

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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GERMANS SUDDENLY ASSUME OFFENSIVE

Have Wrested Souchez From the French by Launching Terrific Counter Attack In Which

POISON GAS PLAYED IMPOATANT PART

Germans Claim Have Driven British From Hill Sixty--Situation in Poland and Galicia Very Critical

British Public Have Grown Weary Following Complexities

Russian Retirement Have Turned Attention To Western Front

A BIG QUESTION

As to Which Side Will Assume Big Offensive Now Faces Public

London, July 13.—From what appears to be a lull on the Western front there has sprung suddenly some of the most severe fighting for months, with the Germans as aggressors.

Souchez cemetery, seven miles north of Arras and hardly half that distance south-west of Lens, has been wrested from the French after a German gas attack, followed by hand to hand fighting with bomb and bayonet.

The French admit this loss and are fighting to regain the ground which they had won with such heavy cost. Slowly the French had been tightening their grip on the village of Souchez, until the Germans aware that the capture of the entire position would be an important step in the French offensive towards Lens and Lille, launched a terrific counter stroke, which left them master of the

shattered burial ground and with more than 150 prisoners in their hands.

Fighting among the houses which fringe the Western edge of the town still rages.

There also has been a renewal of activity in other areas of France and Belgium, but nothing comparable with the strategic importance of the Souchez struggle.

The Germans lay claim to the destruction of the British position on Hill 60, near Ypres, but this finds no confirmation from either French or British sources.

The situation in Poland and Galicia has reached a crisis, but the public, rather weary of following the complexities of the Russian retirement, so long as Warsaw appears to be in no immediate danger, is turning to the West, and hazarding guesses as to whether the British, French or Germans will be the first to take a general offensive.

With the arrival of mid-summer, this is a big question, for it is felt that one side or the other must strike before long, otherwise another winter of tedious trench warfare is inevitable.

The destruction of the German cruiser Konigsberg in the jungle-lined river of East Africa, was learned with surprise. The fact she had taken refuge there had been forgotten by the general public.

The Italian attacks against Austria seem to be gaining in intensity, but the Vienna official statement admits no loss of ground.

Advises That Cotton be Placed On Contraband List

London, July 12.—Sir Henry Daniel Dalziel, Liberal, and Mr. D. L. Pennyfather, came to the fore by insisting in the Commons today that the British Government should make clear why it had not declared cotton contraband. Failure to do so, it was pointed out, was prolonging the war. Cotton was vital in the manufacture of explosives and was continually reaching Germany through neutral countries.

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that the Government must consider the interests of neutrals, and that the present plans to keep cotton out of Germany were considered to be effective, but that if it were shown conclusively that cotton was still going into Germany, he added, the Government would take any steps necessary to check it.

Grey Returns To Foreign Office

London, July 12.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who relinquished duties May 31st last to rest his eyes, which had been strained by excessive use, returned to the Foreign Office this afternoon, still wearing glasses, but with eyesight much improved.

He did not, however, resume his official duties to-day.

"Folded His Tent Silently Stole Away"

Paris, July 12.—The Liberte says that the Idea Nazionale, of Rome, has received the following note, v'ed by the censor of news, from Athens:—

"Sofia advises us that the Sultan has been dead several days, and that the Young Turks are hiding the news fearing political complications.

Norwegian Ships Contraband Carriers

London, July 12.—On behalf of the Crown, the Attorney-General, Sir Edward Carson, today asked the Prize Court to condemn the Norwegian steamers Kim and Bjorn and the Swedish steamer Fridland, which were detained for some time by the British authorities.

The Attorney-General asserted that these vessels have been carrying absolute contraband from America intended for German consumption.

In opening the case, Sir Edward Carson said that thirty-eight other vessels, with similar cargoes, have been captured at Copenhagen, which he declared had been virtually turned into a depot for feeding German troops.

Mackenzen's Army In Tight Corner

London, July 12.—Frederick Rennet telegraphs the Daily News from Petrograd:—

"As the front extends over a thousand miles, it is impossible at present to speculate as to the direction which Field Marshal von Mackenzen will seek for his new move.

Defeat and pursuit of the Austrians have so far reduced the scope of the German offensive as to make it impossible for their morale to withstand further shocks.

Von Mackenzen's position is most critical.

Serbian Minister Received by Pope

Paris, July 13.—A despatch from Rome says that the Pope has received in audience M. Gavrilovitch, Serbian Minister, who was entrusted with a special mission.

The nature of this mission has not been divulged.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, July 12.—The French Government reports unsuccessful enemy attacks at various points.

On the 10th the British Army repulsed German attacks, which had at first secured footing in some first line elements.

North of Arras the enemy were dislodged by the French from the remaining trenches on the line captured the eighth July. Later by an attack last night the Germans recaptured the Souchez cemetery, and some immediately adjoining trenches.

The Russian Government report that the enemy retreated hastily after the Russian counter-attack near the village of Bystrzyca on the Lublin front.

Satisfactory Italian progress continues.

ONAR LAW.

FRENCH

Paris, via St. Pierre, July 12.—It was a very active night on several points on the front. In Arras sector the enemy, after having thrown a big number of asphyxiating shells, tried, about midnight, an attack south of Souchez, which failed. A second German attack about 2 a.m. gave them possession of the cemetery and several adjoining trenches.

A very sharp struggle took place by means of grenades in trenches south-east of Neuville St. Vaast, without any respective gain.

On the plateau north of the Oise a violent bombardment on both sides occurred.

In the Argonne there were mining operations.

In the Woivre the enemy fiercely bombarded Presnes with shells of all sizes, and attempted several attacks, one near Vaulx en Woivre, others in Apremont forest, at Vaulx ferry and Tete de Vache, but these attacks were repulsed.

In the Vosges the Germans exploded a mine near our positions, south-west of Albertswiller, and then launched an attack, several companies strong, but they were thrown back, losing severely. We also secured some prisoners.

South Africans Are Longing For European Fields

London, July 12.—General Botha Premier of the Union of South Africa, replied as follows to Lord Kitchener's cabled congratulations on the conquest of German South-west Africa:—

"I most cordially thank you for your kind congratulations which are highly appreciated by all, and hope that soon many of my men here will take their share in the greater task in Europe."

Chinese Rivers Overflow Banks Many Lives Lost

Washington, July 12.—The loss of many lives, as a result of unprecedented floods in the Provinces of Wang Tung, Wang Si, China, was announced to-day in a despatch to the State Department from Consul General Cheshire, at Canton.

Submarine Crew Get Decoration From the Czar

London, July 12.—It was announced here today that Emperor Nicholas of Russia had conferred the Cross of St. George upon all officers and crew of the British submarine which recently sank a German battleship in the Baltic.

Von MacKenzen Gets Reinforcements

London, July 13.—A Petrograd despatch to the Times says: "All rumors that General von Boem Ermollis' army has relieved von MacKenzen and that the latter is now transferring his forces to Warsaw or the Western front is totally discredited. On the contrary it is credibly reported that von MacKenzen is being strongly reinforced and will soon resume operations.

Some men have too much pride to get down to honest labor.

OFFICIAL TEXT GERMAN REPLY IN WILSON'S HANDS

The President Begins At Once its Consideration

SITUATION NOT CRITICAL

United States Dignity Will Be Firmly Upheld

Cornish, N.H., July 13.—President Wilson today received from the State Department the official text of the latest German Note on submarine warfare and immediately began the consideration of his reply. He instructed Secretary Lansing to prepare a memorandum of the diplomatic problems involved and will not send a rejoinder until he has conferred with the Secretary of State.

It became known after the President read the Note that he does not look upon the situation as critical, but at the same time he is not inclined to underestimate the possibilities. In the problem presented to him he is determined firmly to uphold the dignity of the States.

The Russian Bolt Is Not Yet Shot

German Gives Reasons For Roumanian Neutrality

Berlin, via London, July 6.—Rudolf Rothheit, editor of the Vosische Zeitung, who is touring the Balkans, telegraphs from Bucharest, Rumania, that although the Rumanian war party admits that their calculations regarding the defeat of the central powers by the entente allies have been inaccurate the Rumanians are not yet convinced that the Russian bolt is shot and still expect Russia's reserve men finally to turn the scale.

Herr Rothheit says that the Rumanian government is endeavoring to avoid committing itself on either side and to keep the doors open for a later arrangement with the most opportune party. He adds that it is highly improbable that the Rumanian general staff will permit, in the meantime, the army to march against Transylvania.

Warsaw Safe Say Writers

London Paper Correspondents Sure That the Capital Can Hold Off Attack

London, July 6.—The Petrograd correspondents of the London morning papers are optimistic regarding the situation on the fighting front. The correspondent of the Times says: "No apprehension is entertained as to the fate of Warsaw in the struggle for the city.

"Even if the Germans should reach Ivangorod, this would not necessarily involve the surrender of Warsaw.

"The Russian waiting game of the Novoe Vremya correctly explained the withdrawal as a maneuver deliberately undertaken with the object of accepting battle under the best conditions for the Russians. He adds that on the Vistula front the ground which offers the Russians the greatest advantage is that with Brest-Litovsk as a base, Ivangorod on the right flank and a strong army occupying the flank and rear positions in relation to the right flank of General von Boem Ermollis' army."

Chief Justice Horwood left for Pushtrough by the S.S. Portia this morning on a short holiday.

A telegram has now been received stating that the ship is a total wreck. In this last engagement our casualties were only two men wounded on the Mersey.

ITALIANS MAKE SLOW PROGRESS

Geneva, July 13.—Italians are advancing very slowly, lately the task of breaking through the natural Alpine fortresses is more difficult, as the Austrians now have been fully reinforced.

SUBMARINE SINK GRIMSBY TRAWLERS

London, July 13.—The Grimsby trawlers Hainton and Syrian have been sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Crew saved.

German Officers Have Left Turk's Army in Syria

London, July 13.—Despatches from Asia Minor received by the Exchange Telegraph Company's Athens correspondent states that all the German officers with the Turkish army in Syria have returned to Constantinople because of dissensions among the Turkish officers.

The Syrian railways is said to have suspended operations because of shortage of coal.

The Konigsburg Armoured Cruiser Totally Destroyed

London, July 12.—The Admiralty announces that the German cruiser Konigsberg, which in the Fall of last year took refuge from the British fleet in the Rufiji River, in German East Africa, has been totally wrecked by British river monitors.

The Konigsberg was a vessel of 3,348 tons, and had a speed of about 23 knots. She was a protected cruiser. The announcement by the Admiralty follows:—

"Since the end of last October the Konigsberg has been sheltering some distance up the Rufiji River, in a position which rendered attack against her most difficult, only shallow draught ships being able to get sufficiently close to engage the cruiser effectively.

