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RUSSIAN ARMIES STILL RETREATING HARD PRESSED BY AUSTRO-GERMANS

Grand Duke's Forces are Being Driven Deep Into the Pripet Marshes Where Enemy Hopes to Repeat Success that Attended Them at Mazurian Lakes-- Town of Lipsk, West of Grodno, Has Fallen Into Hands of Germans

Equinoctial Storms Now the Hope On Which Military Experts Rest-- It is Hoped That the Coming of Wintery Conditions May Put a Check to Austro-German Push-- Desperate Fighting on Gallipoli Near Sulva Bay, Where British Made Recent Landing.

London, Aug. 30.—War reports from the Eastern war theatre, embracing the region from Courland to South-eastern Galicia, indicate that the Germans and Austrians are still pressing the Russians hard in combat, or tenaciously following them on their retreat, military observers here are hoping the approaching equinoctial season will limit any further forward movement of the Teutons, and force them to be content with the fruits of their past successes when winter season falls upon them.

East Prussian frontier, Berlin reports the advance of the Teutons and the capture of the town of Lipsk, lying just west of the fortress of Grodno, upon which the aims of the Germans now are evidently centered. With the opening of the autumn months military observers are directing attention to the fact that the Russian equinoctial storms are soon due to begin. They assert that they are in the danger limit of military operations in the eastern field. It is recalled by some of these observers that the autumnal equinox marked the turning point of the Napoleonic campaign. The first warning was the light snowfall, preceding the equinox, but soon afterwards heavy snows fell and with them came disaster to Napoleon.

Desperate fighting continues in the Dardanelles, in the vicinity of the spot where the British recently made their landing. Turkish reports claim the recapture by Ottoman forces of allied trenches with heavy allied casualties. These claims, however, have not been conceded by Britain. Military operations in the Western field have been confined to trench fighting. On the Austro-Italian frontier, Italians claim their forces are slowly advancing northward.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, Aug. 30.—The French Government report artillery duels at various points. There has been a successful bombardment of the enemy's lines in the north. The Russian Government report retirement of Russian forces in Galicia. The retreat in the Middle Niemen also continued. Fierce fighting is taking place between the Vilna river and the Niemen.—BONAR LAW.

No Fighting On Western Front Worth Noting

London, Aug. 30.—A report from Field Marshal Sir John French was given out by the British War Office to-night, as follows:—"Since my last communication of August 18th, there has been no fighting on our front to record. There has been a certain amount of mining activity, but conditions generally have been normal. "Both on the 18th and 21st we succeeded in shooting down enemy aeroplanes. "On the 25th our heavy artillery set fire to a railway train at Langemark Station (about five miles north-east of Ypres). The same evening our Royal Flying Corps co-operated with our Allies in an aerial attack on Fous, south of Hurst, which was successfully carried out, without loss to any machines."

British Detain Norwegian Steamer At Kirkwall

London, Aug. 30.—The Norwegian steamer Salonica from Galveston for Denmark has been detained at Kirkwall by the British authorities.

To An Enemy's Mother

And did my son kill thine? Alas Alas! But I have my boy safe at home again, His wound is healed. God! if there could but pass From my soul's vision sight of thy son, slain! Nothing can heal thy wound, thy bitter smart; No prayer of mine can bring thee back thy boy. Yet, my son thrust the sword-blade in thy heart, And trampled out the flame of all thy joy. Dear God of Pity, how can such things be? My gentle, chivalrous, and high-souled son! Oh, that we could together, I and he, Make reparation for this deep wrong done! Oh, broken-hearted mother! Could I press Thy bowed head close against my aching breast And bring thee some faint comfort, none the less Would my despair and anguish find rest. For when my dear boy puts his hand in mine I feel it wet with this warm crimson stain, The lifeblood welling from the heart of thine, And all my soul goes out to meet thy pain. (By Carlo Ring, in Labor Leader (England).)

Germany Takes Conciliatory Steps In Arabic Case

Berlin, Aug. 30.—It was understood to-day that Germany's course with regard to the Arabic case has been decided upon, and that it is in line with the recent conciliatory statement made by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor. This development followed the return to Berlin of Chancellor Admiral Von Tirpitz and other participants in the conference with the German Emperor at his headquarters on the Eastern front. No official statement was made regarding the German decision, but there seems to be good ground for the belief that the Government have adopted the viewpoint set forth by the Chancellor.

French Artillery Seriously Damages German Trenches

Paris, Aug. 30.—Violent artillery fighting took place yesterday evening at many points in the Argonne district, as a result of which the trenches of the Germans were seriously damaged, according to the French official reports this afternoon.

National Union Of Paper Workers Refuse Invitation Go to Switzerland Attend Conference International Union NEVER AGAIN

Washington, Aug. 31.—Press despatches from Berlin saying that Germany has decided upon a policy in connection with the sinking of the Arabic that accords with the recent statement of the Imperial Chancellor were noted with satisfaction to-day in official circles here. The Chancellor said, if it developed that the German submarine commander had gone beyond instructions, Germany would not hesitate to give complete satisfaction to the United States. So far as officials here know, the submarine commander who attacked the Arabic has not yet reported to Berlin. Until this report has been awaited for a reasonable time the Washington Government does not now expect the promised formal communication from the Imperial Government.

German Attitude In Arabic Case Pleases Washington

Washington, Aug. 31.—Efforts of the Government to avert the spread of South Wales coal strike led to protracted meetings in the Board of Trade Chambers to-day between Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions and representatives of the miners and coal owners. At the conclusion of the conference no official announcement of the result was made. According to one report the coal owners agreed to the inclusion in Runciman's recent award those workers to whom the award did not extend, which would mean the strike settled. According to another report a hitch has arisen in the negotiations which will render necessary another meeting with Runciman on Tuesday morning. Twelve thousand miners are now on strike in the coal fields. Africa has 276 spoken languages.

Prize Court Sitting at Hamburg Gives Decision

In the Case of the Steamers Maria-Batavier Taken by Germans ON THE HIGH SEAS And Carrying Contraband to British Ports—Court Sustains Action—No Indemnity Goes to Owners

London, Aug. 30.—The British Foreign Office to-night issued the following statement:—"Judgments have recently been delivered by the German prize court at Hamburg in the cases of the steamships Maria and Batavier. "The Maria was a Dutch vessel carrying a cargo of wheat shipped from Portland, Oregon, to Belfast and Dublin. She was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, on the Atlantic September 21st last, and sunk. The Batavier was a Dutch vessel bound for London, and was captured in the North Sea on March 11th, and taken to Zebrugge on suspicion of carrying contraband. "The sinking of the Maria is justified by the German prize court on the ground that having regard to the place of capture, the commander of the Karlsruhe was unable to take the vessel into a German port or a port of the allied powers, and so acted in pursuance of article 113 of the German naval prize regulations. This was said not to require any further explanation, and payment of indemnity to the owner was refused. "Judgments show that considering the question and destination of conditional contraband, the German prize court held that it is to be guided by a communication of the chief of the general staff of the navy, addressed to the Court on August 17th, 1914, concerning ports to be regarded as fortified places or as bases of operations or supply for British armed forces, issued by supreme command. As the court in other cases held that such places as Ipswich, Poole, Barrow-in-Furness and Grangemouth were bases or fortified places, it may be inferred that these were also included in the list referred to. In order to rebut the presumption set up, and that conditional contraband destined for such places is intended for military, not for civil use, the Court held that counter proof must satisfy the most rigorous condition, and it would only be possible to furnish it in rare cases. "With regard to the cargo of wheat aboard the Maria they held there was no means of ascertaining—with the least certainty—what use the wheat would have been put to arrival of the vessel at Belfast, or whether the British Government would not come upon the scene as purchaser. "The effect of these decisions appear to be to abolish the practice of distinction between absolute and conditional contraband of war."

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Kitchener Holds Key to Question Of Conscription

Will be Able to Lead Country to His Views SIR EDWARD GREY AND BAD RECORD Is Commented Upon by Gibson Bowles—Demands Explanation of Grey's Reply to German Chancellor

London, Aug. 31.—The Globe asserts that a certain majority of the Cabinet, led by Lord Curzon, Lloyd George and Winston Churchill favor conscription. Those still opposed are Premier Asquith, Sir Ed. Grey, Simon, Harcourt, McKenna, Rudman and Balfour, while Lord Kitchener is undecided. The Press generally is of the opinion that Kitchener holds the key to the situation, and that he will be able to convince Parliament and people for which ever side he declares. Gibson Bowles, the well-known naval expert, leads an agitation, daily becoming more insistent, demanding an explanation of Sir Edward Grey's remark in replying to Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, that the freedom of the sea may be a reasonable subject for discussion between nations after the war. Mr. Bowles undoubtedly carries the nation with him when he contends that those seas should be free to all during peace. It is vital to Britain to maintain that freedom for herself during war, while denying her enemies such freedom. Bowles further comments on Grey's bad record in this matter, being chiefly responsible for the declaration of London, 1907, limiting the right of search and abolishing the right to confiscation in connection with contraband, which the House of Lords defeated, but which Sir Edward Grey invited the late Government to enforce under an Order in Council at the beginning of the war, until compelled by force of public opinion to rescind it by a further order on March 11th, since when the order has been evaded in various ways. It is evident that the majority of the Liberals are opposed, like the Unionists, to gag this question.

Disaffection Grows Among Coal Miners In South Wales

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Many Meetings at Board of Trade Consider Matter HOPES FOR SETTLEMENT Are Expressed in Some Quarters, While Others See No Solution to Trouble

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Austrians Retreat Before the Italians

Milan, Aug. 31.—The Austrians are in full retreat at two points. One is in the Valsugano, where they are blowing up bridges and viaducts, and destroying all roads and railways as they retire. The other is in the region of the Upper Isonzo, where Italian Alpines have wrested an important mountain summit from the Austrian grip.

Russians Report Some Successes Against the Turks

Petrograd, Aug. 31.—The following official statement has been issued at the headquarters of the Russian army:—"On the entire front there have been only minor engagements and changes during the recent fighting. Up to August 22 we made prisoners of 84 officers, 3,000 men, while our cavalry pursuing the Turks on the roads to Boutak sabred over 2,000. We also captured 12 guns and a quantity of war material.

Germany Closes Arabic Incident

London, Aug. 31.—The German Government considers the Arabic incident closed and has declared its willingness to punish the commander of the submarine which sank the steamer, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam. The correspondent says there has been received from Berlin a report of considerable feeling in German military circles because of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's so-called weakness towards the United States.

Merely Drifted Says Military Critic London Times

London, August 31.—The Times' military correspondent makes an attack on the higher direction of the campaign from the British side, which he declares is the subject of severe criticism in the fighting services, pointing to Antwerp fiasco, the Dardanelles mistakes and the failure to organize a munition supply. The correspondent says the Cabinet has shown no genius for war. To put it brutally the correspondent says, we have not been governed in a strategic sense, we have merely drifted.

