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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 148.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

## Whole War Situation Continues Promising from Allies Standpoint

**British Official**  
LONDON, July 5.—The French continue to make more progress than the British on the West Front, owing partly to the more difficult ground facing the British and also to the fact that stronger forces are opposing them because of the belief among the Germans that the main attack of the present operations has been by the British; but despite their slower progress the British are successfully beating back the heavy German counter attacks which have been delivered both day and night in the region of LaBoiselle and Triepval and between the Ancre and the Somme, where they are making steady progress. It is estimated the German losses in the Battle of the Somme, thus far, are approximately 60,000. The capture of guns has been comparatively small, because the Germans in anticipation of the offensive, withdrew their big artillery to longer range before the battle began.

According to aerial observations on the French front in the direction of Peronne there are now only three trench systems between the French and open country. If a break can be made in the German lines here it would be extremely serious for the Germans who are doubtless hurrying up reinforcements to make secure the threatened point. The Germans are sending reinforcements to the battlefield from as far as Verdun and Lens. It is thought the continued heavy German attacks on the Meuse may be intended to conceal the important transfers of troops behind the German lines.

A report from Holland indicates the Germans have prepared a counter-offensive between the Belgian Frontiers and Arras, where it is rumoured a formidable concentration of artillery is being made. Operations on the Russian front show no slightest diminution in their intensity. Both Russian and German official communications testify to the nature of the battles. The Germans are offering a stubborn resistance to the Russian offensive, in the Baranovitchi region, but on the whole the Russians appear to have the advantage here as also in the Litsk region. In the Caucasus, however, the Turks seem to be more successful in holding up the Russian advance, according to a report from Constantinople by way of Vienna. The Turks have driven the Russians out of Ker-manshah.

## BIG FRENCH OFFENSIVE CONTINUES

PARIS, July 5.—The French resumed the offensive during the night on both sides of the Somme, South of the Somme they made further progress towards the river, particularly at Sermont Farm; this position is on the left bank opposite Clerly. All the region between the Farm and Hill 63 on the road leading from Flaucourt to Barleux, is now dominated by the French. After heavy bombardment the Germans captured part of the village of Belleu en Santerre, but the French quickly expelled them, taking the entire village. The Germans still hold part of the town of Estrees where severe fighting is still in progress. German attacks on French positions there were stopped by the French fire. The number of prisoners taken thus far exceeds 9,600; the number of cannon captured has not been ascertained.

Heavy fighting is still in progress west of the Meuse. The French repulsed a strong attack in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304. East of the River there was violent bombardment of the Thiaumont Redoubt and the Chenole sector.

## HUN PRESS WORRIED OVER ALLIES GAINS

LONDON, July 5.—The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Frankfurter Zeitung refers to the French advance at Peronne as remarkable, and continues: "We know we are only at the beginning of the battle. First rushes usually are dangerous, but it stands to reason that the introduction of very important reserves by the attacking army, which is expected to be a certainty, will impose a very heavy task on the defenders. There is no question that the British will attempt to profit in their new offensive by the experience they gained through their failure at the Battle of Loos."

The Berlin Tagblatt correspondent, at the German headquarters says:—"Fighting north of the Somme has lessened the prospects of the Entente Allies for a quick and systematic advance." The Volks Zeitung of Cologne:—"In the widest circles of the German people the feeling prevails that if the Allied offensive is held up, Germany will have accomplished a great deal."

## ALLY TRADE UNIONISTS CONFERENCE

LEEDS, England, July 6.—Conference representatives of trade Unionists of allied countries, arranged by France, was held to-day. The session was presided over by James O'Grady, Labor Member of Parliament. A communication was issued to the Press after adjournment. The delegates stated that plans had been considered to neutralize the personnel location of the International Union by removing its headquarters from Berlin to Switzerland. Geneva was favoured as against Berne, the Swiss Capital being suspected as to have been under German influence, which proposal was by American Federation. The Labor representative said that a meeting of organized labor should be held at the same time and in the same place as the Peace Conferences. This was opposed by the English delegates as impracticable and liable to lay the labor movement open for ridicule. The proposal was rejected after the discussion, which was supported by French delegates. The question of freedom of the seas was discussed on the French proposal that freedom should be maintained after the war. English delegates stoutly opposed this, saying that they would not tolerate anything which would jeopardize England's food supply by interfering with the power of the British fleet. They maintained that as far as England was concerned the seas were free before the war, which

## OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

**JULY 6TH.**  
Capt. Eric S. Ayre, St. John's. Killed in action, July 1st.  
Lieut. Fred C. Mellor, Kentville, N.S. Killed in action.  
Lieut. Hubert C. Herder, Rennie's Mill Road. Killed in action, July 1st.  
Lieut. Richard A. Shortall, Waterford Bridge Road. Killed in action.  
2nd Lieut. Gerald W. Ayre, Circular Road. Killed in action.  
2nd Lieut. R. Ferguson, 67 Springdale St. Killed in action.  
2nd Lieut. William T. Ryall, 40 Hayward Avenue. Killed in action.  
2nd Lieut. R. Wallace Ross, Victoria Street. Killed in action.  
2nd Lieut. Wilfrid D. Ayre, Waterford Bridge Road. Reported missing.  
2nd Lieut. Robert Bruce Reid, St. John's, N.F. Reported missing.  
2nd Lieut. Clifford Rendell, Duckworth St. Reported missing.  
2nd Lieut. George H. Taylor, 5 Maxse Street. Reported missing.  
Lieut.-Colonel William H. Franklin, England. Strapped wound in back, slight.  
Hon. Captain M. Frank Summers, Water St. Wounded.  
Lieut. Stan Robertson, Long's Hill. Now officially reported wounded.

## JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary, French Successes Still Continue

PARIS, July 5.—The French have carried by assault the second German line on a front of two kilometres, from the Clerly-Marcourt road to the River Somme. Also, they have captured the Village of Hem in the same district. The French have captured the Germans' second position south of the Somme on a front of about 10 kilometres. They have also completed occupation of the village of Estrees, where 200 Germans surrendered.

## TO BREAK BRITISH OFFENSIVE NOW SEEMS TO BE GERMANS CHIEF AIM

PARIS, July 5.—The full force of the French offensive is again being exerted, both north and south of the Somme, but principally southward. In this direction the French are now on the outskirts of Peronne, the great railway centre which is their first objective in their effort to cut the German communications. Sarmout farm, which has been taken by the French, is only two miles from Peronne, adjoining its suburban houses. The importance which the Germans attach to this point is shown in their fierce counter-attacks on En Santerre, which they held momentarily. This village lies between Asseliers and Estrees, both held by the French, so that the German rush temporarily made a dent in the French advance. This dent was quickly straightened out, when fierce hand-to-hand fighting placed the town again in French hands. The number of German prisoners taken now is close to 10,000, while the extent of munitions captured is shown in the fact that sixty guns were taken by a single army corps.

## GERMAN-AUSTRO LOSSES ARE SAID TO BE 500,000

NEW YORK, July 5.—The New York Journal has the following:—"The Paris Matin today states that the losses of Germans and Austro-Hungarians on all fronts during the past month amount to 500,000 men. Prisoners captured on the Russian front numbered 232,600, while 4,700 prisoners were taken by the Italians, and 14,800 were taken by the British and French. This makes the total prisoners amount to 251,200. The total killed and wounded equals another 250,000. The total number of prisoners captured by the French since the drive in the west began last Saturday, is more than 9,000. One army corps captured sixty guns, but the total number of guns taken has not yet been counted."

**Italian Official**  
ROME, July 5 (Official).—A new success has been made by the Italians in their offensive on the Trentino. They have occupied the summit of Monte Corno, north-west of Pucelle, and have captured the crest of Monte Scilogis.

## HUNS UNABLE TO STEM THE ALLIED PUSH

LONDON, July 5.—Reuter's correspondent at Presscamp in France points out that not merely twenty miles of main operations, but the whole 90 miles of the British front are bearing their full part of fighting. So well does the enemy know this, says the correspondent, that he dare not transfer a single gun or man from any part of the defensive between the Yser and the Somme, to try to stem the southern push. From the day that the British bombardment began, the knell of German initiative was sounded. An order issued by the German troops and found by British soldiers, continues the correspondent, proves it was known that the British intended to deliver their attack on July 1st and it was thought that the attack was directed between Roye and Lille.

## MEXICAN CRISIS IS NOW OVER

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The crisis between the States and Mexico virtually came to an end today when a friendly conciliatory note from the de facto government was handed to Secretary Lansing. The formal statement of the attitude of the Washington Government must await the President's action, but there is no doubt in the minds of officials, that the way is opened for an amicable adjustment of the dispute. The officials are much impressed with the complete change in the tone of General Carranza's new note. It was described by one as "one most conciliatory." There seemed to be no disposition to doubt that the States, on its side, would be willing to arrange for an early withdrawal of the expeditionary force from Mexico.