"Two months ago the Admiralty decided to send two river monitors, namely the Severn, Captain Fullerton, and the Mersey, Commander Robert A. Wilson, to assist the Commander-in-Chief at the Cape Station, Vice-Admiral Hall, in the operations. The position of the Konigsberg was accurately located by aircraft, and as soon as the monitors were ready, operations were begun on the morning of July 4th. The monitors entered the river and opened fire, to which the Konigsberg replied, immediately firing salvos with five guns with accuracy and rapidity. The Mersey was hit twice, four men being killed and four wounded by one shell.

As the Konigsberg was surrounded by the jungle, the aeroplanes experienced great difficulty in locating the fall of our shot. She was hit five times early in the action, but after the monitors had fired for six hours, the aeroplanes reported that the Konigsberg's masts were still standing. A shell burst on her decks, and she caught fire heavily between her masts. She continued to fire with one gun intermittently for a while, but for the last part of the engagement she did not fire. Although not totally destroyed as a result of this engagement, she probably was incapacitated.

The Commander-in-Chief reports that the task of the monitors was a difficult one on account of the jungle trouble preventing aeroplanes from accurately spotting the shots, but that they were assisted by H.M.S. Weymouth, on which ship the Commander-in-Chief flew his flag which followed them across the Bag River and engaged all the guns on the banks, while H.M.S. Pioneer, of the Royal Australian Navy, engaged the guns at the mouth of the river.

To complete the destruction of the Konigsberg, the Commander-in-Chief ordered a further attack on July 11th.

Bomb Throwers Bulgarian Capital Get Death Sentence

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Been Arrested

AS ACCOMPLICE

The Arrest Creates Profound Impression in Sofia

Rome, July 13.—A man named Pop and three accomplices have been condemned to death at Sofia for complicity in an attempt to destroy the Municipal Casino at Sofia, according to a despatch received from Bucharest.

M. Chenadieff, former Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says the message, has also been arrested, charged with being an accessory. The arrest of the former Minister, which was made at the request of the Government, is said to have produced a profound impression at Sofia.

Several persons were killed and ten wounded, including the daughter of General Fitchiff, the Bulgarian Minister of War, when the bomb was thrown on the Casino, in Sofia, February 14th. It is probably for this crime that Pop and his accomplices were condemned, and Chenadieff arrested.

Russians Fortify Roumanian Frontier

Berlin, July 13.—A despatch to the Tageblatt from Czernowitz, Bukovina, says the Russians are fortifying their Roumanian border. Many thousands of men are at work digging trenches parallel with the border and building barbed wire entanglements. The operations are being rushed with all speed.

The Russian Government of Bessarabia borders Roumania, and on the east Austria-Hungary, and is reported to have pledged Roumania to undertake the conquest of Bessarabia and transfer it to the Balkan State in exchange for Roumania's active support in the war.

Germans Complete Giant Aeroplanes

London, July 13.—German army air craft Department have just completed giant aeroplane of new type, according to the Daily Mail Basel correspondent. The new machine will carry twenty men. They are of Triplane type and mount four machine guns. They have eight motors and four propellers.

To Speed Up Arms And Ammunition

Paris, July 13.—A despatch from Rome says the King has signed a decree establishing a Supreme Committee, which will give special attention to increasing the supply of arms and other war munitions.

Mexican Govt. Gets Recognition

Washington, July 13.—Britain intends to follow the lead of the United States in the matter of recognizing a Government in Mexico. This was explained to Miguel Diaz Lora, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Villa faction, in conference yesterday with Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador.

Allies Gain Further Successes on Gallipoli

Paris, July 13.—The Athens correspondent of L'Information informs that paper he has received from Mytilene, news to the effect that after another serious battle on the Gallipoli Peninsula the Allies' right wing has advanced two hundred yards, and that the bombardment of the interior Dardanelles forts continues.

David Hopkins of Old Pelican is on the S.S. Prospero, due this evening and will be taken to the General Hospital for treatment.

Picturesque Side of War

Udine, Italy, July 8.—(via Paris).—Details have now been received of the taking by Italians of the Zellenkofel Peak, west of Monte Croce Pass, on June 26.

This mountain is over 7,000 feet high and is usually ascended from the Austrian side, as the Italian slopes have been considered impassable. The Austrians had a fixed observation point with forty men well entrenched just below the top of the mountain, when they signalled with the heliograph to their artillery below. The Italians, finding it impossible to take the front line, which is extremely steep and was exposed the whole way to the enemy's fire, decided to try the route which had been considered impossible.

Climbed the Mountain.

Thirty volunteers from the Alpine troops, headed by two lieutenants, climbed the almost perpendicular face of the mountain, tied together by ropes. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the ascent they carried a machine gun in pieces which were strapped on their shoulders.

Slowly and with immense precautions they reached the top overlooking the Austrian encampment. They waited until night and then opened fire with the machine gun, after which they charged with bayonets before the Austrians had time to recover from their surprise. Only one Austrian, the officer in command, escaped. He managed to rush down the mountainside.

When the sun rose the Italians used the heliograph, which had caused so much damage, to summon the Alpine soldiers below. The latter joined their comrades in numbers and made the position secure.

Tribute of Germans To Canadian

London, July 8.—That Canadians have earned the respect of the enemy is evidenced by some remarks in a recent issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung, one of the most prominent German newspapers. Writing upon the attempt made to break through the British lines at the end of April, the paper says:—

"Much more difficulty was experienced in the attack on the left wing where Thuringian troops advanced over Langemarck. The Canadians held an extremely strong position many lines deep. When the Canadians' situation became critical they brought all the reserves at their disposal for a mighty counter-attack and were really successful, bringing to a standstill the advance of the German troops on the line at the north edge of the wood four kilometres westward of St. Julien.

Canadians Again.

"Once more the German artillery brought the British positions under heavy fire but still the Canadians did not give way. They carried out the same night a very energetic counter-attack."

It is noteworthy though that this journal does not mention how the Canadians recovered their guns.

Supreme Court

Before Mr. Justice Emerson

In the matter of the estate of Maurice Crotty, deceased.

This is an application by way of originating summons by Thomas Crotty claiming administration and distribution of the estate. It was ordered that the administrator to file his accounts that they be referred to Mr. Conroy K.C. for enquiry and report Mr. Gibbs K.C., for Thomas Crotty.

Allan Offrey and others vs H. D. Reid Co.

In this case application was made by Mr. Howley K.C., that the judgment by default entered may be set aside and the Defendant may be at liberty to appear and defend the action and for a stay of further proceedings. After hearing argument of Counsel it was ordered that further hearing be postponed until Friday next and that the Defendant file an affidavit setting forth full details of their defence. Mr. Gibbs K.C., for Plaintiff, Mr. Howley K.C., for Defendant.

Canadian Troops Arrive in England

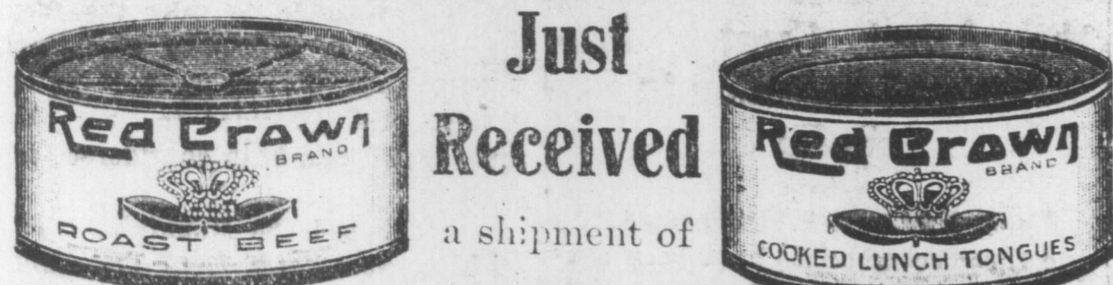
Montreal, July 12.—The Allan liner Grampian arrived at Plymouth yesterday, with the 48th battalion of Victoria, and an infantry detachment from Winnipeg.

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**Extra Value**  
Only \$1.20 and \$1.40 each.

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### 'Acme' Canned Meats

- 1's COOKED CORNED BEEF.
- 2's COOKED CORNED BEEF.
- 1's ROAST BEEF.
- 2's ROAST BEEF.
- 1/2's VIENNA SAUSAGE.
- 1/4's POTTED MEATS.

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- CHILDS' OVERALLS, assorted colors and prices.
- CHILDS' TUNICS, assorted colors and prices.

—Also—

Job Line of SKIRT EMBROIDERY & INSERTION

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A Sample Line of Ladies' LACE & SILK BLOUSES, American, no two alike.

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All Lines of General Provisions.

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## PEACE ADVOCATE REBUKES BRYAN FOR HIS ATTITUDE

An Armistice New Would  
Give Germany Time to  
Prepare Afresh

**SURPRISING SILENCE  
OF UNITED STATES**

Republic Neutral Country  
Never Protested Against  
Invasion of Belgium

Paris, July 5—The Temps publishes the following open letter by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant to William J. Bryan:

Paris June 17, 1915.

Dear Mr. Bryan: I assume you will allow me, now that you have resumed your freedom of action, to write you with full freedom of expression. This is a duty I feel bound to discharge, for the information of many of our mutual friends, who have heard us both advocating the cause of peace. We both owe it to them to explain clearly why we now stand apart from each other, and why you are for peace and I am for war.

I have not changed. I am more than ever attached to peace, for which I have worked all my life; but peace has been violated in spite of us and in spite of the numerous forms of progress we have accomplished, step by step, for the benefit of international justice. We cannot admit this premeditated and barbarous violation without abandoning all our principles and consequently, making future treaties and peace impossible.

I have not hesitated to remain faithful to our cause by opposing German militarism. I have opposed it, not only in the interests of my own country, but in that of every country, and especially in that of the weakest. If German militarism had triumphed without encountering an obstacle, and if the Belgian and French ports were now in the hands of Germany, what would have become of England, Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavian States, and even of the United States and of all the young republics of the New World in the full flower of their early manhood? We would have delivered them without mercy to the yoke of a power whose blind and ferocious savagery is now known. We would have delivered our children, and all the children of the civilized world, over to a domination that we would never accept for ourselves. Is this what we were trying to obtain for them?

**His Efforts Were Awarded**

You and I have done all in our power to avert this war. In many European States and the leading cities of your country, you have advocated recourse to the new institutions of justice and international conciliation. I have done likewise. I have not confined myself to pleading our cause in France and England, at the Hague, in the United States and most of the countries in the world. I went to Germany, to offer Germany, her Emperor, her ministers, her Parliaments, her manufacturers, her workmen, her universities, her young men and women—all Germany, in fact—an honorable and lasting peace, founded on the settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question by mutual concessions. I was not alone in making these offers. I was accompanied by many of my friends, representing the majority of the French people in Parliament. The same majority existed in England, and—whatever may be said of Governmental designs—it is well known today that neither France, Russia nor England was prepared to disregard the wishes of the people and make war. How were our conciliatory attempts eventually received by the German Government? By the most cowardly attack that could possibly be imagined; by an attack carefully prepared beforehand, like a crime; by slaughtering, imprisoning or torturing innocent people, sacking the library of Louvain University, and sinking the Lusitania.