Massing Troops On Serbian Border Merely a Bluff

London, August 31.—The Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent says: It would be only fulfilling the malicious intentions of the Central Powers to accept the present military demonstration on the frontiers of Serbia and Roumania at its face value. Its purpose in the most favorable circumstances must be more political than military. The expense of the suggested German plans to break through Serbia, even if it prove successful, which is decidedly improbable, would be out of all proportion to the military value of the achievement. Any fresh attack on Serbia would certainly recreate the Balkan League, and such a contingency, bringing into action against the Teutonic Powers over 1,250,000 men, German diplomacy cannot possibly contemplate.

IS SWITZERLAND WITH GERMANS? American Minister at Berne Foreshadows Such Course as Likely

Washington, Aug. 20.—In a report sent by mail to the state department, Pleasant A. Stovall, the American minister at Berne, Switzerland, indicates that he has been given a very strong intimation from official sources that the Swiss government is preparing to take sides in the European war with the Germanic alleged interference with Swiss trade by the governments of the quadruple alliance.

Effects on Trade. Minister Stovall's report deals with conditions in Switzerland, with particular reference to the effect of the war on trade and commerce. He says that on account of the blockade instituted by Great Britain and her allies, Swiss trade has been very largely cut off, and there has been a shortage of food, with consequent suffering.

A Confidential Report. Officials of the state department and the department of commerce decline to give details of its contents. The report was marked "confidential" and is supposed to have been sent by mail instead of by cable on account of its length. Officials are understood to have been surprised over Minister Stovall's statement that Switzerland was preparing to get into the war.

NEW TORPEDO, A DEADLY WEAPON IS 23 FEET LONG Weighs 2,800 Pounds and Will Tear Hole in Protected Ship

Washington, Aug. 21.—The up-to-date torpedo is a loaded automobile, shaped like a cigar, made to run in a certain direction in a fixed time and explodes when it strikes something that offers sharp resistance. A reliable one, properly equipped with explosives and running gear, costs from \$3,000 to \$9,000, according to size. A large torpedo is 23 feet long, 21 ins. in diameter and weighs 2,800 pounds and it tears a hole 30 by 10 feet in the bottom of a ship of two skins. "The torpedo," said an expert of the navy, "has four principal parts—the warhead, which carries the explosive; the air flasks, or fuel chamber; the engine and the steering gear and the balance chamber. The explosive head is filled with some high explosive—gun-cotton, etc.—and is provided with a percussion detonator. This strikes a hard or solid substance, and the explosive goes off instantaneously."

Gun-Cotton or Nitro-Glycerine

"The explosive head is the foremost compartment of the torpedo and contains the deadly charge and the pistol with which it is fired. Gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine are the high explosives generally used for submarine purposes. There are many others, but these form the foundation for most of them. Gunpowder of the sort used by the country boy to shoot a rabbit or squirrel is no longer used. "The high explosive is more powerful than gunpowder. Gunpowder burns quicker than the high explosive, and it splutters around if scattered on the ground, but it explodes if confined in a close place. The high explosive will burn if you stick a match to it, but not so easily as gunpowder. A sudden blow will apply heat to an explosive and set it off."

This Is What Happens

"What happens when the explosive head strikes?" "A detonation follows instantaneously and blows the outside of the ship in, making a hole about thirty feet by ten feet in size. There is no rule about the extent of the damage to the side of the boat; it may be twice thirty by ten feet. The bow drives in both the outer and inner skins of a vessel like the Lusitania. The double bottom is not sufficient to break the force of the torpedo if it strikes well. A glancing blow may not cause an explosion. "The torpedo would have about the same effect on a collier that it would on a big merchant vessel. We have never tested thoroughly the effect of a torpedo blown on an oil tanker such as the Gulfight. We are doing that now. "After the torpedo struck it would be blown to bits, and most of the pieces would go to the bottom of the sea. Some fragments might go inside and become entangled in the splinters made by the detonation."

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Scathing Words By Socialists

Brand Kaiser and Underlings for Fiendish Work—Claim There Was no Conspiracy Against Germany—Their Country's Flag Made Badge of Infamy

London, Aug. 26.—"To their last hours the Kaiser, von Tirpitz and Bethmann-Hollweg will carry upon them the brand of shame for unparalleled ruin which they have plunged the world by their barbarism on land and sea."

Such is the damning indictment of the Kaiser and his war lords contained in a manifesto which was issued on Tuesday by the German Humanity League to its associates and to friends in Europe and America.

"Dear comrades," says this remarkable document, "although by base treachery Ernst Schuster was betrayed at Magdeburg, and met a hero's death, his work has not perished, and we shall not cease to oppose by propaganda the iniquitous policy of the imperial government.

"By false declarations the press is compelled to deceive the fatherland, and our compatriots continue to be slaughtered in the trenches. By golden gifts the members of the Reichstag and publicists have been seduced to betray the people's cause they had sworn to defend.

"We ask all our associates to enforce in their towns and communes the truth, which every wage-earner and toiler must be made to grasp. Through patience, judgment and time the impossible becomes possible.

No Conspiracy Against Germany.
"We must not be disheartened by the knowledge of the internal oppression which holds down by force a restless and indignant nation. It should spur us on to proclaim with renewed vigor that true patriots are those who, loving and defending their own homes and kinsfolk, respect and maintain inviolate the rights of all peoples to a common measure of freedom and justice.

"We are convinced, therefore, that there has been no conspiracy by any government or nation against Germany, and that on the contrary it is only by the victory of the allied armies as the guardians of humanity that we ourselves shall be emancipated from the accursed yoke which enlightened democrats in all countries must assist us in breaking before the German states can regain the pathway of peace.

"We desire outraged Belgium, Luxembourg and France to be restored to tranquility, and the liberation of Poland and Bohemia from the fetters of servitude. For over a year a devastating conflict has shattered our homes, darkened our lives, robbed us of our bravest sons, and set the whole civilized world against us. Our government has by four corruption deceived the Turkish nation and compassed its ruin.

No Cause for War.
"Let us look facts plainly in the face. No state coveted our land or menaced German integrity. Our ships were free to sail and welcomed in every ocean. Our citizens enjoyed fullest civil rights in all parts of the world. Our industrial output found a ready market in every quarter of the globe. Commerce was increasing year by year. Everywhere the German flag was respected. To-day it is the badge of infamy.

"Fortified by these reasons we earnestly appeal to every democratic German, Bavarian, Hanoverian and Wurtemberger to join hands with all who realize the unspeakable crime of unprovoked war, and to persevere in demanding the evacuation of Brabant, Flanders and Luxembourg, and the cessation of bloody outrage in Alsace and Lorraine."

The manifesto is signed by Karl Bernstein, Conrad Schwabe, Emil Gott, Gustav Ochs, Jacob Mameisdorf, Franz Gause, Heinrich Glauer, Otto Schlich, Frederick Kohler, Adolf Ruppia, Eitel Blumentfeld and Albrecht Zettel.

Flattery is the worst and falsest way of showing our esteem.—Dean Swift.

"I met Mrs. Green to-day."
"What did she say?"
"Nothing."
"It wasn't Mrs. Green."

Small Tommy was interested in a caller's gold-filled tooth. Finally he said: "Mamma, I know what makes Mrs. Blan's tooth so shiny; she talks so fast her tongue keeps it polished."

While the Russians have fallen back to the Bug River they are far from being "as snug as a bug in a rug."

CLOSE TO ENEMY

Boston, Aug. 18.—Harry Copeland of 12 Dillaway street, has received a letter from his brother Philip, a member of the British expeditionary force, which gives some idea of the danger in the trenches. The letter was written Aug. 3, but there is nothing to indicate at what point. Among other things the letter contains the following:

"We are just in rest billets for a few days after 21 days in action. I can tell you that I had a rough passage and a few narrow escapes. Nearly every second night I was out laying wires and have been within 50 yards of the Germans. The distance between their front and ours is about 200 yards. We are afforded good cover in the shape of wheat, which is about three feet high. Of course, we have to creep along, even at night, as the Germans use an enormous amount of search lights, which are exceptionally bright.

"We also use a few, but nothing compared to the amount the enemy use. As I say, we were out putting out wires, when we noticed about ten yards in front of us part of a German working party. They saw us simultaneously and started potting, but as we had flopped down quickly we escaped unharmed. It is a horribly unpleasant feeling, the zip of the bullets.

"Luckily for us, we had a party out at that time, and as the lights (Very lights) were illuminating the sky, they saw what was happening, and immediately opened fire on the Germans, who otherwise must have taken us prisoners. This is the closest call, or at least, the most exciting, I have had for a long time.

When out on despatch riding I had to cross a certain part of ground which was often under shell and then a second one landed about 20 yards away. I knew it would be a minute before the next was dropped, so made a spurt and did a record 500 yards.

"We were shelled out of our last billet and had to shift to dugouts, made for emergency. I was struck on the shoulder by a piece of falling masonry, and received only a slight bruise.

"An awful experience I had up at the reserve trenches, laying or repairing a line to headquarters. The Germans took it into their heads to shell those trenches. This consists in shelling right along the trench, at six-foot distances, trying to hit working parties. Two chaps who were my bedmates in England, have been killed, one by a sniper as he was repairing a break, and the other by Germans who were searching the ground in front of them with a machine gun.

"We get plenty of clothes here when we go into rest billets, but as this country is infested with vermin of every description we could do with a change every night. Plenty of 'buchshu' fruit here, which is just becoming ripe; also hens, who lay or mislay, rather—eggs in close vicinity to us."



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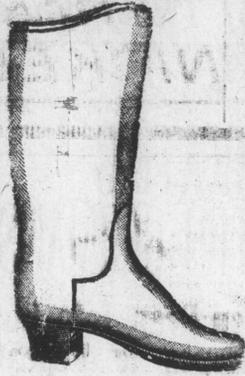
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I remain,
Yours truly,
PETER JOY,
204 Pleasant St., St. John's.

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.

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P.S.—All our Hand-made Boots have the name Fred Smallwood on the Heel plate. Beware of Imitations!

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.

American Republics Take a Hand In Mexican Affairs

United States Will Finance New Government—Warrior Factions Will be Unable to Get War Supplies Under New Administration

After meeting on August 5 and continuing the discussion for several days, a decision on the Mexican problem was finally arrived at on August 9 by the diplomatic representatives of Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala and Secretary of State Lansing. The details have not yet been made public but the plan in substance is as follows:

First—An appeal will be made to the Mexican factions to compose their differences in convention or by such other means as they may regard as practicable.

Second—If any faction fails to observe this injunction the other factions will be expected to set up a government which in due season will be recognized by the United States, the republics of South America, and the powers of Europe and the Far East.

Third—The faction that refuses to support the plan will be barred from the privilege heretofore exercised of obtaining support of any kind from either the United States or South America. This means that the opposing faction will be unable to get equipment for military forces or funds to further military operations.

