
CHILDS' and MISSES' TAN LACED SHOES.
CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE JEAN SHOES.
CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE KID SHOES.

—and—
SOCKS and HOSE TO MATCH.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.
315 WATER STREET 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

Write For Our Low Prices
—of—
Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants
—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY
St. John's, Newfoundland.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The great attraction at the Nickel Theatre to-day is the Broadway all-star feature, entitled "The Evil Men do."

THE CRESCENT

This evening's festivities for the entertainment of the patrons of this popular theatre are of the usual night and interesting character.

GARDEN PARTY.

As seen by the advertising columns of this issue, a garden party is to be held to-morrow afternoon at 92 Freshwater Road, on the grounds of Joseph Pippy Esq.

Labelled for \$30,000.

We hear that the S. S. Drot which sank the Lunenburg tanker "Mey-yoga" has been labelled for \$30,000.

Postponed Football This Evening.

The Casuals and Star football teams will meet this evening in the first of the several postponed matches of the season, and a good game is looked for.

Unfounded Rumors Get About.

Saturday and yesterday it was persistently rumoured about the city that an Admiralty ship in which we here are deeply interested, had captured a steamer with contraband on board.

HAD TO GET OUT.

Saturday the police deported to New York a young man who is believed to be of German extraction and who had been living in an outpost for some time past.

Every Fisherman who runs a Motor Boat can save both money and worry by sending 65 cents in stamps for a copy of "The Motor Boat Manual," price 65c., post free.

MOTORING AT TOP SPEED.

At 10:30 last night, the few people then passing LeMarchant Road were incensed at the action of the owner of a large motor car, who with several on board, crossed that thoroughfare going west, certainly at a speed of over 40 miles an hour.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war the people were preached at, the text of the sermons being economy ye daily since, so-called Society 10th have been vulgarly showing their riches in the shape of costly cars, etc. in the faces of the populace.

FOR MACHINE GUNS' FUND.

The Baseball Match to be played Wednesday morning next at St. George's Field, will be between the Cubs and Shamrocks.

TRAIN NOTES

Saturday's train left Little River at 8:10 a.m. Yesterday's left Grand Falls at 9:9 a.m.

How about your subscription to the Aero-plane Fund. Please don't put off what you promised yourself to do. Do it now. August four not far off.

FISHERY REPORT

Trepassey—Fishery reports for the week ending July 31st.—Dories 2 to 3 quintals, daily, traps 30 to 100 boats arrived from grounds, reporting very good trawls; fishing caplin plentiful. Prospects for continuation good fishing very good.

SPECIAL TO DEEP SEA FISHERMAN

Just received a large stock of James British Made Cod Hooks, in all sizes; Superior English Made Squid Jiggers, 10 & 12c. each; Best Barked Cotton Squid Lines, 5 & 10c. yard; Best Gray & Barked Sed Lines, 5 to 30c. yard.

Scamps Infest Country Roads.

It has been observed nightly of late that scamps infest country roads, with ideas which will be apparent to observant people.

SHIPPING

The Sasa left Cat Hr. bound north, early this morning.

Argyle leaving Placentia this P.M. for West.

Clyde left Lewisporte 8:25 a.m. today for South.

Dundee left Port Burrows 8 a.m. today.

Ethie left Clarenville at 6:30 a.m. today.

Glencoe left Port aux Basques at 6:40 a.m. today.

Erik is loading freight at North Sydney.

Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 6:50 a.m. yesterday.

Meigs is north of Flower's Cove. Sagona is north of Battle Hr.

S. S. Prospero left Seal Cove this a.m. at 6 o'clock, going north.

S. S. Portia left Carling at 9:15 last night for Bonne Bay.

S. S. Belle left yesterday for Baltimore in ballast.

Wrecking tug, Coastguard, left yesterday for Halifax.

A Miss Baddock, of Holloway S., suffering from appendicitis, was removed to the hospital at midnight, and died early this morning.

The steamers Sandeford and Summerstall left West Wabana for Sydney Saturday evening, with cargoes of iron ore.

The Beatrice is due here this evening, coal laden from Sydney to J. J. Nutley & Co.

The S.S. Eastington arrived from Sydney at Clarenville yesterday, coal laden for the Rock Nfld. Co.

The Huron and other bankers, now here, will go to Labrador where they get a squid baiting, and will sail to the Labrador coast, where they will fish until it is time to reef up for the season.

A little girl named Ingeman who was taken to hospital, Friday, ill of diphtheria, died that night of the disease and was interred Saturday. She was a resident of Heavy Tree Road.