Captain Law, eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, has been seriously wounded in France and brought to England for treatment.

## Lloyd George's Scheme For Provincial Home Rule for Ireland

**French Official**  
PARIS, July 5.—The French have captured a line of German trenches east of Curly, the War Office announced today. They have also captured Sermont Farm, facing Clerly. This indicates the French are moving eastward along the north bank of the Somme River in their movement toward Peronne, in the combined Anglo-French offensive in Picardy. Clerly, the most advanced point mentioned, is 1 1/2 miles north-west of Peronne.

PARIS, July 5.—North of the Somme we have renewed our offensive and captured during the night a line of German trenches east of Curly. South of the Somme our infantry, following up their advance in the direction of the River, captured Sermont Farm. The whole district between this farm and Hill 63 on the path running from Flaucourt to Barleux, is in our hands. During the night, after an intense bombardment, the Germans attacked Belloy en Santerre, occupying at first the eastern part of the village, but an offensive return of our troops recaptured every inch of the ground lost. The Germans are still holding on to a part of Estrees, where the struggle is very stubborn, but every hostile counter-attack has been shattered by our artillery and rifle fire. The total number of unwounded prisoners taken by us amount to nine thousand. The exact number of cannon captured is not yet known, but on the front of one of our army corps operating south of the Somme, sixty cannon were counted.

On the left bank of the Meuse, towards the end of the evening an attempt to capture Avocourt Redoubt was completely repulsed by our machine guns. Between Avocourt and Hill 304 the Germans attacked with burning liquids, but were repulsed, suffering heavy loss. On the left bank was a very fierce bombardment in the Thiaumont and Chenole sector.

**Irish Question Looks Hopeful**  
LONDON, July 5.—The outlook for a compromise settlement of the Irish question is improved, it is announced today. Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, has received assurances to this effect, which are of such a nature as to justify him in withdrawing his resignation. A meeting of Unionists to consider the matter will be held at the Carlton Club on Friday. Earl Selborne resigned the Presidency of the Board of Agriculture on account of the Irish question, and it was rumoured that Long and the Marquis of Lansdowne had presented their resignations. The foregoing, however, is the first definite information that Long gave of his resignation, which he has now withdrawn.

## Trade Figures

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Figures made public tonight by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show the war has enabled Britain to greatly increase her lead over all other nations in commerce with the United States. During year 1915 trade with Britain and her Colonies reached a total of more than two billion dollars. More than one third of the imports for the calendar year came from the United Kingdom and nearly one half of the total exports went to British ports. British goods in the United States increased from \$572,000,000 in 1913 to \$824,000,000 in 1915. Exports to Britain rose from \$1,120,000,000 to \$1,687,000,000.

## Danish Steamer Captured

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The Danish steamer, Gloria, bound for England has been captured off Elnslore by a German destroyer and taken into Swinemunde.

## Peerage For Grey

LONDON, July 6.—The King has decided to bestow a peerage upon Sir Edward Grey, according to the Daily Chronicle.

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## THE HORRORS AND AGONIES OF ASPHYXIATION GASES USED BY GERMANS

A place of horror which one would think Dante had imagined. The air is heavy—stifling; two or three little night lamps, which look as if they were afraid of giving too much light, hardly pierce the hot, smoky darkness which smells of fever and sweat. Busy people are whispering anxiously. But you hear, more than all, agonized gaspings. These gaspings escape from a number of little beds drawn up close together on which are distinguished human forms, above all, chests, which are heavy too strongly, too rapidly, and that raise the sheets as if the hour of the death rattle had already come.

It is one of our hospitals on the battle line, improvised as well as possible on the morrow of one of the most infernal of German abominations; all these children of France, who look as if they are at the last gasp, were so terribly injured that it was impossible to carry them further away.

This great hall, with its crumbling walls, was yesterday a storehouse of hogheads of champagne, these little beds—some fifty in number—were put together in feverish haste, made of branches that still keep their bark, and look like rustic garden furniture.

But why this heat, which the stoves send forth and which makes breathing almost impossible? The reason is that it cannot be too hot for asphyxiated lungs. And this darkness, why this darkness which gives an air of the inferno to this place of martyrdom, and which must so hinder the gentle, white-clad nurses? It is because the barbarians are there in their burrows, quite close to this village, whose houses and church tower they have more than once amused themselves by pounding with their shells, and, if with their ever-watchful field glasses, they saw in this sad Spring twilight the lights appearing in the windows of a long hall, they would instantly scent a field hospital and shells would rain on the humble sick beds; we have learned how they love to sprinkle grapeshot on hospitals, Red Cross convoys, churches!