Fourth—With a full understanding of the purposes of the United States and Latin America, influential leaders in Mexico will proceed to the establishment of a provisional government. This government will at once be recognized by the United States and the other great powers.

Fifth—A plan will be devised to finance the new government of Mexico.

WILL DEFEND THE CONDUCT OF WAR

French Minister to Make Full Statement

Paris, Aug. 15.—The cabinet at a meeting yesterday discussed requests that had been made by a group in the chamber of deputies, the leaders of which have been criticizing among themselves, and occasionally in the chamber, the cabinet's conduct of the war.

It was announced at the conclusion of the cabinet council that Minister of War Millerand had informed his colleagues that he would take occasion raised, choosing the occasion when the appropriation for the two new under-secretaries for war would come up for debate.

The Radicals and Radical Socialists are represented in the cabinet by Louis J. Malvy, minister of the interior; Albert Sarraut, minister of public instruction; Justin Godart, under-secretary of fine arts and Paul Jacquet, under-secretary of the interior.

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SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

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HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



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Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

Diningroom Sets. Arm Chairs.
Library Sets. Morris Chairs.
Lounges. Rockers.
Hall Settes. Fireside Stools.
Hall Mirrors. Screens.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

The Atrocities In Belgium

A. M. Thompson in The Clarion.

Numbers of Englishmen—I was one of them—could not bring themselves to believe that the Germans could have committed the awful crimes of which the Belgians and French accused them. The catalog of crime was so hellish that one's faith in human nature bogged at its atrocity. Then a committee of eminent lawyers and persons skilled in the sifting of evidence was appointed to investigate it under the presidency of a famous Pacificist, Lord Bryce, an old student of Heidelberg University, a Doctor of the Hungarian University of Buda Pesth and of Jena, a Knight of the Prussian Order of Merit. This committee's report must be read to be believed. I would ask our friend to buy it, to study it, to ponder the cases of the two-year-old child crucified on the farmhouse door at Haecht, the little children shot on the village green at Tamines, the others bayoneted at Weerde and Boort Meerbeck, the wholesale wanton massacre of Andenne, the terrible outrages

at Trimiloo, Westpilaer, Marchiennes au Pont, etc., etc.

Germans Learn To Respect France

In the course of 42 years we have learnt to know this French proud tenacity which never renounces; we know that it never passed away even after the weakness in which it had been born had long been overcome, and it would have cost a strong and respected France, nothing but a resolve to grasp the stretched-out hand of Germany in order to secure peace to a world in which French civilization would have gone hand in hand with German culture and shared with it pacific leadership. France does not renounce! She has never renounced since 1870, and even if she should entirely succumb in 1915 she would still not renounce. We may defeat France, but we could not—as witness the solemn declaration of the French Socialists on July 15, 1915—tear out from the French heart the idea of revanche. This ought to be noted in Germany and not forgotten when the war comes to an end.—Vossische Zeitung.

"What crop do you make the most money out of up here?" asked the city girl on her vacation.
"Summer boarders," was the thoughtful reply of the farmer.

SOUTH SHOULD NOT FEEL THE COTTON CHANGE

Mill Owner Exposes Reason of Campaign by Hoke Smith Against Contraband Order

New York, Aug. 25.—"That Great Britain would declare cotton contraband has been obvious for weeks, if not for months, and the obvious invariability discounts itself. When it became known that the formal declaration would be forthcoming within forty-eight hours cotton went up from 10 to 11 points."

The foregoing statement was made by Fuller Callaway, of Lagrange, Ga., formerly a member of the Georgia Railroad Commission and the principal owner of six cotton mills. He was optimistic over the outlook for the South's cotton and confident that the price would go up to 15 cents before the summer of 1917.

"There is absolutely no cause for the South to feel gloomy," said Mr. Callaway. "We have merely arrived at a rock bottom situation, and from now for the next five years there need be no worry about cotton and the prices it will bring."

"The amount of cotton absorbed by Germany and Austria has been recently about 3,000,000 bales a year. Where did that cotton go? At least 1,500,000 bales were manufactured into material which was shipped to South America and other points. Therefore, the actual shortage by reason of the blockade against the Teutonic allies is 1,500,000 bales, as the goods will be furnished from other countries heretofore dependent on Germany."

"Let us look into the actual cotton situation. Last year the South produced an abnormal crop—about 17,000,000 bales, or 2,500,000 bales above normal, and which must be included in this year's crop. From the available statistics the crop this year will not be more than 13,000,000 bales, and very possibly will not exceed 12,500,000. As the normal consumption is about 14,000,000 bales, this year we should carry over not much more than 1,000,000."

Less Cotton Planted.
"Look ahead into 1916. Usually each year the farmers of the South purchase from five to ten per cent. new mules to take the place of those crippled, sick or which have died. Last year, and up to the middle of this year, instead of buying stock, the farmers, fearing the war conditions would depress the price of cotton still further, sold from five to ten per cent. of their mules for war purposes."

"In addition discouraged over the conditions which seemed to crystallize at the first shock of the war, many farmers abandoned cotton raising altogether and became hired hands. The farmers who were cut down their cotton acreage and raised foodstuffs, alfalfa, wheat, rye, oats and corn to a greater extent than ever before."

"Still another point: In the last twelve months those farmers who were forced to sell their cotton have

done so. This means that the visible supply of cotton is in the hands of men able to take care of it until a reasonably profitable price can be obtained.

"And in the midst of all this we have the federal reserve banks prepared to make any reasonable loan on cotton collateral. For instance, already in the South Joseph A. McCord, of the federal reserve bank of Atlanta, has sent out a circular to the member banks of the Sixth district calling attention to the assistance the reserve bank expects to render and enumerating the conditions under which paper secured by warehouse receipts for cotton will be rediscounted. And the terms are sensible, businesslike and so reasonable that nine-tenths of the farmers can use their pleasure regarding the sale of their cotton."

"The foregoing facts pave the way to a consideration of the cotton crop of 1916. With farmers owning fifteen per cent. fewer mules than in 1915 and with many farms abandoned as far as cotton is concerned, the crop for next year will not exceed twelve million bales."

"From this year we will carry forward about one million bales, which will mean a visible supply in 1916 of only thirteen million bales. This would mean a shortage of one million bales as compared to the world's needs. To be conservative, say that the total crop and the amount held over goes to fourteen million bales, we shall go into 1917 with not a pound of cotton in reserve, and in my figures I take into account linters."

Hoke Smith's Object.
"Now in order to force the farmer to begin to raise cotton again in cheerful abundance the price must be advanced. That is simple logic. Therefore for 1917, in the spring very likely, cotton should be quoted at 15 cents a pound. As the mills in which I am interested are using 50,000 bales of cotton a year, I presume you wonder that I am not a bear. Well, I am not, because the situation has reached its low level for many years."

Asked what he thought of Senator Hoke Smith's propaganda to force an issue with Great Britain on the cotton blockade, Mr. Callaway hinted that back of Senator Smith's activities might be found a situation replete with subtleties.

"I am confident," said Mr. Callaway, "that Senator Smith neither hopes for nor wishes to see a break between the United States and Great Britain. There may be more in his method than surface indications show. To say the least, he has obtained publicity, and both the British government and President Wilson are aware of the cotton situation."

"This may lead to an even more liberal treatment of the cotton collateral by the federal reserve banks, and it may possibly induce Great Britain to offer some scheme by which the surplus cotton, or a portion of it, may be paid for and held by Great Britain."

"Personally, I believe that if Great Britain purchased two million bales

AT THE NICKEL

AN ALL FEATURE PICTURE PROGRAMME TO-DAY

A three-part Vitagraph story of the Theatre.

"UNDERNEATH THE PAINT"

Separated by his wealthy father from his actress sweetheart, the boy disappears. She becomes a famous star. A most dramatic incident and climax reunites the lovers. Interpreted by Helen Gardner, and all-star cast.

"OUR MUTUAL GIRL"

The story of the shot gun and the lady.

"A MADCAP ADVENTURE"—Vitagraph comedy-drama. "A KEYSTONE COMEDY"—A riot of fun. YOU ARE SURE OF A GOOD SHOW ALL THE TIME AT THE NICKEL.

HON. DECARIE ON CHAMPLAIN

The Daring of the Great French Explorer a Lesson To Canada's Youth

Orillia, Ont., Aug. 18.—"Representing the French province of Quebec, it would only be natural that I should take pride in to-day's demonstration. Indeed I do. But I am not small enough to try to be little Champlain's work to the shores of a river, gigantic though it may be, or to narrow his mind to the size of an inland ocean. Even more, I would not do him the injustice to confine him in the country of one language. God forbid me. He was taller and bigger and broader than the boundaries of a territory, and his achievements are not narrowed in the mere vocabulary of a dictionary."

This was the tribute of Hon. J. L. Decarie, secretary of the province of Quebec, to Samuel de Champlain at the tercentenary celebration held here yesterday.

A Canadian Still
Later in the day Hon. Mr. Decarie spoke again. He speaks English fluently, though with a noticeable French accent, and his eloquence evoked frequent bursts of applause. When he left his native city, Quebec, to travel the 600 miles to Orillia, he felt that he was going to an unknown country, but the hours he had spent in Orillia convinced him that he was still one of the family—a Canadian citizen.

Called A Dreamer
"Three hundred years ago Samuel de Champlain," he said, "came from old France, not for personal aggrandizement, but to conquer a new country and extend civilization. He met with difficulties and dangers at home and abroad. At home he was called a dreamer, but he persevered. Why? Because he had seen the land and had some realization of its great resources and vast possibilities. He stuck to his task though not always successful. The great lesson descending from the great figure of Champlain is this: duty to ourselves, duty to the aspirations and ideals of our country; but duty, not for benefit or immediate advantage, but for the noblest purpose of the expression—a grim determination to do one's very best to attain the end at whatever cost."

A Call to Recruits
"From the demonstration to-day," said the speaker, "it cannot but result that the same sense of responsibility, the very soul of Champlain, the fearless, the steady, the undaunted, has prompted your sons and brothers to enroll and fight, as he did in the past, the battle of fairness in contracts, the respect of written engagements. Champlain, you may sleep in your grave, but your descendants will invoke your ghost, not to frighten but to fortify, to virilize courage, to strengthen energies, to give younger generations the example of self-denial for the sake of common interests, the example of fair reading patriotism."

Since typewriter and adding machine firms have gone into the shell game, how are the contestants going to write up their victories and calculate the losses of their opponents?

MACHINE GUNS DO DEADLY WORK
Pte. Pottier Tells How Canadians Were Mowed Down—German Shells Continue to Wreck Fine Churches—Kaiser's Barbarians Won't Face British Bayonets

In a letter to his brother, C. E. Pottier, Pte. H. Pottier, of the Machine Gun section of the first Canadian contingent of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, gives an idea of the charge of the Canadians who succeeded in capturing three German trenches. The letter in part follows:

"We were ordered one afternoon to take three German trenches, and this we set out to do. We charged the trenches in question, and succeeded in capturing them, but oh, with what a heavy loss of lives. The Germans, when they saw us coming, opened up their machine guns, and mowed our men down like grain, and after the fighting was over, one who had never seen a regiment in action would think that the wounded coming out of the trenches was the return of a battalion, as the wounded were taken out in single file, and it looked like an endless chain."