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

THE "KYLE'S" PASSENGERS

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques yesterday morning with the following passengers:— J. T. Carberry, J. B. Kerivan (Miss A. B. Lehr, A. B. Lehr, Mrs. J. H. Trappell, C. and Mrs. Fennell, Miss O. Vail, R. Singleton, Mrs. J. Gillam, Mrs. A. Ford, A. Tilly, Miss D. E. Filley, Mrs. J. Hillier, J. B. Dalton, Mrs. Jas. Matthews, F. S. Hollett, Miss M. Keating, Leo Spears, Miss B. Hollet, Mrs. L. Hollet, Mrs. N. Tuck, J. Jones, Mrs. W. King, Mrs. M. Murphy, W. P. Kettle, J. Ford, Miss J. Mulrooney and 4 children, Miss Madge Evilly F. Winsor.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Saturday the volunteers had indoor drill and several were killed. The number now on the roll is 2133, the following having joined:— Jas. Adams, St. John's. Thos. J. Grouchy, St. John's. Hugh Francis Hickey, St. John's.

POLICE COURT

Before Mr. Morris, K.C. Three ordinary drunks were discharged. A civil case, Gregory Wade vs. Maurice Wade, a dispute over a trap bait, was settled satisfactorily on payment of costs.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12.tf

EXCURSION TRAINS

The excursion trains to Tars Cove and Kelligrews were well patronized yesterday, fully 500 people availing of the opportunity to go up the shore.

WEDDING BELLS

A very pretty wedding occurred at Pillooy's Island on July 26th, when Mr. C. J. W. Horwood, Bandmaster of No. 2 corps Salvation Army, led to the altar Adjutant Miss Lucinda Blackmore, daughter of Mr. Joseph Blackmore of Pithey's Island.

On conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at the Orange Hall, where 39 couple, all friends of the newly wedded pair, sat down to a sumptuous wedding repast and the health of bride and groom was heartily honored.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Salina Tablets.

The "Home" Arrives Here.

The S.S. Home, Capt. Spracklin, arrived here at 9 a.m. today from Lewisporte from the Notre Dame Bay mail service. She left there at 7 a.m. yesterday, had dense fog on the run and sailed at 1 p.m. to take up the Bruce route between Sydney and Basques.

FOR PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN FUND.

A Garden Party will be held on the grounds of Jos. Pippy, Esq., 92 Freshwater Road, on Tuesday, August 3, 9 o'clock. Admission, including afternoon tea, 25 cents. Ice cream for sale. Proceeds to be devoted to the Prohibition Campaign.

Sagona Reports on Labrador Fishery.

The Reid Nfld. Co. had the following wire Saturday night from Capt. Parsons of the Sagona.—"Saturday, 9:20 p.m.; arrived at Makovik going north. Wind W. to S.W., light, fine weather. All traps from Battle Hr. to Venison Island only sign of fish; Bolinger's Rock to here (Makovik) doing little. Fishery to date very poor.

MORE DIPHTHERIA

During last week four cases of diphtheria were reported and one death occurred from the disease. Seventeen patients with diphtheria, and one with typhoid fever are at present being treated at hospital, and two with the former at home. Three residences were disinfected and released from quarantine.

Personals.

Miss Flora Pike, the Boston conservatory of music, daughter of Mr. Mark Pike of Steers, with her brother goes by to-morrow's train to Brigus on a holiday. Mr. W. J. Hickey, who with his wife, spent two weeks fishing at Salmoner, returned Saturday with 16 fine salmon averaging from 5 to 12 lbs. Messrs. P. M. Duff and Holloway, arrived from Little River to-day after a week's fishing, with 5 salmon, weighing from 10 to 23 lbs. Messrs. Alex. Rooney and J. C. Pratt arrived here from the interior today with splendid catches of fish after a week's holiday. Rev. Mr. Swan, Mrs. W. K. Murphy, John Lee and others arrived here from Bell Island today, coming from the Cove in mail man, Fred Hibb's motor flier, a fine "Ford," which he recently purchased. 'But,' said the young mosquito, 'is not man much stronger than we?' 'He is,' replied the fond parent; 'but we may venture to attack him on account of our superior mobility.'—Puck.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

German Submarine a Total Wreck.

London, Aug. 2nd.—A reuter despatch from Copenhagen says that fishermen who have returned from Laby are authority for the statement that a German submarine, while on a trial trip between Kiel and Peharna, was totally wrecked some days ago, 12 of the crew being drowned.

Heavy Losses For German Invaders

Athens, Aug. 2nd.—Arrivals here from Constantinople, reports that 3,000 buildings, including German hospitals, were destroyed last week by fire.

Italian Army Still Advancing.

London, Aug. 2nd.—A despatch from Milan says, there has been further marked progress by the Italian army chiefly on Carso Plateau, while Austrian counter attacks have considerable subsided.