So that one can hardly see here through a sort of mist, spread by water boiling in heaters. Every moment nurses bring huge, black air balloons, and those who are struggling in agony stretch out their poor hands to beg for them; it is oxygen which makes them breathe better and suffer less. Many of them have these black air balloons resting on their panting chests, and in their mouths they greedily hold the tubes through which the saving gas escapes; you would say that they were great children with milk bottles; this throws a sort of grotesque buffoonery over these scenes of horror.

Asphyxiation has different effects on different constitutions which require different forms of treatment. Some of the men, almost naked on their beds, are covered with blisters or smeared all over with tincture of iodine. There are other—these, alas, are the most seriously injured—who are all swollen, chests, arms, and faces, and who look like India rubber dolls blown up. India rubber dolls, children with nursing bottles! Although these are the only true images it seems almost sacrilegious to employ them when anguish weighs upon your heart and you long to weep, to weep for pity and to weep for wrath! Yet let these comparisons, brutal as they are, engrave themselves deep in our memories by their very strangeness, so that they may the longer nourish indignant hatred and the thirst of holy retribution!

For there is a man who spent years in preparing all this for us, and this man continues to live. He lives, and as remorse is without doubt unknown to his vulture soul he does not even suffer, unless it be from fury at having failed in his attempt. Before unchaining death upon the world he had coldly made his combinations, foreseeing everything. "If, however," he said to himself, "my rhinoceros-like rushes and my huge apparatus of murder should in the impossible case hurt themselves against a too magnificent resistance, then, perhaps, I should dare, relying on the poltroonery of the neutrals: I should dare, perhaps, to affront all the laws of civilization and to employ other means. In any case, let us prepare."

The great rush, in fact, did fail, and timidity at the beginning, fearful, in spite of all, of the whole world's disgust, he tried asphyxiation, after having justified himself, of course, by his habitual lies, accusing France of having made the beginning. As he cynically hoped, there was, unfortunately, no general revolt of the human conscience. No more than over the earlier crimes—organized looting, destruction of cathedrals, violations, massacres of children and of women—did

And, thank God, they will save almost all of them! (Of 600 asphyxiated that night more than 500 are out of danger.) As soon as they can be moved they will be taken away from this hell of the battle front, where the Kaiser's shrapnels fall so willingly even in the dying; they will be laid more comfortably in quiet hospitals where they will still suffer much, indeed, for a week, a fortnight, a month, but which they will presently leave, more cautious, more prudent, and eager to return to the fight.

It may be said that the trick of asphyxiation has failed like that of the great, savage rushes; it has not brought the result which the Gorgon's head expected. And yet with what skillful calculations it has been tried on each occasion, always at the most favorable moments! We know that the Germans, masters of spying and ceaselessly informed of everything, never fail to choose for their attacks of whatever kind the days of relieving guard, the hours when newcomers, facing them, are still in the disorder of their arrival.

So the evening when this last crime was committed six hundred of our men had just taken their advance positions after a long and tiring march; all at once, in the midst of a salvo of shrapnel which aroused them from their first sleep, they made out here and there little sounds of whistling, as if from treacherous steam sirens, and the death gas was pouring around them, spreading its thick, gloomy, gray clouds. At the same time, in the midst of this fog, their lights waned to dim, small points. Bewildered, then, already suffocating, they thought, too late, of the masks which had been given them and which, besides, they did not really believe in; they put them on too awkwardly, some of them even, by an irresistible instinct of self-preservation, when they felt the burning of their lungs, yielded to the desire to run, and these were the most terribly injured because of the excess of chlorine inhaled in the deep breaths of running.

But the next time they will not be caught, neither these men, nor any of our soldiers; with marks hermetically sealed they will stand immovable around heaps of fagots prepared beforehand, the sudden flames of which neutralize the poisons in the air, and there will be no result beyond an hour of discomfort, painful to pass through but almost always without fatal consequences.

It is true that in the accursed caverns which are their laboratories the intellectuals of Germany, convinced now that the neutrals will accept everything, are working hard to find new and worse poisons for us; but until they have found them the Gorgon's head will have lost this trick as, beyond contest, it has lost so many others. We, alas! have not been able to find means to repay them with sufficient cruelty; to defend ourselves we have, therefore, only the protective mask, which is being improved, it is true, day by day; and after all in the eyes of the neutrals—if they still have eyes to see—it is, perhaps, nobler to employ no other means.