"I can assure the people of Hamilton, however, that all of the boys in the Dragoons are safe, and well. But cannot say the same for the 16th battalion, as there are very few of the Hamilton boys that are alive in that battalion."

THE ITALIANS MAKE ADVANCE WITH BAYONET

Official Report Shows Good Work in Tolmino Region—Several Trenches Taken From Austrians

Rome, Aug. 20 (Via Paris).—Further Italian advances, through the passes of the Alps and a brilliant bayonet charge which captured a strong line of Austrian entrenchments in the Tolmino region are described in the official report issued last night at army headquarters. The statement says:

Joined By Ropes.
"In the rugged Orter-range between the upper valleys of the Adda and the Adige, one of our detachments set out during the night of August 16 from Capanna, Milano, and divided into squads joined by ropes crossed the Camossi Pass (9,500 feet high) and the Vedretta di Dampio, climbed the snow-capped summit of Turckett Spits (10,500 feet) and surprised groups of the enemy. It then proceeded to Hinter Madatsch Spits (10,400 feet) occupied by a detachment of the enemy, which it attacked and dispersed and solidly occupied the summit."

Occupied Sattlerberg.
"In Upper Rienz further progress by our infantry is reported. We occupied Sattlerberg west of Lange Alpe."

The Bayonet Charge.
"In the Tolmino zone our brilliant offensive developed against the hills of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia commanding positions situated to the right of the Isonzo. After the customary preparatory shelling by artillery our infantry dashed forward with the bayonet and stormed a line of strong entrenchments extending along the western slopes of these heights. The enemy suffered very heavy losses. We captured seven officers and 547 men, four machine guns and a great quantity of ammunition."

WARNING NOTE OF GEO. MOORE
Detroit Capitalist Speaks to the Army Veterans of the German Menace

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 20.—George Gordon Moore, Detroit capitalist, international figure in the European war through his friendship for Sir John French, and the only American who has been a favored guest "somewhere in France," sounded a remarkable note of warning last night against what he called "the German menace" in an address before the annual convention of the veterans of foreign wars. An invisible army of German reservists, 500,000 strong, sworn to loyalty to Kaiser Wilhelm, was conjured up by Mr. Moore as the prime factor in his self-styled menace.

War Munitions.
"Germany to-day is having manufactured for her in the United States more war munitions than is the United States herself," he told the veterans. He added that German knowledge, technical achievement, cunning and diplomacy had so enmeshed American contemporary life that it was difficult to estimate just how far unprepared the United States is for war at the present time. Mr. Moore painted an alarming picture of conditions in the United States, should this country be involved in strained relations with any foreign powers. He mentioned Germany as the most likely opponent of this country in that event."

Sealing-wax language is the latest fad of New York debutantes thus, illustrating progress since the days their mothers learned it during the canning season.

The inventor seldom profits by his production. The Chinese invented gunpowder.

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ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

Jack --- THE ROSSLEYS --- Marie

IN LAUGHABLE SKETCH "MARRIED BUT NOT MATED."

CASTE THE WIFE... MARIE ROSSLEY THE HUSBAND... JACK RUSSELL THE HIRED MAN... JACK ROSSLEY

Hear Jack Russell Sing Don't Hang Your Trouble On Me. Hear Jack Russell's Great Recital, Cremation of Sam McGee. Hear Jack Russell Sing The Soldiers' Camp Fire.

GREAT PICTURES. NOTE—Owing to the illness of Olive Russell, Jack and Marie Rossley and Mr. Jack Russell will fill the bill until the arrival of a new company.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"BOOTLES BABY" A dramatic adaptation of the celebrated novel of the same name by John Stunage Winter produced in 2 reels.

"THE FAMILY RECORD" A strong Selig drama featuring Hy. Lonsdale and Helen Castle.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LEARNING AND LEARNING HOW" A comedy drama written by George Ade, the great American humorist.

"THE PEACH AT THE BEACH" A Kelem comedy with Lloyd V. Hamilton and Ruth Roland.

Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads Good Music—A Cool and well ventilated Theatre.

"THE SCOTCH TERRIERS"

The following is a description by a Scottish officer of operations at the Dardanelles towards the end of June:—"We arrived back from trenches on Friday night, and are now in what we call our rest trenches, and about three miles behind the firing line, but still under shrapnel and high explosive fire. A week past to-day we went up with specific orders and these were that a bayonet charge would be delivered along the whole of the left line at 11 a.m. At 10.30 all the guns in the place were pouring forth, assisted by battleships, and the Turks were replying with all they had. The din was terrific and words cannot possibly describe it."

Promptly at 11 a.m. the bayonet charge started. The 7th Royal Scots, under Capt. Dawson, Capt. Peebles and five subs., climbed over the firing line parapet, and advanced in great style, cheering and yelling. A moment later, the second line, under Capt. Torrance and Lieut. Ballantyne, followed and a moment after the third line, under Capt. Clarke, tore after them. The first and second lines captured the first Turkish trench, lay down and opened rapid fire. When the third line got forward, they rose and advanced with us, and we took the second trench with another wild rush. The Regulars said "These Scotch Terriers are fair devils." Sir Ian Hamilton was round yesterday, and was very pleased with us. We at once threw up barricades, and put on two good shots, in case Mr. Turk tried to visit us, but he did not do so. Reinforcements arrived, and we were all right then, and started to consolidate our position by turning the Turkish trench about turn and making it a fire trench against them. At midnight Regulars came in and relieved us for a sleep, which we were in need of for none of us had much on the Sunday night."

During the afternoon the Turks endeavored to mass and get forward with a counter attack, but what with rapid fire and machine guns we simply mowed them down by hundreds. Their losses must have been enormous. Though the ravine on our

immediately left their dead bodies were lying piled in thick and confused heaps. Our advance had driven them out of two elaborate trenches and out of this ravine, which looks as if it had been a kind of headquarters for them. We took some prisoners. Generally speaking, they were ill-clad, and there were some old men among them.

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.

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IN STOCK--PRICES RIGHT.

- 200 Barrels Boneless Beef
- 150 Hl. Barrels Boneless Beef
- 150 Barrels Family Beef
- 150 Barrels Beef Cuttings

- 200 Barrels Ham Butt Pork
- 100 Barrels Heavy Mess Pork
- 150 Barrels Fat Back Pork
- 25 Trees. Sinclair's Spare Ribs

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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 31, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Monopolies On Labrador

AMONG the outward passengers of the Florizel last Saturday we notice the name of Mr. James Hansen. Mr. Hansen is the gentleman who was brought here from Labrador, at the instance of the Government, and has been sent back to New York, whither he had come a little while ago.

It seems this gentleman had engaged in the fur buying business on Labrador, and in some manner, being a stranger we suppose, aroused the suspicion in somebody's little mind that he was a German spy.

In the present hysterical state of the popular mind such a suspicion soon magnifies itself into a certainty and the certainty grows until a state of alarm is engendered that will not be laid until the object of the first little narrow suspicion is removed from sight and ken. That accomplished the agitation soon settles down and the incident is closed, but in the case of Mr. Hansen, the incident is not by any means closed, if we are correctly advised.

We had not the pleasure of seeing the gentleman when he was in town, but from what we can learn, he intends to push the matter of what he considers undue interference with his perfectly legitimate business, and unnecessary losses to which he has been subjected. Mr. Hansen claims to be a British subject, though residing in the United States.

There is a strong suspicion in the minds of the public that the Government has not been very wisely advised in this matter, and that there has been an undignified precipitation on the part of the Department of Justice or the military (?) whoever is responsible for the outrage against a bona fide British subject.

Why has Mr. Hansen been deported, who will volunteer a straight forward answer to this question. It is a subject which demands immediate attention, for it affects more than Mr. Hansen.

Have the monopolistic Hudson Bay Trading Company had anything to do in the proceedings?

Is there anything of the Fox and the Shepherd dramatic incident in it? If there is, then it will be highly interesting to note, if the Department of Justice, which is the shepherd in this case, will make proper enquiry into the motives which moved the crafty insinuating fox, to complain of this supposed wolf.

Has the H.B. Co. found Mr. Hansen too generous on the Lab-

rador and for that reason desirous of getting rid of him, as some people suppose. It is time at any rate that a strict enquiry be held into the dealings of that large company which controls such a bulk of the business of the Labrador Coast. But where will we find a government with the courage to tackle the question.

Hudson Bay factors are in all cases also Post Masters and we do not consider this a proper arrangement. Mail couriers are frequently employees of the company, and it is said that there is a great deal of discrimination in the matter of delivery of the mail.

In all cases, we are informed where the weight of mail forbids the portaging of the whole bulk there is discrimination in favor of the H.B. Co. This we contend is unjust, and if this injustice is being committed, it should be put a stop to. The poor have as much right to get their letters on time as have the factors of the H.B. Co. It is possible too that this keeping of letters may result in big losses to independent dealers in furs, by giving the H.B. Co. unfair advantages.

Returning to Mr. Hansen's case, it seems to us to be very unfair to have taken him from Labrador, where he was prepared to spend so much money among the poor people along that shore, and where his presence as a fair competitor in the fur buying was sure to result in the best prices to all.

By removing him not only has an injustice been done him and his company, but a great injury has been done the people among whom he traded, because they have been robbed of a chance to get some good honest American money, a something they cannot get in the H.B. Co. stores, or anything that might be considered equivalent to it. At the H.B. Co. stores it is a question of barter, and very little cash is ever passed out over the counter.

We fear that the Government has acted very much against the welfare of the poor people of Labrador, in their hasty and ill considered deportation of Mr. Hansen. It is also a blow against the whole country. This is a time when we should be holding out every fair inducement to American capital, and not antagonizing it. We are not likely to receive much from England or Canada for some time to come, therefore we should be more circumspect in our conduct towards any gentleman who may come here from the United States.

Mr. Hansen was no mere paltry adventurer. As far as we can learn, he has considerable wealth behind him, and is also very influential.

From enquiries here in town among those with whom he has had any business dealings we find that there is a feeling of great respect for him and also one of regret, that he has been so harshly dealt with.

The question is asked, why was Mr. Hansen deported, why? If he was a spy the proper place for him would have been Donovan's. He was allowed full liberties here in town, and is now on his way to New York where nobody can prevent him unloading any information he may possess. It seems a ridiculous procedure from beginning to end, but is perfectly in harmony with the qualities of the gentlemen who have by some freak obtained the reins of Government.

"What will Germany do when the fall rains begin in Russia, to be followed by the heavy snows of the land of the Slav?"

The Ottawa Journal says in reference to this utterance of a "spasm"-producing morning contemporary:

"Haven't we been depending just a little too much on the snow and some other more or less Heavenly things to beat the Germans?"