I fully understood that it is repugnant to you to see the United States join the belligerents and give the lives of your sons on the same side as ours; but it is much more repugnant to encourage crime by making it certain of impunity. Moreover, no one and I, least of all, is asking the United States to declare war on Germany. What would be the good of it. You have neither army nor navy available for a great war beyond the seas, and your history proves that, if Germany committed a final folly and attacked you, you would repulse her with no more difficulty than your ancestors had in throwing the English into the sea at the battle of New Orleans.

## Kitchener's Big Hoax on Kaiser

Raised 4,000,000 Men and Let  
the World Think He Had  
Only 1,000,000

That Lord Kitchener, the British war minister, has "bluffed" the world, and especially Germany, by raising an army of 4,000,000 men when he was believed to be raising only 1,000,000, is asserted in an article in the American Magazine for July. The title of the article is "Lord Kitchener's Great Hoax." The details of the story include an interesting account of the tremendous part at advertising played in persuading men to enlist.

**Kitchener's Strategy.**

The author of the article is J. Herbert Duckworth, of whom the editors of The American Magazine say in note:

"Mr. Duckworth is an Englishman belonging to a family of well-known London and Liverpool journalists, but for the past 10 years, with the exception of two years in London, he has lived, most of the time in New York, where he has been connected with newspapers. At the outbreak of the war he went to England, where he has remained most of the time. During the winter, because of his unusual opportunities for getting inside information pertaining to Britain's part in the war, he came confidentially into possession of the facts in this article. On account of the strict censorship imposed by Lord Kitchener, no British journal has published them.

Following is a brief extract from Mr. Duckworth's article:

"How Kitchener's army was secretly increased from one million to four million men right under the very noses of the ubiquitous German spies is one of the most amazing stories of the war.

**Joke on Kaiser.**

"This grim joke on the Kaiser was concocted by Lord Kitchener himself. He commandeered the services of the press to assist him to carry out the great bluff.

"When the British secretary of state for war first conceived the idea of putting into the field four million men, he realized that it would be a grave strategic blunder to allow the enemy to know what was really afoot. Rather the game should be to call for a million men, and then press-agent the world with stories lamenting the fact that, at last, the British Empire was about to crumble up because the men of Britain had not the pluck to defend

it. The scheme worked out admirably. The campaign of silence was conducted on strictly scientific lines. The newspaper editors were first warned that any indiscretion would mean a court-martial, under the defence of the Realm Act, on charges of having spread reports likely to interfere with the success of his Majesty's forces.

"They were instructed to publish only the recruiting returns sent out by the War Office. Independent census-taking was strictly forbidden. All articles on the new army, and even pictures of soldiers, had censor to be submitted to the first. A permit was required even to own a camera.

"One London editor refused to 'stay put.' He published a picture of some soldiers without the permission of the censor. Lord Kitchener sent for the offender.

"A second indiscretion," he explained, "will mean a court-martial and jail."

"On what charges?" stuttered the astonished editor.

"Never mind," answered Lord Kitchener; "we will clap you into prison first, and find the charges after the war is over."

**Misleading the Spies.**

"When it came to moving the new troops to France extraordinary precautions were taken to mislead the spies. The regiments were not all transported from Southampton to Boulogne or Havre. Instead they were shipped from what were really out-of-the-way and inconvenient ports—Bristol, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Swansea and Barrow, for example,—to French ports as far from the firing line as St. Malo, Brest, and even Bordeaux on the west coast and Marseilles on the Mediterranean.

"Troop trains were invariably moved at night with drawn blinds. Oftentimes they were run half way around the country before being sneaked alongside a transport. Not even the officers were aware of their ultimate destination—whether it was to be France, Egypt, India or the Dardanelles.

"The engines drivers were changed every 20 miles or so, and the captains of the troop ships received their final instructions by wireless after they had put to sea."

and justice, just as you are the sons of American Independence.

The peace that you expect to see when the combatants are worn out will not be our peace. Such a peace, or rather truce, would be worse than death. No; as we have always maintained, we must do away not only with war, but with the causes of war, that is to say, the unbearable burdens and uncertainties of armed peace. We must do away with violence and its conquests. We must do away with Prussian militarism.

Truly Yours,

D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

The Brooklyn navy yard was established Feb 23, 1801, when the first land, twenty-three acres, was bought from one John Jackson for \$40,000. The yard now comprises 144 acres and has a waterfront of nearly three miles, protected by a sea wall of granite.



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## Anderson's Great Removal Notice.

THIS week we are busy removing our complete stock of dry goods from the Old Stand at Grace Building to our New Modern Store—one of the best lighted stores in the city—just opposite the Eastern End of the General Post Office.

By Saturday, July 10th, we hope to be ready to meet our Customers in the New Store, but of course it will take a few days before our stock will be thoroughly arranged, therefore we will ask you to overlook any inattention on our part during our removal days? Come and see us in the New Store.

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

## REALLY GOOD NEW GRASS -BUTTER-

Wholesale in 56lb. and 14lb. Boxes and 30lb. Tubs,  
also retailing at 45 cents pound.

—also—

- 5 cases SPANISH APRICOT PULP, 10lb. tins.
- 5 cases STRAWBERRY PULP.
- 5 cases APPLE PULP:
- 5 cases GOOSEBERRY.
- 25 cases PEELED and CORED APPLES, 1 gallon tins, at 35c. tin.
- 2 cases CRYSTALLIZED GINGER, 1lb. & 1/2lb tins.
- 1 case PARROT FOOD.

**W. E. BEARNS** HAY MARKET GROCERY  
PHONE 379

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**IDEAL FAST MOTOR BOAT**

in best condition; 30 feet over all. Cabin accommodation for about fifteen persons. Boat fitted with a ten h.p. STANLEY Engine. A beautiful safe boat at an attractive price.

For further particulars apply to  
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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.

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Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

## CURRENT PRICE OF CODFISH

Lorenzo Noseworthy vs William A. Munn  
Supreme Court

(Continued.)  
DANIEL A. RYAN examined by Mr. Howley K.C. on behalf of the defendant, having been first duly sworn said as follows:

I am engaged in the purchase and export of fish from the Labrador, and have been so engaged for many years. My headquarters on the Labrador are at Bateau. I was engaged in that business last year. I did not purchase and export very much fish last year. To the best of my knowledge only on or about 6000 qtls. I paid \$3.60 for that. At the time it was purchased I had written and telegraphed my agents to pay \$3.60 per qtl. I was not anxious for fish. I bought at \$3.60, not at current price. I wrote my agent very often and telegraphed him also not to take fish except from my own dealers.

I got a notice from Mr. Piccott some time in October asking me to attend a meeting at the Board of Trade to fix the price of fish. I attended that meeting. Piccott had messages from some one at Horse Hr. saying there was a strike on and the fishermen wanted to know what price they would get for fish; to the best of my knowledge they asked for \$4.70. I did not see the messages. At that meeting I agreed to give \$3.60. Before that meeting I had met Mr. Grieve early in September. I asked him what he was going to give for fish on the Labrador early in September and he told me \$3.60. I wired and wrote to my agents of whom I have three on the Labrador in three different places to give \$3.60 for fish.

I was giving \$3.60 before that meeting. I was giving it in the early part of September and the Piccott meeting was not held till October. I was one of those who agreed to the arrangement of \$3.60 being given. Some wanted to give more than that and some wanted a great deal less, but we thought in a general way that \$3.60 would be a fair price. \$3.00 was talked about and \$3.50. I had good reasons for not giving more than \$3.60 for fish, and even in giving \$3.60 I thought I was giving a great deal too much. I had heard from my agents in London, Harrington and White, that they could not get any cash for fish for me from the first of August till the latter part of October, and that they could get no remittances from either Italy or Greece. Therefore, the market looked very black indeed. I never saw it look darker, and although giving \$3.60 for fish I did not know whether I would get \$2.60 for it. In all my 40 years doing business on the Labrador I never saw anything like

it. It was certainly caused by the war. My agents in London wrote and telegraphed me strongly that they could not get any remittances from Italy or Greece from the beginning of August till the last of October, and in all that time I did not send a cask of fish away. The price we gave was all speculation. No one knew how he was going to come out of it. It is the same every year, for the past number of years. You don't know how you are going to come out of it until such time as a cargo or two of Labrador fish arrives at Gibraltar. I have been about 40 years on the Labrador. I always knew the Straits fish, up at Blanc Sablon and at Battle Hr. and round there, to command a better price for a cargo of fish than other part of the Labrador. They make the fish drier and attend to it better, and further, a cargo gets away earlier, and so it commands a better price. It is better cured fish and shipped earlier. Up there they take better care of it and ship it in a drier state than they do further north.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morine K.C. on behalf of the plaintiff, the witness said as follows:

I have known Job to give more for fish from Battle Hr. and Blanc Sablon. Last year Baine, Johnstone paid more for Labrador sloop than other people. I don't know if they are in the habit of paying more. The fish from Battle Hr. and vicinity sells better in the foreign market because it arrives earlier and because the fish is drier when shipped. I don't really know whether it is sold by the planter to the merchant at any better price. There is a kind of fish called Straits fish. That is not like Sloop. Straits fish does not bring a higher price than Labrador sloop. Around Battle Hr. the fish is washed better and shipped drier; I should even say as far as below Square Islands: Venison Island is about 50 miles further North.

If Baine, Johnstone & Co. collect fish north of Square Islands it may be the same quality as the other Labrador sloop. All over the Labrador all fish is not made in the same way; some fishermen make it better than others. I only sent one cargo of fish from the Labrador last year and that went about the 14th or 15th October. That went to Gibraltar and sold at Genoa, but was 13 or 14 days at Demurrage at Gibraltar before I could sell it. When I sold I did not get much of a price; I did not get within 5 or 6 shillings a qtl of what Grieve got for his. I made a slight profit on the cargo. The market conditions in 1914 were such as I had never known before. They were brought on, I suppose, by the war. At the time the meeting was held by Piccott the full effect of these war conditions was being felt. I don't know whether it was because of the exchange or not, but I could not get any money from my agents in London. It was a pure gamble; there was no information in our possession on which a reasonable man could base any figure whatever. I have been making my chief residence in St. John's for about 5 or 6 years.

In 1913 vessels went away from the Labrador and 10 or 12 of them all arrived at Gibraltar with in a week. There was no one to buy and all the exporters formed a syndicate, and we had to send the most of them on consignment then.