At the same time, how different would our position be if we did asphyxiate them, these plunderers and assassins, and who, despairing of piercing our lines, try to suffocate us in our own homes, in our dear land of France, as one might suffocate rabbits in their burrows or rats in their holes. The tongues of men have not forecast these transcendent ignominies, which would rend the hearts of the basest cannibals; therefore, we have no words to name them. Our poor, asphyxiated soldiers, gasping on their narrow cots, how willingly I would have shown them to all, to their fathers, to their sons, to their brothers, to raise to paroxysm their holy indignation and thirst for vengeance; yes, I would show them everywhere, and let their death rattle be heard, even to the impassive neutrals, to convince of their folly or their crime so many obstinate pacifists, to spread broadcast the alarm against the great barbarism which has broken forth over Europe!

Our dear soldiers with burned lungs gasping on their little rustic beds, are very grateful when, following the doctor, you come close to them, and they raise their gentle eyes to you when you take them by the hand. Here is one swollen like a balloon, unrecognizable, doubtless, for those who had only seen him before this frightful swelling began, and, if you touch even as lightly as possible his poor, distended cheeks, you feel under your fingers the vibration of the gases which have filtered in between skin and flesh.

"Good; he is better since this morning," says the doctor, and he continues in a low voice, for the nurse: "I begin to think, Madame, we shall save this one also; but you must not leave him for a moment." Oh, needless advice, for she has not the slightest intention of leaving him, this white-clad nurse, under whose eyes there are already dark shadows, caused by eight-and-forty hours of tireless watching. Not one of them will be left, no; to be certain of that one has only to look at all these young doctors, all these orderlies, a little worn out, it is true, but so attentive and courageous that they do not lose sight of one of them.

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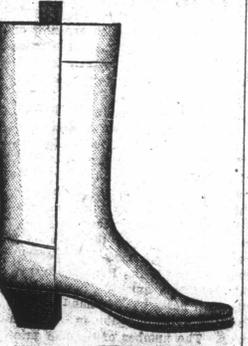
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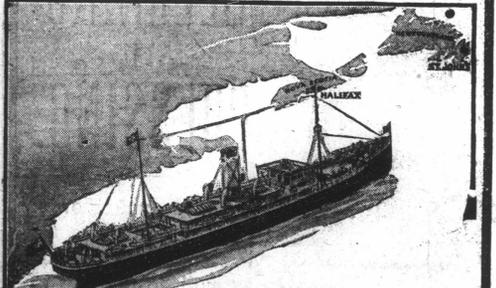
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**REIDS' STEAMER REPORT**

Argyle left Burin at 6.30 a.m. yesterday, going West.  
 Clyde arrived at Lewisporte at 8 p.m. yesterday.  
 Dundee arrived at Port Elandford at 8.15 p.m. yesterday.  
 Ethie left Brig Bay at 4 p.m. yesterday, going North.  
 Glencoe left Harbor Breton at 8.30 a.m. yesterday, coming East.  
 Home arrived at Lewisporte at 9.45 p.m. yesterday.  
 Lady Sybil arrived at Port aux Basques at 6.30 a.m. to-day.  
 Kyle left Port aux Basques at 2.30 a.m. to-day.  
 Petrel arrived at Clarenville at 1.45 p.m. yesterday.  
 Meigle arrived at St. John's at 4.30 a.m. to-day.  
 Sagona left St. Anthony at 3.15 p.m. yesterday, going North.

**TRAIN REPORT**

Tuesday's No. 1 express arrived at Port aux Basques at 1.40 a.m. Yesterday's No. 1 express left Glenwood at 8.35 a.m.  
 Yesterday's No. 2 express left Alexander Bay at 7.40 a.m.  
 Today's No. 2 left Port aux Basques on time with 10 cars.

**POLICE COURT NEWS**

Mr. Hutchings, K.C., who presided to-day, fined a disorderly \$5 or 14 days. Two sisters, one of whom summoned the other for abusive language, did not appear in court. A trap case was settled out of court.

**The Meigle's Back to Port**

The S.S. Meigle, Capt. Tavernor, arrived here this morning early. The ship got down to Ilak, near Nain, and had fine weather on the run, making all ports of call, but coming back from Batteau to St. John's had dense fog and she could not get to Harbour Grace or Carbonear. She met no ice and only a few bergs.