Proceedings of the House of Assembly

DR. LLOYD—A little while ago, Mr. Chairman, we were discussing expenditures on executive responsibility. We are debating now, not expenditure on executive responsibility, but taxation on executive authority. What is the difference? My objection is that the executive council should not have any say in the matter. It is the function of this House not of the executive council to decide such matters. If there are to be changes made, let them be made here.

MR. MORINE—Mr. Chairman, I don't see the advantage of this bill. I ask the Government to drop this two cent business. This will bring in no or very little revenue as far as I can see, and will confuse and worry everyone. The increase in revenue will not justify the trouble that will result. If I were to buy anything at any of the large stores, I should not ask them to put a stamp on a receipt that I get there. Most of the people will not know about this new law. Take our fishermen for instance, what will they know about these stamps? Then by and by they may find out that their receipts must be stamped. It was the experience of Canada some years ago that this sort of thing was not desirable and did not work at all; and so they abandoned it. I urge upon the Government very strongly to abandon this idea.

MR. HICKMAN—Mr. Chairman, in the case of a Bill of Lading where a vessel is chartered, the person who chartered the vessel had to put the stamp on the Bill, but the man who owns the vessel should do that. The thing ought to be clearly defined; otherwise there is going to be a lot of confusion as there was last year. If a fisherman who sells his fish has got to give a receipt, it should be specified whether he is to put a two cent stamp on that receipt or not.

MR. GRIMES—Mr. Chairman, I should like to say a few words in connection with this matter. This stamp duty has already caused great confusion. The first time it went into force, there was a lot of difference of opinion as to who should put the stamp on the cheque. The practice of this new rule is sure to end in a lot of confusion. Then there is room for great deal of fraud, because the giver, knowing that he can cancel it himself, can put any sort of a stamp on it. The Government would save a lot of trouble if they made it that the person who received it should put the stamp on it.

MR. HALFYARD—Mr. Chairman, his bill is going to create a lot of confusion and be a nuisance generally. If you were to depend on this for revenue you would find yourself in a very bad condition. The Government ought to get their revenue in some other way. It will only take up a lot of time and labour. We are too busy to have to put a two cent stamp on every receipt that is issued.

MR. WINSOR—Mr. Chairman, there is something that I wish to understand about this bill. Who has to put the two cent stamp on the receipt? If a receipt is not given, what about it then? I oppose the measure for his reason. A lot of trouble is going to follow from this.

MR. LLOYD—Mr. Chairman, there is one other point; an ordinary bill is not a receipt unless it is marked paid, is it not possible that a person could pay for his goods without taking his receipt?

MR. COAKER—Mr. Chairman, the Government have asked us to vote five or six amounts of twenty or twenty five thousand dollars for purposes that anyone with common sense knows you can do without, and now they are putting a tax on receipts; all over the country, North and South, East and West, you are going to cause trouble and everyone else no end of trouble. And for what? What is it going to amount to?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—About \$25,000.

MR. COAKER—Then you must have a wonderful idea of how many receipts there will be if you can estimate it that way. You will do well if you get \$5,000.

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER—If we get only \$5,000 it cannot cause much inconvenience.

MR. COAKER—Even then it will cause inconvenience. Put a tax on something else that will not cause so much trouble, and if you want \$25,000 you will get it. You have told us that this is a war tax; but even if it is I intend to vote against it. I do not intend to go to the Northern Districts, or any outpost and try to justify voting for putting a two cent tax upon receipts. I voted for every other one of your war taxes, but I am not going to vote for this.

MR. CLIFT—Mr. Chairman, I think the last time this matter was up it was deferred by the Minister because

it was too indefinite. The meaning of the word "receipt" was not properly defined, and it does not seem any more clearly defined in the present Bill.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—It says: "receipt for any sum of money exceeding ten dollars."

MR. CLIFT—It seems to me to be indefinite, and it does not say who shall pay the tax. It seems too indefinite to vote upon in its present form.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—The man who gives the receipt pays the money.

MR. CLIFT—That may be your opinion, but it does not say so in the Act. I am not objecting to the matter of taxation; but you might put a special tax of one cent on letters like they do in Canada. That would be better than putting it on receipts. While not objecting to the tax itself, I think it ought to be got differently. Any measure imposing taxation ought to be definite, so that we shall know exactly who has to pay the tax. There is no penalty for not putting on these stamps on receipts, and nobody charged with the duty of seeing that it is done. I would suggest that the Minister reconsider the matter.

MR. KENT—I think there is a general penalty in the Act of 1898, I am not referring to the Act passed last year; but I mean the Act of 1898. I think there is some penalty for issuing unstamped documents.

MR. HIGGINS—Mr. Chairman, in the War Session Act of 1914, there is a penalty of \$10 for drawing cheques on a bank and not stamping them, and I think in the Stamp Act of 1898 there is a general penalty for not stamping documents which require to be stamped, and it would appear that that hardily could be enforced in cases under the present Act. There is one principle I think that the hon. member opposite ought to bear in mind, and that is the principle which the hon. member for Trinity, Dr. Lloyd, suggested. As he has suggested we are now dealing with a war tax and I do not think that this enactment any more than the measures of 1914, ought to be viewed merely in the spirit of taxation such as would be levied in ordinary circumstances. It is merely a war tax, such as is being levied everywhere else.

Now there is another point. We must all acknowledge that there was considerable force in the position that Opposition took the last time this matter was up, that two dollar receipts were too small to levy this tax on; but now we must remember that ten dollars is the amount. That I think, fairly corresponds with the class of receipts that are taxed in other countries. Again, it must be remembered that it is not much of a hardship on a man who is paid ten dollars to put a two cent stamp on the receipt. I do not think that men will do as suggested by the hon. member for Brigus, make out a number of small receipts in order to evade this two cent tax. Of course it may cause a temporary upset and confusion, and there will no doubt be people from whom we will not get this tax at all; but I think generally, Sir, you will find that as in the case of the 1914 enactment in the main the people from whom we get the revenue will follow out the law.

Now I am sure my friend, Mr. Winsor, did not mean what he said about the trouble this tax is going to cause for the Government in the Northern Districts. I have too much respect for the loyalty of the people in these districts not to feel that they will with pleasure put a stamp on their receipts, in the same way as will be done all over the country. It is only a temporary law and we all hope and trust that it will not be of long duration. Now I would like to point out to my friend that this will not be as great a hardship as has been suggested, and the great amount of revenue is going to come from the people doing the big volume of business, and the casual man and the small business man will not be inconvenienced to the extent suggested here.

MR. MORINE—Mr. Chairman, that is a very clever bit of special pleading. Apparently you can cover anything under the name of war and then it becomes right. This is no more a war tax than any other tax. It is all going into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and is all to be spent for the general requirements of the country. It is not a question of raising money to spend on war, but as to where we are going to get money to pay our bills. It is a very clever bit of special pleading.

MR. HIGGINS—I only spoke on the same lines as the hon. member for Trinity, Dr. Lloyd.

MR. MORINE—If that is so, I disagree with him also. It is not a question of how we are going to spend the money, but how we are going to raise it; and we should not raise it

in this way. Now it would be much better to put an additional cent on letters and have the postage three cents instead of two.

Now the point has been raised that a receipt need not be stamped to make it valid. I need only be stamped when you have tabled it in court. Not one in ten thousand will ever come before Court; and if one does, you can stamp it before going into Court. This enactment is altogether unsuited to our conditions of business. It is true that this stamping of receipts is common in the Old Country, but there conditions are altogether different from here. It is going to cause great confusion and inconvenience. Now I do not object to your getting this revenue, but I think you ought to get it in some more suitable way; and do not try to justify everything with the plea of war. If you have to raise this money raise it some other way.

MR. LLOYD—Mr. Chairman: I still adhere to my statement that this is a war tax. This method of taxation was introduced last session—the War Session—and this Bill is merely an amendment of the Act passed then. These taxes were found necessary to meet the conditions that then were I do not say it is a better way of raising revenue than by increasing the postage on letters; but it is infinitely better than trying to raise it through the Custom House, where the cost of collection would come out of the revenue.

MR. MORINE—I entirely disagree with my learned friend. The cost of collecting the revenue would not be increased one iota. You have all the necessary machinery there now. This enactment is altogether undesirable. It can be violated in a thousand ways and the amount you will get from it is small.

Mr. Morine proposed an amendment which was lost.

Mr. Coaker proposed an amendment which was lost.

MR. CLIFT—Before you put the vote I wish to say that I shall vote against the Bill because I consider it too indefinite.

MR. KENT—I am going to vote against the amendment. My reason is this. I consider the responsibility for this tax rests upon the Government, and I have already expressed the opinion that I do not like the tax. I think it is wrong and going to lead to confusion, but at the present time in a matter of this kind, I think the responsibility rests on the Government and I am going to vote against the amendment.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the Resolutions without amendment, and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion this Report was received.

On motion for the adoption of the Report Mr. Morine moved an amendment that the second Resolutions be stricken out.

Whereupon the House divided, and there appeared for the amendment:—Messrs. Morine, Clift, Hickman, Coaker, Halfyard, Jennings, Targett, Winsor, Abbott, Grimes, (10); and against it: Rt. Hon. the Premier, Min. of Finance, C. H. Emerson, J. C. Crosbie, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Min. of Public Works, Messrs. Devereaux, Downey, Morris, Moore, Moulton, Parsons, LeFevre, Currie, Higgins, G. Kennedy, Young, Walsh, Kent, Lloyd, Stone (22); so it passed in the negative.

Whereupon the original motion was put, and there appeared for it: Right Hon. the Prime Minister, Hons. Colonial Secretary, Minister of Finance, C. H. Emerson, J. C. Crosbie, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Minister of Public Works, Messrs. Devereaux, Downey, Morris, Moore Moulton, Parsons, LeFevre, Currie, Higgins, G. Kennedy, Young, Walsh, Kent, Lloyd, Stone (22); and against it: Messrs. Morine, Clift, Hickman, Coaker, Halfyard, Jennings, Targett, Winsor, Abbott, Grimes (10); so it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

The bill entitled "An Act to amend 5 Geo. V., Sess. 1, Cap. 10, entitled 'An Act respecting Stamp Duties,'" was then introduced and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

At half past 6 o'clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair until 8 o'clock.

Kind words are never lost—unless a woman puts them in a letter and gives them to her husband to mail.

A man may deliver a convincing barroom oration concerning a free country, and then be required to put his money on the counter before being served.

"Why do they speak of the execution of painting?"

"Because in the natural order of things it's got to be hung."—Baltimore American.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.

Interesting and Useful to The Toilers of the Sea.

AMERICAN CUSSEDNESS

Americans seem to have singular methods of interpreting laws, and even in the fish trade, we find them hair-splitting.

Since the enactment known as the Underwood Tariff went into operation, several shipments of salt-bulk codfish have gone into the United States markets, from Nova Scotian ports and from Newfoundland. Recently the customs' officials have been working overtime to hamper the importation of salt-bulk fish.