Friday, June 18, 1915.  
DAVID STOTT, examined by Mr. Howley K.C. on behalf of the defendant, said as follows:

I am the Superintendent of the Government Postal Telegraph Service. I received a subpoena asking me to attend here to-day and to bring any message sent through my Telegraph Service from W. F. Coaker to William Gosse of Horse Hr. Labrador, as to the price of fish.

Q. Have you any such message.  
A. I could not say.  
(Mr. Morine objects to this question first for the defendant, and (having been here) for Mr. Coaker).

I cannot say if I have any such message. By that I mean I won't say. I refuse to answer. I should have to see an authority before I would answer such a question as that. I have the subpoena which I received with me now. I recognize the authority of that subpoena; I am here on it. I do not recognize the authority of that subpoena to request me to produce the message or say anything about it.

FREDERICK H. HUE examined by Mr. Howley K.C. on behalf of the defendant, said as follows:

I am a Broker. Last fall I had some transactions in Labrador fish acting as broker for my principals. I bought and sold some Labrador fish deliverable in Nova Scotia last fall. I bought it in St. John's. I think I bought somewhere between 6000 and 7000 qtls fish. I got it during the months of October, November, December and January; I can't exactly say. I think it was in October I made my first purchase. I remember making a purchase of 3500 qtls for Zwicker & Co. of Lunenburg. I made that purchase about the end of October or beginning of November. I did have a record of the purchase. I kept no books here.

All the papers in that connection would be sent on to my principals. I must decline to answer the question respecting the price at which I purchased that fish. I decline to answer

that question. I must decline to answer as to the price for which I purchased that fish. I purchased the 3500 qtls fish from the Fishermen's Union Trading Co. I decline to say at what price I purchased. With his consent I have no objection to answering the question. At that time my principals were Zwicker & Co. I made all my purchases—foreign shipments, of course—for Zwicker & Co.

I do not think I purchased any further quantity than that 3500 qtls from the Fishermen's Union Trading Co. There were negotiations for more but no deal was closed. At the time I made the purchase of 3500 qtls I knew what prices were being paid in St. John's for Labrador fish. I must decline to answer the question as to how the price I purchased at compared with the prices prevailing in St. John's at the time.

Q. Having regard to St. John's prices at the time, did you purchase advantageously to your principals.  
A. I decline to answer.

I was seeking fish at that time for my principals.

Q. Did you try elsewhere outside the Fishermen's Union Trading Co. to get fish.  
(Objected to by Mr. Morine on the ground that this is a dealing with one single, special purchase of fish that has no relevancy here.)

Q. Did you try elsewhere to get that quantity of fish, or any other quantity, before you closed with the Fishermen's Union Trading Co.  
(Objected to by Mr. Morine. What this man did has no relevancy here. He is not bound to answer the question unless he wants to.)

A. I naturally did.

Q. Did you offer a price, or were you seeking an offer or price from those you proposed to deal with.  
(Objected to by Mr. Morine.)

A. I cannot answer that. I don't remember whether I was quoting or looking for an offer. It is usual to do both here, but I don't know which I did.

Q. In your dealings with the Fishermen's Union Trading Co. for this 3500 qtls who fixed the price, you or the seller.  
(Objected to by Mr. Morine. The witness is not bound to answer that. Generally speaking this is a question of Mr. Hue's relations outside this suit altogether, and he is not bound to give any such evidence, and further, should not.

A. I don't remember whether I made an offer or whether an offer was made to me. I don't know.

Mr. Coaker acted on behalf of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morine K.C. on behalf of the plaintiff, the witness said as follows:

When I said I purchased 3500 qtls. I did not get the 3500 qtls. At the time I say I purchased the 3500 qtls. I did not see the actual fish. It was no particular 3500 qtls that I bought. I made a bargain for from 3000 to 3500 qtls of fish at a price, which fish I did not completely get. I afterwards got some fish. Growing out of that bargain I got from the Fishermen's Union Trading Co. about 1600 qtls fish.

Re-examined by Mr. Howley K.C. on behalf of the different, the witness said as follows:

There was a written record of the bargain made with the Fishermen's Union Trading Co. I think it is still in my possession. I have not it with me. I ultimately got 1611 qtls. under the arrangement for the purchase of 3000 to 3500 qtls. I got it at the same price at which it was originally agreed on.

The above examination was taken before me at St. John's on the 18th day of June, 1915, the witness having been first duly sworn.

M. B. GARLAND, Commissioner.

May 22, 1915.  
HERBERT GABRIEL examined by Mr. Howley K.C. on behalf of the defendant, having been first duly sworn said as follows:

I am a clerk in the employ of Job Bros. & Co., this city. As such clerk I have knowledge of the dealings in Labrador fish which that firm had last year. Job Bros. & Co. bought Labrador fish in St. John's last fall. I can give you the dates upon which it was bought, the quantity bought, and the prices paid. All the fish I now speak of is Labrador fish. The dates, quantities and prices are as follows:  
(To be continued)

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Margaret meets James Montgomery Flagg, the celebrated artist

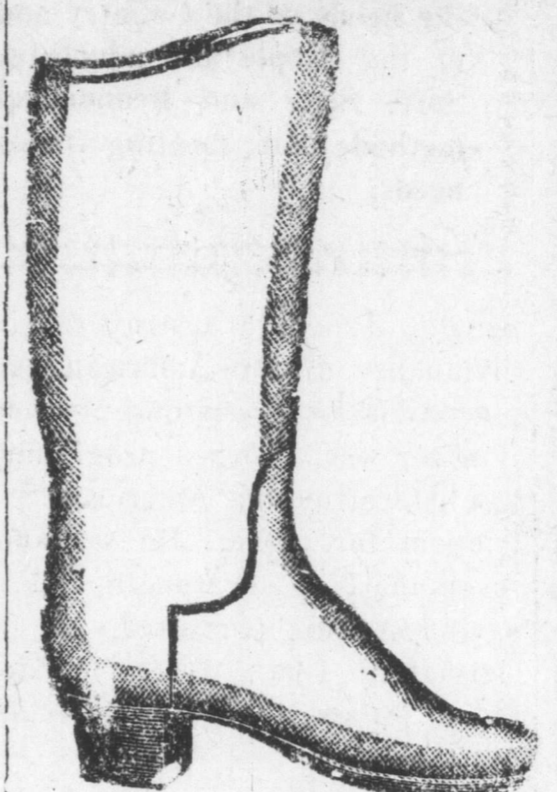
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A melodramatic Reliance production in two parts

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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.

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To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen  
ROYAL PALACE  
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1 dozen in a Box,  
35c dozen.

500 Dozen  
BLACK PEPPER, at  
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NOTE—Rossley's East End Theatre will open in September.

## 5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

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A great Selig success in 2 reels. A thrilling picture play filled with romance. See beautiful Bessie Eytton and handsome Tom Santschie.

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The story is interpreted by the feet of the players.

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SHIP AND GENERAL IRON  
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FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Material always on hand.  
Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.  
Note carefully the address:

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

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We can show you a very nice assortment in:  
Fancy Muslins, Zephyrs, Delainettes, Piques  
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Checked and Striped Gingham, - 17c yard  
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Fine CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS, white grounds with neat coloured Flower or Stripe, 14c and 17c per yard.  
7 Pieces JOB NURSE CLOTH, in Plain Blue and Blue Striped, 9c per yard, worth double the price.


We are clearing out a lot of  
ENDS OF FANCY WASH GOODS  
at HALF PRICE.

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 We have another shipment just in.  
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(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**  
 Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D. JULY 13, 1915.

**Dishonest Criticism**

FROM the very dawn of history, aye! even back to the days when Heaven itself was young, there were beings who let personal conceit and pride, like rank and noxious weeds grow up to stifle their garden, where grew the flowers of reason, sense and propriety, and such stifling has caused them to forget that nature has set a well defined limit to their ability, forgetting which they mistake the showy weeds for the beauties of the rose. They mistake the carping critic for the skillful architect.

Lucifer, contemplating his own beauty and power was led away to think himself the equal of the Almighty who made him, and set up a rebellion "which shook God's holy roof" but he met his deserts, and fell so low, that he could rebuke the sun for its surpassing glory.

There are fair and foul critics, the former who would merely point out what seem to them faults in design, constructing or coloring, because they love perfection, and would, if possible, see it brought about in every work. They assail not the builder because his edifice is a little out in design, they merely point out the error, in the hope that the next attempt will be better. They would not tear down the tower that has beauty in every line, because it leans a little from the perpendicular.

The builders of the famous leaning tower of Pisa, went on with their work, even after the foundation began to settle to one side. Their building was alright, but the ground wherein they built was not properly prepared, because they had no experience of the kind before to guide them.

Their tower stands to-day a thing of beauty, although it does lean over in its one hundred and seventy-eight feet of height, thirteen feet from the perpendicular. That tower built in the twelfth century was a very bold undertaking, and may be the settling of the foundation has been helpful to other and later builders, in that it awoke attention to the fact that strict attention to the foundation is of the very first necessity.

But the main thing is that the beautiful tower is standing yet, a monument to the artists who designed it. Who is the vandal that would destroy it, because it is a bit out of plumb.

Mr. Coaker has built a tower in this country on which burns the Bael fire whose light is a beacon to the fishermen leading them to a safe anchorage.

The building is not perfect, nobody claims that for it, for it has been built by hands that never built before, and it is not perfect because the builder had no mod-

els to follow. The work is original, it is staunch and serves its purpose. The embellishments will come with time, but improvements are not to be brought about by the assassination of the one man who had strength and courage and faith and hope to rear the gigantic monument, and to light its beacon.

Nobody claims that either the Sphinx, the Pyramids of Gizeh or the Colossi of the Upper Nile are beautiful, but, there they stand to-day among the greatest attractions of the world, too big to be either hideous or beautiful, but not too big to an inspiration.

Who would think of tearing down the pyramids because, forsooth the artistic aspect of them is wanting, or the stones not polished.

Yet we find men in our midst to-day, heedless as he who would destroy the pyramid, who want to destroy the F.P.U., because it has, they imagine certain imperfections or because the builder is not perfect, as they deem perfection.

Their criticism is dishonest because they would destroy the leaning tower, that is settling itself on a solid foundation that its own gravity is making for it.

If Mosdell and his small souled abettors, who take as much pains to belittle Mr. Coaker, would take half the pains to raise him higher in the estimation of the people and to show him up, not as they would have him appear, but as he really is—a friend to the lowly and wronged, they would then be conferring a greater good upon the country they pretend to serve.

Mosdell talks about what is fair and just, but is wide of the mark indeed, when it comes to practicing those virtues.

He may be likened to a woodpecker in a giant oak, hopping about with strident cry and with sharp tongue picking at imaginary worms. If he hopes to get at the heart of the young oak round which he flutters with such unmelodious cries, he is giving himself a hope that will fade from him and leave him a sadder, if a wiser bird.