**Her Fishery Report.**

Capt. Tavernor tells us that the fishing along the Southern part of the Coast for traps has been very good to date. This extends from Battle Hr. to Cape Harrison. At Battle Hr. one trap has 230 qts ashore and the others average at least 100 qts. From Battle Harbour to Cape Harrison, to put it briefly, the averages for traps ashore to date in all the harbours between these points is from 100 to 130 qts. Hook and line men were not doing much up to the time the ship left the coast. North of Cape Harrison to Ilak the fishery is poor for both traps and hook. However, there is still ample time for a good voyage and people all along the coast look for an excellent codfishery before reel up time. The fish struck in on the 14th June but all hands were late in getting down the coast.

Mr. Tobin of the Beach and a few others came up in the ship.

**Pilot Doyle Leaves**

Mr. Thos. Doyle who piloted the ship up and down goes back to Bowring's, and Capt. Tavernor whose first

trip this was, is competent to look after the vessel now, as he has secured a good knowledge of the coast.

**Is Getting Wireless**

The ship will not sail until Saturday at noon and in the meantime a full wireless equipment will be given her.

**U.S. HOSPITAL SHIP**

The U.S. hospital ship Androscoggin, Capt. H. C. Fisher, arrived here off the Banks yesterday morning and sailed for Boston at 11 a.m. She looks after sick or maimed American fishers on the Banks, is splendidly equipped and came here to get mail matter left for her.

**AYRE & SONS PREMISES CLOSED**

We learn just as we go to press that beside Bernard Ayre, reported killed yesterday, Gerald and Eric have also paid the supreme sacrifice and another of the soldier members of the family is reported missing. As a result of this sad intelligence Ayre & Sons premises are closed.

**THE "SUSUS" PASSENGERS**

The Susu sailed at 2 p.m., taking S. Gill, Mrs. H. Gill, Jesse and Mrs. Whiteway and son, Mrs. S. P. Whiteway, Capt. Cave and Col. Ottaway, S.A., Miss Way, J. Burgess, Miss Kean, S. Blundon, Miss E. Gibbons, Miss L. Goodyear and several second class.

**The Big Holiday Programme at THE NICKEL**

**"THE FLASH."**

And the search for the missing detective CRAIG KENNEDY in the

**"ROMANCE OF ELAINE."**

"THE GARDEN PARTY AT CARSON MANOR"

A social drama by the Thanhouser Co.

"THE DOUBLE CROSS."

A comedy with George Ovey.

**"THE RECKONING DAY."**

A powerful three-act social melo-drama, produced by the Essanay players.

Coming, CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a great two-act comedy "SHANGHAI."

Next big serial "THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY" by Roy L. McCardell.

**A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT**

A most enjoyable evening was spent at "Musgrave" Hamilton Ave., yesterday, when Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Whiteway entertained a number of friends of their son, Pte. Otto Whiteway of the Newfoundland Regiment. After a sumptuous repast, instrumental and vocal music and games were indulged in until the early hours when the party closed with a most hearty rendition of the National Anthem, and a number of patriotic addresses by several present. Otto is in the Quartermaster's department of the Regiment and is doing good work there.

**BANKERS ARRIVE**

The Banker Gordon Hollett, Capt. Ben Foote, of Grand Bank, arrived off the Bank last evening with 200 qts cod. She reports fish scarce, has 2,400 qts now to her credit for 10 dories and will leave here for Labrador.

The banking schooner "Centenary", Capt. Phil Brinton, reached port Tuesday evening. She is owned by LeFevre Brothers of Burin and on the first trip took 280 qts of codfish though several of her dories could not work because some of the crew were ill of measles. On return and discharge she again left for the Banks and now has 26 tubs of cod aboard. She is bound to Labrador to continue operations and will get away as soon as the weather proves favourable. The men who were ill on the first trip were replaced at Burin by others.

**FROM THE FRONT**

Mr. Peter Cowan to-day had the following typically laconic message from his brother, George with the Fifth Royal Highlanders, somewhere in France. He has been 15 months in the trenches and writes, "Well, happy and contented."

**LABRADOR FISHERY NEWS**

To-day's news to the Marine & Fisheries Department is, Holton and Smokey, fair fishing; Grady, no fish; Domino, poor fishing; American Tackle, no report; Venison Island, lack; Battle Harbor, no improvement.

The Portia left St. Mary's at 4 a.m. and is due at 3 p.m.