A singular incident in connection with this gnat-straining process occurred some time ago in connection with a shipment of fish to the firm of Cunningham & Thompson of Gloucester, Mass., a firm that does a large business on our West Coast. The cargo was held up by the U.S. Customs and appraised by them as "boneless cod," subject to a duty of 3/4 cents per pound. The consignees paid the duty under protest and have referred the matter to the Washington authorities.

"It seems to us," says The Canadian Fisherman, "that the United States Customs people are hair-splitting in this case and seeking an excuse to place a tariff upon a largely imported article. Everybody in the fish trade knows that salt-bulk is not 'boneless' in the accepted sense of the term, nor is it sold as boneless fish. If such quibbling is to be followed up, the so-called 'Free Fish' is liable to become but an empty phrase."

The question is now before Washington for adjustment; and as we are largely interested in the decision of the Government on the subject, we shall watch the ruling with considerable interest.

Uncle Samuel does rather strange things occasionally, and one never knows "what's goin' to happen next!"

CHASING RAINBOWS

This paragraph has nothing to do with meteoric phenomena, nor has it any reference to the Newfoundland Game Protection Society's "helping" our inland fisheries by the re-stocking of the ponds around St. John's with Rainbow Trout; it deals with something of deep interest to our toilers—the younger generation especially who may be afflicted with wanderlust (nothing to do with German spies!)

A Canadian exchange says: "Many fishermen have drifted out to British Columbia only to find that her fisheries are spasmodic. During the 'runs' of the salmon there is plenty of work. The other great branch of the industry, the Halibut fishery, is out of the reach of the shore fisherman. British Columbia's waters swarm with other fish, commonly called 'small fish,' such as herring, smelts, soles, etc. But the market for these at present is so limited that the fisherman has not much encouragement to follow these 'small.'

"Again, the newly arrived fisherman found that with the building up of a new country, he can make more money at other trades. The Canadian and Newfoundland fisherman is essentially a 'handy man' so that big wages offered in building and such trades, drew him away from his original occupation. Real estate with its tempting opportunities also spread its lure over the fisherman. But now he finds, owing to economic conditions, that he has to fall back on his old calling; and he has discovered that his field is very limited."

We commend this to our young fishermen, and advise them strongly that, if they spent half as much energy in developing our own fishing possibilities as they must abroad, they would be much more comfortable, and decidedly more

prosperous. Here in Newfoundland, living is less expensive, and our needs are fewer than elsewhere.

AN INTERESTING NOTE

Several New York firms keep regular agents in Norway who devote their exclusive attention to fishery matters. The reports from these agents are in the main most reliable, so they have an interest for us.

The agents report that the fisheries are now over. Sixty-seven million codfish have been caught, of which a little short of 15,000,000 have been prepared for round fish, against about 18,000,000 from a catch of about 81,000,000 last season. About 1,800,000 pounds of splitfish were prepared, against about 2,900,000 pounds last season.

"This," says an American exchange, "shows quite a shortage and indicates high prices for stock fish this coming season."

Brief and Breezy

T. P. O'Connor is optimistic about the condition of Britain and her Allies just now, and he sees as they are in England. Writing to The Chicago Tribune of recent date he says:

"A year after the opening of the war leaves England under the almost universal impression that her positions are enormously stronger than at the beginning. Her unpreparedness in men and munitions is being gradually overtaken, and while admitting that the war will be longer and more costly than was anticipated, she has confidence that her superiority with her Allies, over Germany makes her exhaustion impossible, and Germany's certain."

Germany seems willing to pay a high price for the neutrality of Bulgaria; but if the Bulgarians have any political brains it is hard to understand how they can benefit by such action. Germany offers Bulgaria a bait in the way of territory; but even were she victorious, does anybody imagine that Berlin would keep its pace with the Balkans longer than it would be profitable to the Kaiser?

Germany is bankrupt in international morals and will remain bankrupt for years to come. The story of the "scrap of paper" will live in history; and the world will for many generations be inclined to write an interrogation mark after the good faith and morality of the Germans.

The Balkan problem has now reached an acute stage. So many factors enter into it, that the solution is difficult in the extreme.

First, there is the presence of a immense army on the northern frontier; and the German hordes are an immediate fact. They have swarmed across Galicia and over marshes of Poland, and they are now a menace to Roumania. Then Roumania and Bulgaria have large harvests to sell. Russia will not be a purchaser; Turkey is willing to buy but is unable to pay. Germany still has gold to lavish—on those who are friendly to her. Now that Italy has declared war against Germany and Turkey it seems possible that Roumania is likely to side with the country with which it has so much in common. Then, on the other hand, Bulgaria has a king, as Teutonic as the Butcher of Potsdam. Heaven only knows what will be the outcome.

Hatred of the Turk is almost negative; fear of the Hun is positive; and the Hun is at the gate. If we add to this the other outstanding factor—Oriental dislike of definite and binding decisions, the impulse to procrastinate and dissemble—we have an idea of the seriousness of the problem which diplomacy has not yet solved. The outcome is causing great anxiety in both Teuton and Allied camps.

It is understood that a female impostor was properly shown up in Long Island society recently, she never having been raided at the faro game.

N.Y. AMERICAN EDITOR SUED

New York German Paper Would Have \$250,000 Damages for Libel

New York, Aug. 28.—Herman Ridder, editor and principal owner of the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung," has filed a suit for \$250,000 damages for libel against the Star Company, publishers of the "New York American."

Mr. Ridder takes exception to a page article of May 30, which the German-American editor says tended to cast doubt on the sincerity of his advocacy of the German cause and his opposition to the exportation of munitions from the United States to the allies. The article told about the International Typesetting Machine Company, of which Mr. Ridder was president, filing just such or-

Company in Liquidation.

ders for the enemies of Germany. Mr. Ridder pointed out at the time the story appeared the company of which he had been the head and his son, Joseph E. Ridder, the secretary and treasurer, had gone into the hands of a receiver appointed by the federal court, and that the affairs of the concern were entirely in that official's hands. The receiver was named in December, 1914, because of temporary difficulties. Mr. Ridder disclaimed all responsibility for the acts of the company since that time.

"Even if it is engaged in the manufacture of war material," said the editor, "I should be impotent to prevent it."

Mr. Ridder's Feelings.
The complaint shows how deeply Mr. Ridder has felt the alleged imputation of sincerity, which, he says, the article intimated was for pecuniary gain.

Authorities Neglect Insane Person.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—I wish to say a few words concerning the poor unfortunate man who was carried to St. John's on the Susu on her previous trip, as insane. We pity the poor man but one cannot give any credit to the authorities here for the way the man was treated the last night he was home.

The man had to be watched both on Wednesday and Thursday nights, and men were placed there to guard him; but on Friday night he was left in charge of some women with his limbs loose. If he had to be watched the night before, how was it he was left in charge of women that night.

Where was the medical doctor at that time he did not authorize the Crown authorities to place a guard on the man? And where was the justice of the peace, he did not give instructions to place a guard on the man Friday night. The result was, the man completely demolished his furniture in the house valued over \$200 and might have done some harm to himself if some men had not gathered there quick.

We ask, who is too blame. The authorities were warned beforehand to place a guard on the man. But they were snug enough themselves, so what did they mind. It was the like of Friend Powell that is keeping the revenue of the country and paying the authorities wages, so let them do their duty or give their places to better men. We demand an investigation into them after, and Mr. Editor no doubt the columns of your paper is open for all to explain themselves, so let them do so.

Trusting this will find a place in your paper and thanking you for space.

I remain,
INVESTIGATE.
Doting Cove, Aug 28, 1915.

"Wishing for the War to Cease."

H. M. S. Carron,
c/o G.P.O., London.
July 22, 1915.

Dear Wife,—Here I am again after a few more days' experience, but yet it does not give me any more strange news to tell as every day brings the same thing over and over. I have not heard any war news this long while.

Well my dear the summer is passing away and no sign of the war ending for us to get home. I can tell you I am well tired of being over here. I sent you four post-cards last week, also two letters, I hope they will reach you alright as well as all the rest of what I have written. I saw by your last letter that you did not get any for a long while but I can not see what is wrong, as I have written one and two every week just the same as when I was in England. I have not heard from Rob. lately, so if you did, when you write, you can tell him that I am well and wishes him and you the same. Hoping that I may return home in safety and in quick time to find you & Annie Gladys waiting to enjoy the pleasure of my company once more, as I know that ye are finding it pretty lonely all the time when I am away, but we must live in hopes of better times to come in short. I am much the same as yourself as regards letters, as I only get one every now and again, but I am expecting to get one this trip. I only hope I will not be disappointed, as you know, it makes the time seem long when one gets disappointed over something that they are eagerly waiting for.

Now as news is scarce, I will soon have to bring this to a close, but first I must tell you to remember me to all the friends and accepting best love for yourself and Annie, and that the time may soon come for me to return home again, so I will say good bye.

From your loving husband,
ABRAHAM AVERY.

RELIGION NEEDED IN POLITICS

Shaw Says it is Needed to Drive Out Liquor and Other Evils.

East Northfield, Aug. 4.—William Shaw, Prohibition candidate for Governor, declared today, in an address at a temperance rally under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman's Temperance Union, held in the auditorium, that the curse of the liquor traffic will not be removed by resolutions in conventions, or by prayers in prayer meetings, but by putting religion in politics.

"Church and State are and should be separate," said he, "but religion and politics can and must mix. Our democracy demands the expression of the ethics of religion and the application of its principles to our social,

The Only Son

Who'll love and comfort you, mother of mine,
Should I never return and be killed in the war?
If you've died like a man as your father before
Then you'll live in my heart, son of mine.

Who'll build my shell for me, mother of mine?
The shipwrights have driven the rivets to seal
A wonderful coffin of armour-plate steel,
Your shell will be strong, son of mine.

Who'll sing the hymns for me, mother of mine?
A white-surplised choir of sea-birds overhead
Will hover and sing for you hymns for the dead,
Your chair will sing well, son of mine.

Who'll drag the hearse for me, mother of mine?
Near ten thousand horses will drive in your team,
For the boilers will quiver with well-harnessed steam,
Your team will be strong, son of mine.

Who'll toll the bell for me, mother of mine?
An invisible hand will be tolling the bell;
As your sinking ship rocks in the long, oily swell
Your bell will be rung, son of mine.

Who'll dig my grave for me, mother of mine?
An invisible hand will be tolling the bell;
As your sinking ship rocks in the long, oily swell
Your bell will be rung, son of mine.

Who'll place the wreathes for me, mother of mine?
The shells and sea-plants of the cold ocean bed
Will fashion a garland to cover your head
Your wreathes will be there, son of mine.

Who'll weep and mourn for me, mother of mine?
No one will mourn for you, no one will weep,
When the waves of the ocean have rocked you to sleep
I'll be proud that you died, son of mine.
—T.B.D., in The Spectator.