**American Preparedness**

THAT the European war and its causes are not without their lessons to neutrals at this crisis of several of the sermons preached in various New York pulpits on Sunday last, July 4, the national holiday. The unanimity of the clergymen of many denominations regarding the effects and influences of militarism, as we have come to understand that much used if not abused term, is a significant index of the trend of thought in the neighboring republic. None of these speakers can be accused of commercialism; all are animated by higher ideals and all apparently have come to a similar conclusion in analyzing a question that is now agitating press and public.

In his sermon in Grace Church, Bishop Chas. D. Williams, of Michigan, said: "There are those that point with scorn at our standing army, our battleships and alleged faulty submarines, and at our general meagreness of armament. It seems to me that it is not a shame but a glory for a free country to depend upon its free born sons, upon its men, and not upon its armaments. It is in keeping with the real spirit of patriotism that we should depend upon a citizen soldiery, represented by our militia and not upon a professional army.

"We are facing to-day a great crisis in our national history. It is concerning our national defence, and what it shall be. On the one hand is our ideal of democracy. On the other an alien and military programme. Preparedness is the cry that is ringing through this land on this Fourth of July. It is right, in such crisis, that the Church shall speak her voice. I for one man am not afraid to talk.

"To adopt a military programme such as Europe has would mean the breaking of the spirit of a free

**MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS**

The attitude of the F.P.U. on the great public question of the day is CLEARLY DEFINED IN THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE BONAVISTA CONVENTION OF THE UNION LAST YEAR. The policy outlined is the MOST PROGRESSIVE EVER ADOPTED IN THIS COUNTRY. It is remarkable for the absence of all "Wild Cat" schemes. It takes into consideration the most pressing needs of the Country and of the People and advocates Safe, Sane and Economical methods for meeting these needs.

people. It would destroy the individuality of the American people. It is an irresistible provocation for war. Such a programme would destroy the American patriotism for peace. Do we want to standardize our speech and to have our press censored, as in Germany? I have no fear of lack of patriotism if war should really come upon us."

Following this vigorous statement Dr. Henry Slone Coffin, of Madison avenue Presbyterian Church, pointed out the inevitable ending of military preparedness as a national ideal, with Europe as an illustration. If driven to accept the principle of the militarism of Europe the people of the United States were conquered already—there was no need to await a conflict with the munitions the nation had hoarded and prepared. Said Dr. Coffin:

"To be dominated by an ideal foreign to our national desires and repugnant to our national conscience is to be as truly vanquished as though some foreign flag were aloft over our Capitol at Washington. It is not for us to follow the lead of Europe, which has lamentably failed and is today reaping the whirlwind and disaster, the loss and bloodshed, of its failure, but to take the lead in devising some genuinely Christian means of maintaining international justice."

Bishop McCormack, of Western Michigan, speaking in St. Bartholomew's Church, and Dr. L. A. Harvey, addressing the congregation in the Church of the Messiah, declared that if efficiency such as that exploited by Germany were to be gained only as a concomitant of militarism it might be better to be scorned than praised.

These spontaneous expressions of the saner thought in the great republic may be taken as sufficient answer to the demand being raised for a greater army and navy—a demand which we in Canada should view with more apprehension than any other nation in the world.

That the United States has not become engaged in the mad race for greater armament is a matter of congratulation for all the peoples of the North and South American continents. It is not a question of victory or defeat for us but a matter of bloodshed, colossal taxation and eternal strife and bitterness with our next door neighbors, virtually our own kin and kin. Invariably such a condition would follow, soon or later, the establishment of a huge standing army in the republic. A warlike president, an epidemic of suspicion or fear, and the whole ghastly tragedy of Europe might be re-enacted on our own soil.

On the other hand one hundred years of peace have proved one hundred years of understanding, mutual esteem and respect, of prosperity and of commercial union. The contrast with European preparedness and its results is altogether too vivid to permit of any choice in the matter for ourselves or of any difference of opinion as to which sentiment we prefer to see prevail in the country of our neighbors.—The Citizen.

conquest becoming more and more out of the question, each side will seek to cow, dismay, and subjugate the spirit of the other, and particularly the spirit of the non-combatant masses by greater "frightfulness."

"What do you think of that?" said the German officer, with a grin, as he was led prisoner past one of our soldiers dying in agony of asphyxiation. To such diabolism does war bring men.

There seems to be no hope of any invention which will make war more conclusive, or less destructive; there are, however, the clearest prospects that it will be more destructive, not less destructive; its horrors will be less and less forgivable; and it will leave vast sundering floods of hate, and make of earth a living HELL.

The submarine and the air-craft are quite typical of the new order of things. You may sweep a visible fleet off the seas; you can drive an invading army back to its own territory; but while your enemy has a score of miles of coast-line, or a thousand square miles of territory left him you cannot, it seems, keep his air-craft out of your borders, and still less, can you keep his submarines out of the sea. He can work his hellish mischief on your civil life to the very end of the war.

The "sinking of the Lusitania" is just a sample of what war has now become.

Germany is resolved to destroy to the utmost.

This great camp of militarism must be broken as the Red Indians and the Zulus were broken, if civilization is to have another chance, for while Potsdam forces its Kultur on the world, peace is unstable. War is war; and it is not the Allies who have forced its logic to the bitter end.

Unless this war brings about a lasting peace in the world, it is fallacious to pretend that it will have been anything but a monstrous experience of evil. If we cannot summon enough good will to establish a world congress to control "conflicting interests," and to abolish all the trickeries of that lying thing called diplomacy, then this is neither the last war, nor will it be the worst, and we must be prepared to face a terrible future.

It is folly to believe that progress is inevitable in our modern life; for History teaches otherwise. The world has witnessed too many evidences of deterioration. It has seen the civilization of the great Western Empire give place to the warring chaos of the baronial castles of the 9th and 10th centuries; it has seen the Eastern Empire for 500 years decay under the militarism of the unspeakable Turk; it has seen the Red Indians with rifles in their hands grimly engaged in mutual extermination.

We stand about in our old haunts and try to keep on with our ways of living and speculate as to when the war will be "over," and we have not even yet begun to realize what it has cost us.

The course of humanity is downward; and the outlook is very dark indeed unless we can give mind and will now unreservedly in unprecedented abundance to the stern necessities that follow logically from air-craft, bombs, poison gases, and that silent, invisible, unattainable murderer, the submarine.

**"Can't Lose" Goes North**

Owing to the salt famine, North, and the desirability of getting a supply of salt North as soon as possible after the arrival of Job's salt steamer, due on Sunday, the "Can't Lose" will go North to-night, taking a full load of supplies for Union stores. President Coaker will go North on the ship and return in her about Sunday or Monday next.

The banker "Caraller" of Durin, arrived here Sunday from the Banks with 600 qtls codfish. The vessel has stocked to date 3000 qtls and after receiving some attention on the floating dock, will go to the Labrador coast to finish the season's work.

**Notes From Joe Batt's Arm**

The bad weather seems to be gone and the bright sunny day has taken its place which makes us all feel happy and gay.

It has been a very backward season here owing to so much ice lying around on the coast. Our people generally start their trapping voyage about the first of June but this year they were hampered so much with ice that the first traps did not go in the water until the 5th of July.

From reports coming in we learn that there is a fair sign of fish on the grounds. There is now a famine here for salt, none to be had at any cost.

The Revd. M. H. W. Seeley was a passenger by last Fogota from here to Badger's Quay, while today's Fogota from the South brought the Revd. W. R. Higgitt who succeeds Revd. Seeley as incumbent of Joe Batt's Arm and Barr'd Islands.

While thanking the former (the Revd. Mr. Seeley) for his ardent and zealous work amongst us as a spiritual director, we pray that he may be blessed with abundance of health and happiness to assist him in carrying on his good work as he so nobly performed while amongst us; while we also hope that his successor (Revd. Mr. Higgitt) will meet with abundant success.

The day schools are now being closed and we thank the teachers for their good work during the past year and trust that they will have the good health and strength to carry on their good work again when the time comes around.

We are sorry indeed that we are to lose Mr. John Cull, the Principal of Joe Batt's Arm High School, for in him we had a good man in every respect, but our loss will be another's gain; but we

wish Mr. Cull good luck and God's speed.

This is another of the many busy days at the F.P.U. premises and we feel confident that they will increase as the days go by.

Motor boats are all the rush but the "Coaker" beats them all.

CORRESPONDENT.  
 Joe Batt's Arm, July 9, '15.

**REQUIESCAT**

A Canadian officer in France sends to a friend in Toronto the following poem by Canon Frederick George Scott, Major-Chaplain, written after Ypres:

In lonely watches night by night  
 Great visions burst upon my sight,  
 For down the stretches of the sky  
 The hosts of dead go marching by.

Strange ghostly banners o'er them float,  
 Strange bugles sound an awful note,  
 And all their faces and their eyes  
 Are lit with starlight from the skies.

The anguish and the pain have passed  
 And peace hath come to them at last,  
 But in the stern looks linger still  
 The iron purpose and the will.

Dear Christ who reign'st above  
 the flood  
 Of human tears and human blood,  
 A weary road these men have trod.

O house them in the home of God,  
 —Frederick George Scott,  
 Robecq, France, May, 1915.

In the West the French occupy a front of 543 3/4 miles, British 31 1/2 miles, and the Belgians 17 1/2 miles, making altogether 592 1/2 miles. In the East the Russians have to hold a line extending over 856 1/4 miles while in the South the Serbians and Montenegrins cover 218 3/4 miles.

**COAL! COAL!**  
**100 Tons N. S. Coal**  
 Selling at the F. P. U. Wharf, Ex. S.S. "Can't Lose" at \$7.50 per ton, sent home.  
 Apply immediately  
**FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.**

**SALT AFLOAT!**  
**S.S. BELLERBY and S.S. NASCOPIE**  
 Will be due from CADIZ about Saturday or Monday next.  
 Will be sold cheap whilst discharging.  
**JOB BROTHERS & CO., LTD.**

## Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

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 Settees.	Fireside Stools.
Hall Mirrors.	Screens.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

## RED CROSS LINE.

S. S. Stephano and S. S. Florizel

INTENDED SAILINGS.

From—NEW YORK . . . . . Every SATURDAY  
 " HALIFAX (both ways) . . . . . Every TUESDAY  
 " ST. JOHN'S . . . . . Every SATURDAY

Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax, and Boston.

FARES, including Meals and Berths, on RED CROSS Steamers:

	First Class	Return	Second Class
To New York . . . . .	\$40 to \$60	\$60 to \$110	\$15
To Halifax . . . . .	20 to 30	35 to 55	9
To Boston (Plant Line) . . . . .	29 to 39	51 to 71	18
To Boston (D.A.R.'way) . . . . .	30 to 41	51 to 72	18

CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON: PLANT LINE . . . . . Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. CO. Line, every day except Sunday. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.