Steamers Collide in St. Lawrence

Quebec, Aug. 2.—As a result of a collision yesterday morning between the Headline freight steamer, Bangor Head and the collier Baticana, the former was beached off Hare Island, opposite Cape Salmon, 18 miles below this port.

FOR THE MACHINE GUNS.

Doubleheader Wednesday, 10:30; Cubs and Shamrocks; 3 p.m. B.S. and Red Lions. Admission, 5 cents.

LOCAL ITEMS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.—St. George's Field, Star versus Casuals, 7 p.m. Admission 5 cents. Ladies free; Grand Stand 5 cents extra. There was fine weather along the railway line yesterday and the temperature ranged to 70 degrees. Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12.tf

LOCAL ITEMS

Master W. Wilson of Parker & Monro's, son of Capt. Wilson, who on a vacation to Sydney in the Adventure, returned last week.

Today, Mrs. Cornor, a Hungarian lady, whose husband has been interned for some time, and who had been at Grand Falls for a year arrived here by the express to-day and was interned at the camp at Donovan's.

The funeral of the late Thomas O'Brien, of Bell Island, took place at 2:30 p.m. to-day from Undertaker J. T. Martin's mortuary rooms and was largely attended.

We direct the attention of the police to the fact that a gent. who bears the well-known monogram of "DOD," is operating at the Railway Station of late. As often little children are about the place the police will recognize the danger and give him the reminder that he well deserves.

To-day a horse owned by Mr. J. Coughlan took fright and ran away on New Gower Street, and colliding with Bastow's express wrecked it, also smashing the flout to which it was attached. It was fortunate that men passing stopped the runaway or a number of children playing further up the street, might have been hurt.

While Dr. Roberts and Mr. H. Blatch were coming along Cornwall Avenue in opposite directions last night, in avoiding a telegraph pole which is out in the centre of the thoroughfare at the junction of Cornwall Avenue and Pleasant Street, they collided with great force and both machines were wrecked.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

FOR THE MACHINE GUNS.

Doubleheader Wednesday, 10:30; Cubs and Shamrocks; 3 p.m. B.S. and Red Lions. Admission, 5 cents.

HOLYROOD GARDEN PARTY!

August 4th. THE LADIES of the A. S. Holyrood will be delighted to have all their friends spend WEDNESDAY next, August 4th, with them at their Annual Picnic and Garden Party. A pleasant time is in store for all who attend.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Juvenile T.A. and B. Society held its monthly meeting yesterday, when three new members were admitted. The first new fish for the season, from the Southern Shore, arrived here Saturday from Caplin Bay in Walsh's schooner "Mary." Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12.tf The police were not busy Saturday and only brought in two drunks, both whom were released yesterday on paying a deposit. Across country to-day the weather is calm and dull. Temperature ranges from 53 to 68 degrees above. Saturday an outpost man left his team standing on New Gower Street, when two drunks passing, coolly appropriated two dozen of eggs and de-camped. This was all the "hen fruit" the man had for sale and he was indignant at the theft which several witnessed.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12.tf

Wednesday, formerly regatta day, the Held Nfld Co. will run the usual excursion train at 2:30 p.m. to points as far as Kelligrews. Excursion rates will be in force to Heart's Content and Trepassey, good from Tuesday to Thursday. Trepassey will be good till Friday.

PERSONAL

Pat A. Egan of Bay Balls arrived here by the Southern Shore with his day with scitria and was taken to hospital by Mr. E. Whiteaway.

Mr. W. J. Hodder left here by this morning's train for Hr. Grace and Carbonara, where he has secured some large contracts for painting.

Const. Crocker came in, Saturday night by train from Bay de Verde with an unfortunate woman for the Lunatic Asylum. She was in the Asylum before, and recently made several unsuccessful attempts to suicide.

Mr. Thomas Walsh of Balsam Street, who was run over by a baker's express nearly three months ago and had two ribs broken, with other injuries, came out of hospital last week. He is still far from well and fears that he will lose the use of his right arm, which of course would be an irreparable loss to him.

PIC-NIC.

COCHRANE ST. SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC will be held at MOUNT PEARL on WEDNESDAY. Train to leave Depot at 11 a.m. Tickets (to include Tea) 50 cents each, to be obtained from Dicks & Co., or at the Station. Aerated Drinks for sale on the Grounds.

St. John's Municipal Council PUBLIC NOTICE

Adelaide Street will be closed to traffic for a few days. By Order, J. L. SLATTERY, Sec.-Treas. ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

For Sale A SPLENDID MOTOR BOAT ALMOST NEW. Decker, good accommodation and fitted with Sails—18 h.p. Engine—Will be sold a Bargain. Can be inspected at the F.P.U. Wharf. For further particulars apply to Storekeeper Union Trading COMPANY.