PROMINENT WOMEN WORK IN FACTORIES

Wear Overalls and Butcher Blue Caps and Live Together

London, Aug. 25.—A squad of 45 women munition workers who have just been added to the staff of employers at the Vickers factories at Eritch includes several women of social prominence.

Lady Scott, widow of Capt. Scott, the explorer, has joined the electrical department, where her deftness, acquired in her art as sculptor, makes her invaluable for certain work requiring great delicacy of touch.

Lady Colebooke and Lady Gertrude Crawford are employed as master-turners in charge of lathes, while Mrs. England, sister of Lord Loreburn, Lady Gatacre, and Mrs. W. H. Cowan, wife of a prominent member of the House of Commons, are employed in the lathe rooms in other capacities. Other employees include Mrs. Greig, wife of Col. Greig, of the London Scottish, and Mrs. Moir, wife of the chief of the new Inventions Branch of the Ministry of Munitions.

Miss Vickers, daughter of the head of the great munitions firm, has joined the next squad of workers.

The rates of pay for the women workers are the same as for the ordinary workmen. Messrs. Vickers decline to take voluntary workers. The women mentioned above are earning from \$4 to \$5 per week of six shifts of 54 hours. They wear overalls of butcher-blue, caps to match, leather gloves and strong boots. They live together in a house leased for the purpose close to the factory.

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,
248 THEATRE HILL.

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

Advertisement for local goods.

BIG WAR LOAN OF GERMANY HAS CARRIED

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist Leader, Protested—War Minister Refuses to Answer Questions Put

London, Aug. 25.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends a despatch received there from Berlin which says that Gottlieb von Jagow, the German foreign minister, declined to reply yesterday in the Reichstag to a question of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, once of the Socialist leaders, whether the government was disposed to abandon its idea of the annexation of any conquered territory and enter into immediate peace negotiations if the other belligerent powers were similarly inclined.

Moment Unsuitable.
"I think I have the support of a majority of the house," Herr von Jagow is quoted as having said, "if I decline to reply, as the moment is unsuitable."

This statement, the correspondent says, was received with great applause. Dr. Liebknecht attempted to speak but was prevented from doing so by continued loud applause, shouts of "stop" and laughter. During the demonstration the president of the chamber was repeatedly obliged to use his bell to obtain order.

War Loan Passed.
The war loan was passed unanimously on both the second and third readings. Dr. Liebknecht was absent during the voting but returned afterwards and protested. His protest was greeted only with roars of laughter.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, the imperial treasurer, in his speech dealing with the enormously increasing cost of the war owing to the necessity of equipping new field forces, the steadily increasing cost of all commodities used in the manufacture of ammunition, the heavy expense of transportation and the occupation of new territory, said:

To Assist Sufferers.
"Holding fast during this second year of the war will be harder in many respects than in the first. Renewed and greater exertions must be made to support the home population, alleviating want and averting threatened distress. We shall devote 200,000,000 marks (\$50,000,000) from the new credit to assisting soldiers' families and those out of work."

JUST ARRIVED

Another Shipment of
GILL NETS
6 in. Mesh
Length, 69 1-2 fthms. Mounted.
Complete with Leads & Buoys.

ROBERT TEMPLETON'S
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

READYMADES!

Our Readymade Department is now well stocked with

MEN'S

Tweed Suits from \$7.50 to \$15.00
Serge Suits from \$7.50 to \$17.00
Fancy Regatta Shirts 65c. to \$1.80
White Dress Shirts \$1.00 to \$2.00
White and Fancy Vests \$1.00 to \$1.80

BOYS

TWEED SUITS:—

Compleat, size 0 to 4 from \$3.00 up
Cyril, size 0 to 4, from \$2.80 up
Norfolk, from \$2.50 up
Rugby, from \$3.40 up
Blue Serge Sailor, from \$1.60 up

SPECIAL

Boys' Navy Serge Suits, 000 to 4; extra good quality.

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.

Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men

For 2.00 and **\$1.50** 2.50 Values

WE are displaying in the Eastern Window of Our New Store—nearly opposite the General Post Office—special lines of Men's Soft Felt Hats that were purchased at a clearing price—a third and more off the manufacturer's price, and we are offering them now at a Bargain—amongst them you'll find many excellent samples.

These Hats are made of Extra Fine, Fur-Felt, of a superior quality, and are finished with high-class silk ribbon bands and a deep leather sweat-band.

Your choice of side or back bow, in Grey, Brown and Black. We have some special values in Men's Black Stiff Hats too.

All these Hats are certainly correct in style—this season's shapes. Come in and examine them—we'll carve your name on the leather sweat-band. Free of charge. Come to-day while the sizes are complete.

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

GRAPES AND ONIONS

Due Wednesday, per Ss. Tobasco, from Liverpool:

50 KEGS OF GRAPES
100 CASES SMALL ONIONS

George Neal

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.

"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Championship Baseball

To-morrow afternoon at 3.30 the Red Lions and Wanderers will face each other in the semi-finals for the baseball championship of the St. John's League. Both nines are in exceedingly fine fettle, and the supporters of each are confident of victory. The versatile Cooney will be the mainstay of the Lions, while King, who did such effective work for the City in the intertown series, will be in the box for the blue and white aggregation. The fans consider that whichever of these teams win will pull down the 1915 pennant, though it is possible the Cubs will finally have something to say to this. We will publish the lineups to-morrow.

Job's Cove Notes

Jobs Cove, B.D.V., Aug. 26.—On Friday evening last we had a football match between our boys and a team from Broad Cove. The game proved interesting and after a sharp fight our boys came out victorious by a score of three goals to nil. In the first half we scored two goals through Timothy English who played a great game all through. In the second half the only goal for the time was scored by Bernard Walsh. All our team played well, particularly the backs who put up a great defence. Mr. Leo F. English acted as referee and gave every satisfaction.

After the game was over the players of both teams were entertained by the ladies at the R. C. School, where a splendid supper was prepared for them.

After tea Rev. Fr. O'Brien addressed the gathering and paid a fine tribute to the visitors as well as the Job Cove team. Fr. O'Brien expressed the hope that a return match would be arranged for in the near future. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Leo English and Mr. Dunn of Broad Cove. After supper the young folks indulged in a dance, which was kept up till morning, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

FULL BACK.

Notes of Thanks

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Through the medium of your esteemed paper I desire to thank the doctors and nurses of the General Hospital for the kind treatment accorded me during my stay there recently.

I spent five weeks there, had an operation and I wish to say that the kindness and attention of the nurses of Crowdy Ward is all that could be desired.

Let others say what they will I speak of it as I found it and I wish to say again that it is all one could desire and cannot be spoken of too highly. Thank you for publication, I remain,

S. G. DICKS.

Carmanville, August 28, 1915.

Obituary

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Death has again visited our settlement and removed from our midst a young man in the prime of life, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

The deceased was a sufferer for many years yet bore his sufferings with true Christian fortitude realizing that what God wills is best. On August 18th he passed peacefully away, leaving a mother, father, brothers and sisters to mourn his loss. To them we extend our heartfelt sympathy and trust that in their hour of sorrow they will be comforted by Him who has borne our sorrows and who in our darkest hours of affliction is near to comfort us.

Free from sufferings, free from care, Our dear boy is now at rest, Jesus help us gladly say, What Thy Will is best.

SYMPATHY.

St. Anthony, Aug. 20, 1915.

B.I.S. Defeat Grand Falls

The B. I. S. had their football match with Grand Falls yesterday and as the following message will show, signally defeated their opponents:—"B.I.S. five goals, Grand Falls 0, having good time; dinner to-night.

TOBIE JACKMAN.

Fishery Report

Yesterday at the Board of Trade Rooms the following fishery statistics, compiled by Mr. Payne, Secretary, were posted. They give returns of the catch of cod up to the 14th inst.

District	1915.	1914.
Ferryland	24,294	8,165
Placentia & St. Mary's	40,388	35,395
Burin	119,772	86,620
Fortune Bay	63,275	33,190
Burgeo and LaPoile	31,682	31,530
Trinity	10,090	7,530
St. George's	11,960	4,845
St. Barbe	10,295	11,285
Twillingate	4,666	4,780
Fogo	9,110	6,000
Bonavista	15,920	7,160
Bay de Verde	38,400	18,000
Carbonar	2,660	1,755
Hr. Grace	6,450	3,780
Port de Grave	2,080	600
Hr. Main	538	153
Straits	10,080	5,400
Total	401,652	266,188

Our Volunteers

Yesterday owing to weather conditions the volunteers were confined to the Armoury where they were put through the usual indoor exercises. The following names have been added to the roll the last few days:

Edward Grant, Lawn, P.B.
Jno. W. Lithgoe, St. John's.
Raymond R. W. Lilly, St. John's.
Jos. Stevenson, St. John's.
Martin Farrell, Mortier Bay.
Geo. Hollett, Burin.

Jno. Tobin, Burin.
Walt Rowsell, Sandy Cove Island.
Medical examinations will be conducted on board H. M. S. Calypso at 9 o'clock this morning as usual.

Coal Duties Short

The collection of coal duties by the Municipal Council to date is several thousands of dollars short of last year, and the general opinion is that the deficit will not be made good during the remaining months. The causes alleged for the shortage are that last season the importations were abnormal, that the past winter was comparatively mild which lessened consumption and consequently left a larger supply on hand in the spring than usual.

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

OUR THEATRES

ROSSLEY'S EAST END

Last night the programme at Rossley's was positively delightful, and when Jack and Marie Rossley appeared they certainly got a great reception. The sketch simply had the house in roars and the Rossleys assisted by Jack Russell put it over in great style. Mr. Jack Russell in his character descriptive songs was perfect. There is no doubt he is one of the finest artists ever seen here; every body should hear his great songs, a moral and lesson in every one. The pictures were all good, the great feature film "A Sporting Chance" held the audience highly interested. Until the arrival of new performers Jack and Marie Rossley and Mr. Jack Russell will produce sketches, songs and dances. Record shows all the time.

"Khaki" Prisoner Fund

Already acknowledged \$508.22
E. G. Gittleson 5.00
..... 513.22

The Royal Bank of Canada, St. John's, Nfld.
W. H. CROWDY, Manager.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14,coed

The S.S. Beatrice which has been running here so long in the coal trade has sailed from Sydney to Florida where she will load a cargo of hard wood for Canada. She will not likely be heard for another few months.

LOCAL ITEMS

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

The police were kept busy for a while last evening and made five arrests. Two were disorderlies and the other three were ordinary drunks.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

The offices of the Furness Withy Co. have been transferred from Central Water Street to opposite their water-side premises in the East End.

Charlie, the 15 year-old son of Mr. Stephen Hibbs, of Portugal Cove, was yesterday taken to the General Hospital suffering from a dangerous disease of the hip.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Steer to-day celebrate the 30th anniversary of their wedding and are receiving, besides many handsome presents, the congratulations of friends in which the Mail and Advocate joins.