Full particulars from:

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.  
 Agents Red Cross Line.

## THE UNDERDOG

H. M. Tomlinson, in the "English Review" takes up the cudgels on behalf of the much-abused working man. His article "Labour and the War," is a refutation of the lies and half lies which have alarmed the respectable indifferents who never know anything at first hand and whose ignorance of their poorer neighbour is colossal. The following extract contains the simple truth about the men who man our mercantile marine:—

"The British shipowners form probably the richest and most powerful commercial interest in the community; but in the process of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest (an economic law which is undoubtedly of the good God, like green-fly, though it does not appear in the attitudes), the inducement offered to the men of a maritime nation to keep the flag flying was as low as the need and shiftlessness of the lowest of the labouring class compelled them to see was better than nothing; and as low as the educated intelligence of officers could accept without open shame. There is something much more dangerous to the community than a habit of tipping, and that is a deliberate meanness in rewarding service rendered by men who must accept whatever offers or starve, for it disheartens them and destroys their initiative. Of the general deterioration in the ability and steadiness of merchant service crews, owing to the fact that acceptance of the rewards offered in that service turned away intelligent men, there can be no doubt. When we hear of transports delayed through drunken stokers, we ought to blame, not the men, but the system which, for the sake of cheapness in the past, regarded that quality of worker as good enough for the shipowners' purpose; and what the latter was, and is, the shipowners', even in a time of national peril, have not been ashamed to make clear in their freight charges, which were nothing less than the robbery of the public of its success coming from its investment in a supreme navy."

Mr. Tomlinson freely admits that there is too much drinking on the part of the workers—as well as among "officers and high officials," but he gives a glimpse of the other side of the picture:—

"An engineer friend of mine, busy in superintending repairs to Admiralty craft and transports, recently began work one Saturday at 7 a.m., and went right on till 5 p.m. on Sunday, without any rest. His men worked with him. They were exposed to the rain on the deck of a ship in mid-stream, forced to cramped positions, and could use only dimmed lights. They have been working so since last August. My friend has had not more than twelve days' rest in nine months; and I may add that his employers—

not the Government—failing to recognize the significance of the work, still regard their men, who have surrendered themselves without reserve, in the old niggardly way, and cunningly contrived turns of the screw. Part of my friend's work, and not the least anxious part of it, is to keep his men reminded that their task is of more consequence than their annoyance with fool employers. And do you wonder that occasionally some of his men are missing through drink? Nothing is provided for them while they work for thirty hours exposed to the weather. Why should it be? It never was. They come ashore, in a state of collapse through fatigue, and with the knowledge that they will not get much rest before the next urgent job is presented. The public-houses are there with the early morning rum and milk, a pleasant but certain poison; and the rest we know from crude statistics. The unintelligent way in which these men are handled is incredible, seeing how much now depends on them. They are willing enough. They know their responsibility in this affair pretty well; and well, at least, as journalists and politicians who have never had to hang on to a staging for a day and a half without rest, in sleet and snow, repairing the propeller of a ship which is required immediately for troops.

"Let us know what we are talking about before we criticise. Let us remember that the length of the sick-pay list of the engineers' trade union is now a serious anxiety to its officials, and that it is common for women workers on war material to faint before entering the yard-gates on a morning. This is not surprising when one knows of girls who, determined to bring their factory's output of ammunition up to a maximum in a given time, work twenty-two hours a stretch, decorate their machines with Union Jacks in triumph; but faint next morning before starting afresh. The spirit of the British! On bread and tea, too! Nobody need worry about the spirit of the British. When two battleships came in for repair to a northern yard not long since, the men never ceased work on them till the vessels were in fighting trim again. There was a new battleship in the same district which was completed in five months under contract time; the district, it is worth remembering, from which the employers report such a gross wastage of time by the workers. One could do anything with these folk, if one knew the way."

Need one quote the golden rule; employers will its application a golden investment, for the worker is a human being when not consistently treated as a mere instrument for the production of profits.

### The Present Fighting Strength of Germany

Last year the population of Germany was about 67,000,000. The male population was slightly less than half: 33,000,000, divided roughly thus: over 51 years of age, 5,000,000; under 15 years of age, 11,500,000; between 15 and 51 years of age, 16,500,000. In other words half the male population was of what may be called military age. This half may be suitably divided into two categories. Between the ages of 18 and 40 there were 12,000,000, and between the ages of 40 and 51 the number was 4,500,000. Usually about 20 per cent. of the recruits of 20 years of age are found unfit for military service, but that percentage increases as the men grow older, and increases rapidly after the age of 30; the unfit men between 18 and 40 certainly average 30 per cent., and the unfit men between 40 and 51 average 40 per cent. Making these deductions you will find that Germany at the beginning of the war had 8,400,000 men fit for fighting between the ages of 18 and 40, and 2,700,000 between the ages of 40 and 51—a total in round numbers of about 11,000,000. The losses, permanent and temporary, for the first ten months of the war are variously estimated, but they cannot be very much more or less than 3,000,000. Thus the number of fighting men still left in Germany is at least 8,000,000, of whom over 5,000,000 are of the best quality. The Austrians can still muster about 5,000,000. Of course the numbers on the other side are immensely larger, but when writers have so much to say about the process of "attrition," the actual size of the mountain of human flesh and blood which is to be worn away, illustrates the hideous enormity of the task.—Rome.

#### A SUBSTITUTE

He—How does Miss Habitha manage now that she has lost her teeth?  
 She—Oh, she gets on all right. She has a very biting tongue, you know.

### STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

To Whom it may Concern:— Here is evidence of the wonderful healing power of Stebaurman's Ointment to the public:—

My little boy suffered terribly from exzema, and this Ointment made a perfect cure of him. I would not be without Stebaurman's Ointment for anything.

Yours truly,  
 MRS. J. HARDING.  
 64 Flower Hill, St. John's.

Stebaurman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Box 651 or 15 Brazil's Square.



#### SO NECESSARY,

Yet so difficult, is perfect filing and indexing of records that Office Managers would be compelled to devote much valuable time and thought to this important subject were it not already solved by the "Safe-guard" system originated by the Globe-Wernicke Company. Are you not interested?  
 The Globe-Wernicke Co.  
 Percie Johnson, Agent.

#### PRETTY LUCKY

"Jones' house is burglar proof."  
 "How's that?"  
 "The cop on the beat is in love with Jones' cook."

### Nova Scotia Needs Shipbuilding And Mercantile Marine

H. H. Blanche, a Former Member of the Vancouver Board of Trade Emphasises the Idea—Opportunities for Expansion of Business With Available Shipping

Wherever Wood can Swim I am sure to find this flag of England—Napoleon-Rochefort, France, July 3rd, 1915.

Halifax, July 1.—H. H. Blanche, representing the Canada Metal company, of Toronto, was in Halifax yesterday. He believes Nova Scotia should develop a ship-building industry and mercantile marine. Mr. Blanche is a retired member of the Board of Trade of Vancouver, and said that while he was more conversant with conditions in the west in this connection, from what he had observed he felt that they would apply equally well in the east. He said:—

"We have in British Columbia 223 saw-mills and fifty-nine shingle mills, and in 1910 the output was 1,040,000,000 feet. I was told before leaving Vancouver that there was enough business in sight to keep all these plants going full blast for five years. The first question we have to contend with is that we have no ships to carry this lumber to Europe, where the cities are being destroyed by the war. The time was never more opportune than the present to interest British ship-building firms to have branch plants on both the eastern and western coasts of Canada.

"We can produce the raw material in Nova Scotia just as cheaply as anywhere else in Europe, so the only course to pursue is for the federal government to subsidize these British firms to such an extent that they will open plants and send their experienced men to build up a Canadian merchant marine. The government of this country is subsidizing the lead industry, and the steel industry, and the direct cause of Germany's advance over all other nations to-day is the extensive subsidizing that they give to all industries to compete with other countries.

"No nation has any better government than the country deserves. We have not to go very far, only to our neighbors to the south, to see the disastrous disorganization of trade at the present time owing to the fact that the United States has never had a merchant marine. Canada, of necessity, is an agricultural country. The western prairies have hardly been scratched. What we are raising now in cereal crops is very small to what we shall do in the future, and we must have a merchant marine to bring these cereals both by the western route by the Panama canal and by the St. Lawrence and St. John.

"If the people of Canada do not go in for this in a serious way, we will always be handicapped and dependent on foreign owned bottoms for our export trade. Canada is the greatest exporting country in the world, when you take into consideration her small population. Before leaving Vancouver I was shown letters from England in which it was said that English firms were willing to place orders in this country for 1,000 carloads of box shooks and the orders could not be accepted because it was impossible to get ships.

"This particular line has been made in Norway and Sweden and has advanced fifty per cent. owing to Germany having made wood contraband of war. In the maritime provinces I am told that the Dominion Iron and Steel company can compete in India and other countries on steel rails, and I understand the reason of this is that they get their ore from Newfoundland from the seaboard, it being very cheaply handled, and the coal is mined on the seaboard also, so that it is mostly a question of labor to contend with. Immensely increased business could be done in these and other lines, so soon as the war is over, and the time to get ready for this is the present."

#### The Power of Lighting

Lightning has been proved to have struck a building with a force equal to more than 12,000 horse-power. A single horse-power, in mechanical calculation, is equivalent to raising a weight of 33,000 pounds one foot in a minute. The force of lightning, therefore, has been proved to be equal to the raising of 396,000,000 pounds one foot in a minute. This is equal to the united power of twelve of our largest steamers, having collectively twenty-four engines of 500-horsepower each. The velocity of electricity is so great that it would travel round the world eight times in a second.

Many a man of small calibre thinks he's a big gun when he is loaded.

## HALLEY & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods and Commission Merchants, 106-108 New Gower St.

We are well known to the trade, and we make it a point to give SATISFACTION in our dealings with them. We only ask for a chance to quote prices, and are therefore sure of your order in almost every case. We are SPECIALISTS in DRY GOODS, having TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the business. All we ask is to phone or write us for quotations before placing your orders. By so doing, our benefits will be mutual.

## HALLEY & CO.

## "Victory" Flour

MADE IN A NEW MILL

TWICE as much "Victory" Flour has been sold this year. Why? Because as the flour becomes known the demand increases. "Victory" Flour is the highest grade imported to this Colony and nothing better milled.

Get out of the rut of always asking for the same brand that you bought ten years ago, as we represent a new and up-to-date mill, and the old known brands of flour cannot be made from a new mill, unless they have a fire, as it would cost too much to pull down a fairly good mill to build a new mill, with all the latest machinery, such as the mill we represent.

Remember the name and ask for "Victory" Flour, sold by all the leading merchants, and well and favorably known by the F.P.U.