Steer Bros. exhibited a large Lock Levin trout yesterday which was caught by Mr. W. Pope at Seal Cove Saturday. It was the largest ever taken in local waters and weighed 22 lbs.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,coed

Two tipsy foreign seamen last night had a fallen out on New Gover St. and pummeled each other severely for several minutes. Both were pretty severely cut and might have seriously injured each other but that passers by separated them.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

The weather of the past two weeks which has been so fine, made it possible for fishermen to cure most of their catch. Last week a good deal of new fish was brought in from near-by outports and no doubt this week larger quantities still will come along.

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

Pretty nearly all the traps about Fogo district, we learn by the Susu, have been taken up and a fair trap rove has been secured. Cod is fairly plentiful in the district and it would not put in appearance hook and liners would do well.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

Last night, some four or five hardy lads set upon and beat a little boy named Kavanagh near the Boot and Shoe factory. The child was badly used, being kicked about the body and having his eyes blackened. We hear his parents will prosecute his aggressors.

Mrs. Morey, a Scotch lady, arrived here by the express yesterday, and proceeds to her future home in Ferryland by this evening's Southern Shore train. Mrs. Morey is the wife of Mr. M. F. Morey, who is with the Newfoundland Regiment, and met her husband in Edinburgh. Others of the boys, we hear, have lost their hearts to the bonnie lassies of Auld Scotia.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,tf

Supreme Court On Circuit

The Supreme Court on Circuit will open at Placentia on the 8th September. Justice Johnson will preside and there will be present Sub-Sheriff Carrol and Crier Al-sop, while several of the legal fraternity will also go along with the Court.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Greenspond Notes

The S.S. Can't Lose arrived to-day from Halifax via St. John's and landed fifty casks of Kerosine Oil for the Union Store here. President Coaker was on board and landed and inspected the P.P.U. store and stock. He also took a photograph of the Union Store and premises. All our friends were glad to see the President and he received a royal welcome from the Union men here.

Friends Parly and Moulard who were fishing at the Wadhams for the past few days are here with us again. They expect to be off again in a day or so.

Last evening a dwelling house was nearly burned to the ground. The blaze was caused by some sparks from the chimney of Friend Walte, Abbott's house. No great damage was done, however, as a crowd of willing help soon gathered and quenched the blaze. But for the assistance of these good people some considerable property might have been destroyed.

Some agents are here trying to buy fish at low prices but there is nothing doing. We expect to see fish a good figure later on and so we are holding our fish.

The Mail and Advocate is the fishermen's guide as regards fish prices and each edition is eagerly awaited by the fishermen here. We know that Pres. Coaker has the fish situation well in hand and that the advice given the fishermen by him is the best for their own interests.

CORRESPONDENT.

—Greenspond, Aug. 26, 1915.

BASEBALL WEDNESDAY WANDERERS-LIONS-3.30 GATE FIVE CENTS

Notes From Exploits

Exploits, Aug. 27.—The cod fishery up to the present time is a failure, the worst on record. Hook and line men can't average two quintals; traps can't average fifteen qtls.

The Methodist Sunday School children held their annual picnic to-day, quite a crowd accumulated on the old meeting House Hill. Games of all descriptions were indulged in till late at night. Mr. Morris deserves great credit for the trouble he took to bring the picnic to such a successful finish.

Quite a crowd assembled in the Salvation Army Hall last night to hear Mr. Richards, the new leader of the Salvation Army. He gave quite an interesting address and was greatly applauded all through.

Mr. W. B. Jennings, M.H.A. arrived here to-day to take charge of the P.P.U. cash store. People are looking forward to see the herring fishery boom up, under such an old pioneer as Mr. Jennings.

Several of our friends are meeting with severe losses these days. No fewer than twelve old pigs have perished this week with some deadly sickness. People are wondering can our agricultural experts, Devereaux and Downey, prescribe something for this deadly malady. If so kindly publish cure in The Mail and Advocate, the most widely read paper.

Yours etc.

LONELINESS.

Exploits, Aug. 27, 1915.

Police Court News

In the Police Court to-day Mr. Hutchings, K.C., fined 2 drunks and disorderlies \$5 or 14 days. Three others (one of whom was a woman) who were picked up by the police early this morning, were each fined \$10 or 30 days.

A drunk and disorderly in his own house had to give bonds in \$50 each to keep the peace or go down for 30 days. A drunk was discharged.

Several civil cases were disposed of in the Central District Court.

"Susu" Sailed To-day

The S.S. Susu sailed north at 10 a.m. to-day, taking a full freight and as passengers:—Mrs. E. Noel, Uriah Freak, Miss F. Stratton, L. Symmonds, P. Jeans, W. Good-year, Miss A. Butt, P. Parsons, W. Wellon, Mrs. Wm. Thistle and 7 steerage.

SHIPPING

The S.S. Selcica leaves London on September 14th for here.

The S.S. Durango arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning after a good run. She leaves again on September 14th.

No less than six large steamers have passed North since Saturday morning to Bell Island to load ore. Business is now brisk on the Island, some 2000 men being employed.

The Meigle arrived at Humbermouth at 10.45 a.m. reporting made all ports of call, strong W. winds and mostly fine weather throughout the trip.

The Sagona comes off the dry dock this afternoon and does not sail for Labrador till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

The Argyle, Capt. O'Reilly, arrived here this morning from Placentia after a good run down. The ship will be docked this evening with the Erik for repairs and a clean-up.

Another Case Of Diphtheria

Yesterday another case of diphtheria developed at Allandale Road. The patient is a young woman of 22, and she was taken to Hospital for treatment. This is the first case reported since the 22nd inst.

Ammunition Ship Lost

We learn to-day from reliable authority that the large S.S. Silverwing which left New York not long ago for Archangel, Russia, went ashore at Sable Island and became a total wreck. The ship had a full cargo of ammunition and her loss is a great drawback to our brave eastern ally.

Found in a Stable

At 2.30 this morning as Officers Green and Walsh were doing their beat in the central portion of the city they found two men under the influence of liquor asleep in a stable off Lime Street. The danger of being in such a place was immediately manifest to the policemen who convey both to the station. They had tobacco, pipes and matches with them and ran the risk of burning the building and incinerating themselves.

Hop Beer Seized

The police on Sunday last visited some of the beer shops of the city and took samples of hop beer which it is thought were over-proof and will be submitted to the proper official for analysis.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,coed

PERSONAL

Messrs. Jas. Maher, Dr. Howlett, J. Warren and C. J. Cox, who had spent a very pleasant holiday camping out in the country returned here Saturday. They had good sport fishing and made nice catches.

Miss Maunders, of Job Bros. & Co.'s office, who spent an enjoyable outing at Pouch Cove, returned to the city yesterday. Miss Gamberg, of the same office, will go west shortly on a holiday.

Mr. James Wilson, son of Capt. Wilson, of the Adventure, who was here spending a holiday with his relatives, left yesterday to resume his business at Louisburg.

While the S. A. Convention was on here Mr. Jas. Veek took several fine photos of Commissioner Richards and excellent groups of the S. A. officers and soldiers.

DEATH

LESTER—This morning after a long illness, Jessie A., second daughter of the late John and Grace Lester. Funeral on Thursday at 2 p.m. from her late residence, Mount Pearl Road.

Love and War

R. N. Hospital,

Malta,

June 18th., 1915.

Dear Sister,—It is with pleasure I write you, hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at present, thank God for it. I have no strange news to tell you, it is wonderful warm weather out here, I can hardly stand it, it is so hot.

The war is still the same old go, I don't know what time it will be over; I wish it would soon end, so as every poor man could get home to his people again. There are lots of poor widows and orphans left to mourn their loved ones; may God protect them and provide for them. It may be our turn sooner or later, if it is I trust the Lord will protect and guide those that's left behind, for He is the only one that can help us in the hour of difficulties of this life.

Remember me to Mr. and Mrs. Penney and the boys, also George and the family. Tell George not to work too hard, and take care of himself. Tell Sadie not to take too much trouble about me. The Lord will guide and protect me, and when He sees His own good time, He will take me home in safety to her again. I know it is hard for her, seeing that I am the only one away in the war.

If I were a young man home here I would ask no better sport than to join the ranks and fight for my King and Country. What good is a country if the Germans or any other nation are allowed to come and take it away. Lots will sit and look at others trying to defend it and not lend a helping hand to protect it. At the same time if one of us got killed or disabled, they would be the first ones to cast a black look on our children or our wives.

Whatever the care may be, I am only too glad that I am able to do my duty with the rest of the brave fellows. All that troubles me is my poor wife and child, if I was called to pass the realities of an unknown world; but the Lord will provide for her, if it is the case. But I cannot forget the one I love so dearly if she never pays me in return, you can say there is no other one on this earth that I would share my joy with but the one that I have chosen, although she may have made a poor match for herself; but nothing is better than love. She knows that whatever other things there may be, she holds what I love and affection is trusted to her. I trust I may yet be able to make her, happy wherein sorrow now takes up the room.

Remember me to Father and Mother and all the friends. I will now bring my letter to a close.

I remain,

Your affectionate brother,

ERNEST CHAULK.

(To his sister Mrs. Geo. Penney)

The above write is a Union man, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Chaulk of Charlottetown, B.B.

American books and publications last year numbered 12,230, and those of Britain about the same number.

The police last night found an unfortunate woman asleep in one of our public coves. She had been drinking freely and was overcome by the alcohol imbibed, and it was fortunate for her that the officers found her. She was driven in a cab to the Police Station.

To-day a Magisterial Enquiry is being conducted at the Central District Court before Frank J. Morris, K.C., into the burning of the Railway Station at Francis Piercy, on account of which Francis Piercy is held by the authorities. Several witnesses were examined.

Boy—Bin' ore long mister?
Angler—About an hour.

Boy—You ain't caught anything, have yer?
Angler—No, not yet, my lad.

Boy—Ah, I thought so, as there wasn't no water in that pond till all that rain last night.

One way to improve thememory is to assume for a moment that you have everything you want.



NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland, in the Board of Trade Rooms, Water Street, on TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 8 p.m.
VINCENT P. BURKE,
aug30,2i Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Governor desires to hire a small steam vessel for a cruise in Notre Dame Bay, including visits to Twillingate and Fogo. Accommodation is required for four persons. It is proposed to leave Lewisporte about the 9th September for a cruise not exceeding ten days ending at Botwoodville, Lewisporte or Bonavista.

Tenders to be addressed to Capt. Alan Goodridge, A.D.C., up to the 4th September.

Government House,
30th August, 1915.
aug30,2i

MOTOR BOAT FOR SALE

Here is your chance to secure a Splendid Motor Boat at a Bargain. Boat is twenty-four foot over all and is fitted with an American 6 h.p. engine. Outfit complete. Boat all ready for use, and in splendid condition. Price One Hundred Dollars. Owner compelled to sell, not being able to use boat owing to his advanced age. Apply to F. JURE, Laurecctown, Exploits River.
daug31,sep3,4,wsep4,11

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.