Franklin's Agencies, Ltd. St. John's

## NEW FRUIT and VEGETABLES

To arrive Thursday, ex S.S. Florizel:  
 100 Cases Sweet Oranges  
 40 Barrels New Potatoes  
 25 Barrels New Turnips  
 20 Bunches Ripe Bananas

George Neal

## For Sale

A SPLENDID  
**MOTOR BOAT**

ALMOST NEW.

Decked, good accommodation and fitted with Sails—18 h.p. Engine—Will be sold a a Bargain. Can be inspected at the F.P.U. Wharf. For further particulars apply to Storekeeper

Union Trading COMPANY.

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.



John Maunder  
 Tailor and Clothier  
 281 & 283 Duckworth Street

### Last Night's Lecture at the Grenfell Hall

Grenfell Hall was well filled last night to hear Mr. Weir, Travelling Secretary of the School for the Blind, Halifax, N.S., deliver his lecture on the "Education of the Blind." The lecturer was introduced by His Excellency Governor Davidson.

Mr. Weir traced the work of the Halifax School for the Blind from its foundation by Wm. Murdoch, who in 1867 bequeathed some \$20,000 for the care of those deprived of sight, to the present day. In 1868 the building of the Home intended was begun, and two years later was opened. This institution was primarily for the care of the Blind. Sir Frederick Fraser entered it and presently legislation through his efforts was enacted so that the blind of every class, colour and creed could obtain education there. To-day in the Halifax school are 140 pupils and instead of one building, five are required for the accommodation of students. The seed sown, said Mr. Weir, by Sir Frederick Fraser during his visit here a few years ago, when he held meetings at the College Hall and outlined his plans and that of the school which he represented was evidently bearing fruit, a proof of which was the present large gathering. The school, continued Mr. Weir, under Sir Chas. F. Fraser's management has prospered. Pupils are taught all subjects especially music and as a proof that success in this line has been achieved, there is the fact that 80 of them now occupy positions as church organists in the Old Country, many of them having won the degree of the R.C.A.M. In technical work in this department one graduate of the school is now working in this city and every support should be given him.

Those graduates from the school, said Mr. Weir do not seek pity; they want support in every way they are able to give returns for the money paid them. At the school the physical development of the pupils is attended to and the views thrown on the screen during the evening amply illustrated this. On the whole the education at the school is excellent as instanced by the fact that 40 who studied there are now priests of the Anglican church in England. One notable example of the benefits derived by education at the school is instanced in the case of Dr. Jno. A. McDonald who from Halifax went to Boston and on entering college took first place in all subjects in which he competed. The Government, continued the lecturer is now providing about \$2,000 for the maintenance and education of some 16 pupils at the school but he hoped a larger number would shortly be looked after. In an interesting manner, he outlined the teaching of reading, music etc., by means of the Braille alphabet, and also the work done by pupils in making of baskets, cardboard boxes etc., an industry by the way which he thought might be taken up here with success. Many of us know that such a place as the Halifax School for the Blind exists but what do we know of its work. I was in the same position before I went there. Now I have "learned to be blind." I can go anywhere and my other faculties have been developed by education at the school. There are soldiers and sailors, now in England, whose splendid devotion to King and Country has robbed them of the blessing of sight. These are now having their affliction minimized, through the efforts of Auxiliary Societies for Home Teaching of the Blind, in teaching them to help themselves.

Through the Extension Movement we hope to benefit the adult blind of the Colony. The Auxiliary recently appointed have formed a committee here and beginning on July 19th will make a house to house canvass with the object of raising funds for the home teaching of the Blind and at the same time similar work will be taken up in the outports, under the direction of the W.P.A. At the close of Mr. Weir's address he was accorded a vote of thanks, proposed by the Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Horwood.

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

**Reservist A. Hancock**

Mr. John Hookey of this city had a letter yesterday from Reservist Albert Hancock now on H.M.S. "Rodino," serving with others of the fleet. This is the third ship he has been in and he likes the work. He has been in the Hospital suffering from a severe cold contracted in the North Sea, but is now O.K. He says the greatest necessity of the Newfoundland seamen in the navy is to get some good old Newfoundland Plug tobacco. None can be had where they are. He wishes to be remembered to all friends here.

### OUR THEATRES

#### ROSSLEY'S.

There was a good attendance at each performance last night at the popular little theatre and all were delighted with the programme. The pictures are all well chosen and interesting and the two little singers looking most dainty in their quaint Irish costumes, sang a delightful Irish song in good form, and were loudly applauded. Patrons are always sure of a good evening's entertainment at the cosy little house in the West End.

#### THE CRESCENT.

Yesterday and today the popular Crescent Theatre presents to the public possibly one of the most entertaining and varied programmes since its opening. "The Dream Girl" is a thrilling drama, very graphically portrayed, and must be seen to be appreciated. "A Study in Feet" is a very interesting feature and "The Mexican" is a powerful and well sustained Western drama. A rip-roaring comedy is "Jones's Wedding Day" with John E. Brennan as principal. The usual high-class singing and music complete an excellent bill.

#### THE NICKEL.

The opening bill at the Nickel Theatre this week is one of exceptional attractiveness, and the large audience were highly delighted with it. The episode of "Our Mutual Girl" was highly interesting and afforded the greatest pleasure to all present. Every one was charmed with it. The other films were also splendid and were very favourably commented on. The great feature of the entertainment was the singing of "The Heart Bowed Down," by Forbes Law Duguid. It was without doubt his greatest success. Everyone was anxious to hear him in this popular number, and no one was disappointed with his singing of it. The whole programme will be repeated this evening, which is well worth attending. To-morrow there will be a big holiday bill, including "The Million Dollar Mystery."

#### Volunteers

Yesterday the following enlisted, bringing the number to date on the roll to 2049:

Paul Moore, Wesleyville.  
Obed. French, Laurenton.  
Jno. Oliphant, St. John's.

Yesterday morning the men were put through Swedish drill, manual and bayonet exercises, while sections 3 and 4 had rifle practice at the South Side range. The men are becoming very proficient with the rifle, a fact which gives the instructors much satisfaction.

#### Orangemen Celebrate

The Orangemen of St. John's and visiting brethren from the outports fraternized last night at Victoria Hall and fittingly celebrated the "Glorious Twelfth." Mr. N. Andrews, W.M. of Royal Oak Lodge, occupied the chair. The speakers of the evening were the Rev. Harry Royle, Messrs H. E. Cowan, D.M. of Royal Oak Lodge, John B. Giles, T. F. Butt, Jethro Penney, T. McBay and R. H. Richards of Carbonear. The subjects of the addresses delivered were "Prohibition," "Education," and "The Terrible War in which Mother England now finds herself engaged." A most successful and memorable meeting was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

#### Fishery Report

The following reports of fishery operations Northward were posted in the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday.

From D. Blandford (Shoe Cove to Grenspond)—The total catch is 475 qtls and for last week 325. Six traps, 50 dories and skiffs and 4 boats are fishing. Prospects are good for traps and there is plenty caplin bait. The fishermen say they never saw so much codfish before. Traps are getting fairly good hauls but trawls, nets and hook and liners are doing nothing.

From W. White (Port Rexton)—Caplin is plentiful and prospects are very good. The total catch is 2330 qtls, with 910 for last week. Thirty-five boats and 40 traps are engaged. Two traps at Trinity have upwards of 400 qtls each, others have 60 to 100 and others still from 20 to 40. Nothing is being done here now with hook and line but reports from Bonaventure and British Hr. are good. The trapping in Smith's Sound is reported to be excellent. There was a great shortage of salt throughout the Bay but the situation has been somewhat relieved by the arrival of a schooner load to Ryan Bros.

#### 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,eod

### Newfoundlander Loses His Life In Toronto Bay

**Mr. George Rice Drowned While Attending to His Duties on Canadian Dredge**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I suppose you receive complaints from time to time in reference to the way in which freight is handled on the "Fogota." It would appear that this boat is subsidized for the express use of Hodge and Earle as she goes to their wharves and their servants go in the hold and pick out their freight, tossing everyone else's about to get theirs. This boat should be compelled to go to the Government wharf where all will be treated alike. No one should be allowed to go in the hold to handle freight. It is not permitted on the "Prospero" or "Clude."

There is a good sign of fish but not a grain of salt. Fishermen are in a quandary as to what they are going to do without salt.

Yours sincerely,  
—A. STONE.

July 12, 1915.

#### Arrested on Suspicion

Shortly after the express arrived here yesterday, Detective Byrne and Const. Tobin, who were at the station, when a male passenger whose actions with a parcel which he carried drew their suspicions, got off the train. On reaching Water Street they questioned him when he handed out a pathetic story of hard luck, no work etc. When near the Post Office he tried to throw away a package which he carried, but they prevented this and took him into a shop near. He refused to surrender the package to the officers, when they searched him and found considerable money in silver and notes and several cheques for various amounts in his pockets.

He was then taken to the Police Station pending further enquiry, when later a telegraphic message was received by the Police Department from Clarendville, saying a theft of a large sum of money had recently occurred there and asking the officers to watch the trains for a suspected person who it was thought came this way. The man was held until the matter can be thoroughly sifted.

#### Daughter of a Hero

Yesterday we referred in our obituary notices to the death of Mrs. Jas. Pannel of Portugal Cove, Trepassay. The deceased was a daughter of the late Patrick Coombes who was the hero of the wreck of the "Anglo Saxton" which went ashore many years ago at Clam Cove, as a result of which accident many hundreds of lives were lost.

Mr. Coombes was lowered away over a cliff several hundred feet high, succeeding in saving several and for days working in sending up the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the wreck so that they might be given Christian sepulture.

#### Police Court

(Before Mr. Morris, K.C.)

John Strong, a laborer of Clarendville, charged with breaking and entering the house of Violet Jeans, at Clarendville on the 10th inst. and stealing therefrom \$110.00 in cash and cheques, was remanded for one week, \$107.00 in coin, notes and cheques, were found on the prisoner's person. It is thought that strong may be connected with other larcenies northward.

Two city cabmen, who had been at a wedding and taken a little too much were let go, but not without a strong reprimand from the Court and the production of the pledge for a year.

Mary Pitts was summoned to appear this morning for obstructing the police in the discharge of their duty. Mary did not turn up, and Mr. Morris ordered that a warrant be issued for her arrest.

The case of indecent assault, in which a street car conductor is connected is being heard today in camera, and will be continued at 3 p.m.

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

#### Train Notes

Sunday's express arrived at Port aux Basques on this.

Yesterday's west-bound express left Gambo at 8.30 this a.m.

The local arrived here at 12.30 p.m. today.

### LOCAL ITEMS

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

An 8-month old child of Cabot St. is suffering from Diphtheria. This disease seems to be gaining headway in the city.

The postponed game between the Wanderers and the B.I.S. will be played at St. George's Field to-morrow afternoon. The game starts at 3.30 o'clock.

**Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.**—ap12,tf

It is believed that a fire occurred in towards Topsall late last night. Parties who were driving that way say today that they plainly saw the reflection of a blaze. As far as can be learned today nothing has been reported of such a happening.

Detective Sgt. Byrne and Const. Tobin, despite the other arduous work they have to perform, have not been neglectful of the unfortunate who live at the old quarry, South Side. They have found work for one of the men and a habitation for himself and wife, but the other a widow, with two infants, is still living in the tilt and they are trying to get some place for her also.

**Velvet pencils for commercial use.**—ap12,tf

While Mrs. Young was coming along on the local train last night from Heart's Content she suffered a painful accident. Just after leaving Bay Roberts a window which had been raised and on the ledge of which her right hand rested, fell suddenly, owing to the jerking of the cars while shunting was being done, crushing the hand badly as well as three fingers. At Brigus Dr. McDonald dressed the lacerated member and the train did not get in owing to the delay till 10.40 p.m.

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

The swimming pool at Sandy Bottom, Quidi Vidi Lake, is now in the hands of a most competent man. This is Mr. James King, a splendid swimmer and diver, who has performed the feat of going under water for nearly three minutes before he came to the surface. Mr. King is doing fine service in teaching boys the useful art of swimming, and what is required there now is a good bathing house in which to dress. Ladies are now desirous of bathing there and we think that such an erection should be placed there in the interest of all who frequent the place.

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

#### A Nocturnal House Breaker

**Tries To Enter Domicile of Mr. Lewis Murphy**

About 12.30 this morning, during the height of the rain storm Mr. Lewis Murphy of 122 Water Street West, and his family were aroused from their slumbers by hearing a man at the rear of their house, trying to force an entrance thereto.

Mr. Murphy's little boy Phil was the first to hear the marauder and on jumping out of bed was surprised to see a man standing at the window of his room and holding what appeared to be a dark lantern in his hand. He was then standing on an annex at the rear of the house and evidently did not see the boy. As he could not raise the window he got off the roof and going to the door below forced it, breaking a wooden bar off, but as by this time all were out of bed and lamps had been lighted, he took flight and made off. Mr. Murphy's mother-in-law, who slept in a room at the top of the house, believes that the man had got through one of the windows other than the boy's and entered the room, as some time before the little fellow raised the alarm she heard someone moving about the place.

A ladder at the rear had been removed from its original position and he evidently ascended by this to the window.

It is evident that the man's intention was robbery.

#### Portia Sails

The S.S. Portia sailed at 10 a.m. for the Westward taking the following passengers:—W. Churchill, B. Merce, H. Luscombe, B. Monro, J. Bowering, F. Fogarty, T. McCormack, H. Simpson, Chief Justice Horwood, Misses Power Churchill, Hewitt, Walsh, Savage, Cross, Churchill, O'Rorke, Banfield, Mrs. Wiseman and 18 steerage.

### Well-Deserved Promotion

Last evening a pleasing event took place amongst our volunteers when it was announced to them that Sergeant Stephen Norris, son of Mr. Jas. Norris, of Three Arms, N.D.B., had been advanced to the rank of Second Lieutenant. Mr. Norris who had been ill for a while advanced through sheer merit from the ranks to the office of Sergeant and his promotion is well deserved. The Mail and Advocate heartily congratulates him.

To show their appreciation of the honor done him and them the volunteers last night presented Lieut. Norris with a handsome walking cane, shaving set and fountain pen. Pte. Boland made the presentation and Private Hussey reading the address, to which the recipient eloquently replied.

#### Last Evening's Football

Last night's football game between the St. Bon's and B.I.S. teams proved a drawing card. The attendance was fairly large, and everybody got their money's worth, the game resulting in a draw, after both contestants had put up a fast and good exhibition. What the St. Bon's boys lacked in weight they made up in speed. Both sides showed a decided improvement since their last appearance. It was not until a few minutes before full time that the B.I.S. scored the equalizer. Mr. Jno. Condon refereed.

The score was one goal each.

#### Notes on the Game

Games should start sharp on time. If players are not at hand at 7 o'clock the Referee should not wait for them. Too much fouling was in evidence during last night's game. The idea that brute force and rough house play is the winner, should be smothered.

Some players should also remember that football is played with the feet not with the elbows. One of the Irishmen last night got in some "cute ones" in this way much to the annoyance of his opponents and to the disgust of the spectators.

The selection of competent linesmen is an essential matter which should be looked after by the Captains of the opposing teams. Every night there is trouble in this respect and it was very much in evidence last night during the second half.

The Bona played good football and with a little more practice should make the "best of them" go some.

Doc. Power played his usual good game. Billy Callahan got in some fine work and Furneaux played a good clean game.

Jack Higgins was never in better form and might have scored the winning goal just previous to the close had not been elbowed and fouled by an opponent.

For the Irish, Duggan, Duffy, Kavanagh and Thomas put up a fine game. A little more attention to clean play would greatly improve the game all round.

#### To-night's Players

In this evening's football game the line-up of the teams will probably be:

**COLLEGIANS** — Goal, Wornell; Backs, Heath, Pike; halves, Pike, Barnes, Pike; forwards, Ellis, Coultas, Kendrick, Searle, Gear.

**SAINTS**—Goal, Ewing; backs, Spry, Foster; halves, Reid, Munn, Elton; forwards, Ferguson, Kerr, Bastow, Ewing, Smith.

#### Large Ore Shipment

Last week some 70,000 tons of ore were shipped by the two companies from Bell Island, most of it going to Sydney, and this is not enough to supply what is demanded. The Dominion Coy. are now working a stock pile for exportation, which has not been touched for two years. Things are a good deal brighter on the Island than they were.

#### PERSONAL

Mr. Jno. Morris arrived by the express today from Carbonear to go to the Hospital at St. Anthony.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of \$10.00 from Peter O'Mara, Esq., for the Permanent Marine Disasters Fund.

Mr. Jesse Whiteway has been ill the past week suffering from an attack of quinsy. It will be sometime yet before he can be about.

**Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work**

### SHIPPING

S.S. Ethie is due at Carbonear today.

S.S. Argyle left Placentia at 2.30 a.m. today, bound west.

S.S. Clyde left Horwood at 2.45 p.m. yesterday, inward.

S.S. Dundee is due at Wesleyville today.

S.S. Glencoe left La Poile at 6.15 p.m. yesterday, coming east.

S.S. Home left Fortune Hr. at 2.50 p.m. yesterday, bound north.

S.S. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 10.40 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Meigle left Flower's Cove at 4.30 p.m., Sunday, bound north.

The Sagona and Erik are north of Battle Hr.

The Prospero is due from Northern ports this evening.

The S.S. Tabasco sailed from Halifax this morning.

The Durango leaves Liverpool on the 20th inst for this port.

The yacht Zara arrived at St. George's this morning.

Besides being cleaned up, the Fogota is also having some skylights put in her new decks and will be in good trim when she is ready.

The 'City of Ghent', Beattie, master, sailed for Halifax at 5 a.m. this morning, cargo, 2 bbls herring and 240 empty oil casks for the Imperial Oil Co.

The S.S. Pomeranian is expected to leave Philadelphia for this port on Thursday.

The S.S. Adventure is due to-night from New York with a cargo of 1800 tons of hard coal to A. J. Harvey & Co. and H. J. Stabb.

The banker 'Natoma' leaves this afternoon for the Straits of Belle Isle and in fitting up will return to the home port, St. Jacques. She will then, after discharging, go to Labrador to finish the season's work.

#### Fishery News

Twillingate—Wind North, light and foggy, raining and chilly; traps 1-2 bbl, one barrel caught with bait.

Catalina—Calm and foggy; no fish with trawls or jiggers, a little wind traps, plenty caplin.

Hr. Grace—Caplin scarce; traps 2 to 8 qtls codfish; hook and line nothing.

Lawne—Yesterday wind S.W. and fine; traps from 10 to 25 qtls; dories from 1 to 2 qtls in nets; plenty caplin.

Lamaline—Wind N.E., moderate; no fish in this vicinity, plenty reported at Lord's Cove.

Smokey, Labrador—Light N.E. wind with dense fog; a sign of fish with traps.

Grady—Light N.E. wind; dense fog. Domino—Wind East, light; a sign fish.

Venison Island—Light East wind, foggy and rainy; a sign of fish.

American Tackle—Light North wind with fog; a sign of fish.

Battle Hr.—Wind light N.E., fog; good sign of salmon.

Holton—Fresh N.E. wind; dense fog; no fish.

The people of Bell Island whom we have met the past day or so, say that a public telephone service with the Cove is now a pressing necessity. They believe that it would quickly pay for itself by means of a small fee for its use, being collected, and the Government should get busy and grant the people's request.

The committee of the L.S.P.U. who so successfully ran the dance on the eve of Labor Day will meet to-night to finalize matters. They netted about \$150.00 which they will likely distribute between the St. Vincent and Dorcas Societies, and Mrs. John Browning for the benefit of our soldier boys.

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

#### WEATHER REPORT

Toronto—Moderate winds, some local showers, but partly fair and much fog.

Roper's—Bar. 29.10; ther. 68.

### Undue and Unfair Discrimination

**How Freight is Handled on a Subsidized Steamer**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—It is with regret we chronicle the death of Mr. George Rice who was drowned in Toronto Bay last Saturday. He left Glace Bay seven weeks ago to work in Toronto and was followed two weeks later by his family.

Mr. Rice was employed on the Dredge C. Hone in Toronto Bay, last Saturday, when a strong Easterly gale was blowing, the dredge was anchored about a mile from shore, dredging up sand, when its position became dangerous owing to the gale. The sounding of the whistle brought row boats from another dredge. Mr. Rice and other men were watching the dredge's cables which were holding the pontoon, and as he moved towards one of the cables he was swept off his feet and in a second was overboard. Up to Monday his body had not been recovered.

The Toronto papers report that charges were made that the life saving crew at Toronto Island had neglected their duty in not going to the rescue of the men on the dredge.

The late Mr. Rice was 42 years of age, and is related to the family of Rices at New Bay. He leaves a widow and four children to whom their friends extend sympathy.

Yours truly,  
MRS. D. RICE.

New Bay, July 7, 1915.

A woman's mind may be as changeable as the shape of her hat.

#### RECEPTION

#### At Episcopal Library

His Grace the Archbishop will hold a Reception this TUESDAY evening in the Episcopal Library from 8 to 10 o'clock. Entrance through Palace.

J. J. McDERMOTT,  
Administrator.

July 12, 21

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PERCIE JOHNSON,  
Insurance Agent.

#### FOR SALE--Two Building Lots (Freehold).

For particulars apply to 40 Alexander Street.—jy3,2w,eod