The Prospero left Tilt Cove at 3.30 last night for this port.

A magisterial enquiry into the drowning of seaman Gerald Kavanagh from the Orilla is being heard before Mr. Hutchings, K.C.

**Kitchener's Army**

LONDON, July 5.—Pride in the magnificent showing of Britain's new articles is mingled with regret for the nation's heavy losses, in the comments of the morning papers.

The Graphic says: "The new army that Kitchener bequeathed to the country is not composed of professional soldiers, but it has proved itself an army of which any nation might be proud. It is now showing on the battlefields of France the stuff of which the British race is made."

**British Repulse German Attack**

LONDON, July 5.—A Reuters' despatch from the Western front says that the Germans made a counter-attack on the new British positions at Thiépral after a heavy bombardment, but were easily repulsed. Prisoners are quoted as having stated that German units are being rushed to the Somme front as far as Verdun to the east and Lens to the north.

"My father is a miner."  
 "A gold miner or a coal miner?"  
 "Neither. He's a calciminer."

"I have a suit of clothes for every day in the week."  
 "Where are they?"  
 "This is 't I have 'em."

**WAR MESSAGES**

**British Prisoners At Ruhleben**

LONDON, July 5.—The position of British prisoners in the camp at Ruhleben, Germany, whose rations are said to have been reduced, was raised in the Lords today by Baron Devonport. Lord Beresford and other members opposed the idea of instituting reprisals on the ground that it would not influence Germany, who, they said, would be glad of any excuse to starve British prisoners. Baron Newton announced that the Foreign Office had at last received a reply from Germany to the proposals made by the British Government. The reply had not yet been examined, but it is not a categorical refusal. Baron Newton therefore asked that the discussion be adjourned.

**Russians Rapidly Nearing Lemberg**

LONDON, July 5.—According to a despatch from Petrograd the steady advance of General Brusiloff's left wing, despite desperate resistance by the Austro-Germans, indicated that in a few days his front will assume the form of a regular arc, centered on Lemberg.

The semi-permanent fortifications of the Austro-Germans, these despatches say, have now all been captured and destroyed on this front, where they planned to hold the Russians until the Italian campaign progressed.

It is not believed that any formidable second or third line fortifications have been constructed on this front.

**Censorship of Letters Between Ireland and States**

LONDON, July 5.—In answering a long question in the Commons today in which Laurence Ginnell (Nationalist) alleged that letters between Ireland and America had been stopped and confiscated by the censors, Mr. Tennant said that when once it was established that correspondence between Britain and the States was innocuous, it was subjected to no censorship whatever by the authorities in this country. No arrangement had been made with the American Government in this connection. Tennant added, as the censorship of correspondence was one of the universally recognized rights of sovereignty, but caution and tact were used in dealing with the matter.

**Danish Red Cross**

LONDON, July 5.—A new project for the saving of life in the time of naval encounters, is reported from Copenhagen. It says a number of prominent Danes, actuated by the idea that many sailors might have been saved during the North Sea battle, if boats had been sent out, intend to organize a fleet of several hundred motor boats along the west coast of Jutland. These boats, flying the Red Cross, will be sent out to pick up the wounded after each battle. The work of organization will be undertaken as soon as possible.

**Collision In Rio Janeiro Hr.**

RIO JANEIRO, July 5.—The American steamer Wilhelmina from New York for this port, via Barbados, was sunk this morning in collision with the Brazilian naval transport Sargento Albuquerque. It is not believed that any lives were lost.

The Sargento Albuquerque was entering Rio Janeiro harbor when she collided with the Wilhelmina.

**Fleeing From Lemberg**

LONDON, July 5.—A Budapest despatch says that considerable numbers of the population have been fleeing from Lemberg in the last few days for Hungary and Cracow.

**THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.**

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Darwin Karr in

**"THE LOSING GAME."**

A great society feature by the Essanay Company.

**"All For the Love of a Girl."**

A Vitagraph comedy drama featuring Mr. and Mrs. Sid. Drew.

**"Cartoons in a Sanatorium."**

One of the Edison Grouch Chasers by the International Cartoonist, Raoul Barre.

PROFESSOR McCARTHY PLAYING THE PIANO.

A New and Classy Musical Program, Drums and Effects—

A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

**SEA DOG MATCHES!**

JUST ARRIVED

75 Cases

SEA DOG MATCHES.

**GEORGE NEAL.**

PHONE 264.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter

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Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.

New Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

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(Opp. Baine Johnston's, Water Street)

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If you want a Headstone or Monument visit our store and inspect our stock. We have the most up-to-date finished work in the City. Write for DESIGN BOOKS and actual PHOTOS of our work. PRICES to suit everybody. FIRST CLASS SOCKET given free with each Headstone. Outport orders especially attended to. LOCAL CEMETERY work done cheaply.

**'SKIPPER' Kerosene Oil**

Specially Refined to meet the Newfoundland climate. Best for Motor Boats and Lamps.

Standard Oil Co. of New York. Franklin's Agencies, Limited.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**LABRADOR SERVICE.**

**S.S. MEIGLE**

will sail from Dry Dock wharf, at noon, SATURDAY, July 8th, for Labrador ports of call.

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**BUY A "BEACON"**

And Be Guided Aright.

You can buy one at **BLAIR'S.**

"BEACON" stands for quality at the lowest price.



BLAIR'S stand for service.

We sell you first a good Electric Light and second a light in Standard Sizes, so that you will have no trouble any time in fitting fresh batteries, wherever you may be.

But you can always get the Good Long Lived Beacon Batteries from us at as low prices as cheaper makers.

And we can always give you Spare Bulbs in the reliable Tungsten makes, for your lamp, at 25c. each.

Also we keep the biggest stock of Electric Flashlights and Fittings in St. John's. Below are our prices for some standard lights:—

Vest Pocket Nickel Lamps, complete, @ 95c. each. Spare Batteries, 35c. each.

Small Nickel Pocket Lamps, complete, @ \$1.10 each. Spare Batteries, 40c. each.

Beautifully finished Nickel Cigarette Holder. Shaped Lamps @ \$1.40 and \$1.50 each. Spare Batteries, 40c. each.

Special Value in a Pocket Lamp @ 75c. each only. Spare Batteries, 30c. each.

This is a fair sized lamp covered with Imitation Leather, and is a Bargain, and while cheap is quite a reliable light.

Special Lamp to take any No. 6 Cell. Price, without Battery, \$1.50 each.

This lamp will stand or can be hung, or carried as a lantern and is the best lamp for a No. 6 Cell obtainable, and with a good make of Cell will give surprisingly long and economical service.



**HENRY BLAIR.**

**JUST IN:**

**25 Barrels  
Large  
PEANUTS**

**J. J. ROSSITER,**

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("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 Company Limited, Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 6th, 1916

**SWITZERLAND DURING THE WAR**

THE small neutral countries in Europe have all been sufferers since the war began; some of them have been pillaged, such as Belgium; others shorn of every vestige of independence, such as the Duchy of Luxemburg. Though intact and, so far inviolate, no country in Europe occupies such an embarrassing position as does the Helvetic Republic. Encircled by France, Germany, Italy and Austria, without any maritime outlet, peopled by groups of German, French, and Italian origin, the position of Switzerland is somewhat precarious. Since the beginning of the war, the Republic has kept her army mobilized at a tremendous cost in order to make the belligerents respect her neutrality. And to add to the difficulties, she is absolutely dependent upon the latter for supplies of all kinds. This will explain an item in the public news of a few days ago that Germany had delivered practically an ultimatum to the Republic which presumably has not been willing to become a clearing-house for supplies of cotton, rubber, and other necessities in such quantities as Germany requires. The supplies of Germany have been practically cut off in every other direction; so this item is a positive admission on the part of the Teutons that they now face a disastrous shortage of such supplies.

Switzerland, though neutral has had serious internal difficulties arising from the fact of its composite population, each group being naturally in sympathy with the nation whence it originated. There have been very keen contests between what we may term the Romanesque and Germanic parties, many public demonstrations in the streets, and hot debates in the Federal Assembly. Yet notwithstanding these events, Switzerland has preserved a perfect neutrality.

The French journal *Correspondant* has just given an illuminating chronicle of events in the Republic since the beginning of the war; but it is too long to reproduce in these columns. Two events, however, we mention as significant of conditions existing in the Republic, proving the intensity of feeling which exists in the rival camps,—the severe condemnation of corporal Amann representing one faction, and the punishment of colonels Egli and Wattenwyl representing the other. These were responsible for certain army "scandals" or, in other words, they made certain revelations regarding the constitution of the Swiss army. These revelations, in the case of Egli and Wattenwyl, were made to the military attaches of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

When the facts became known, they were regarded as a violation of the country's neutrality; and the Federal Council was requested by the State Council of Geneva to punish the delinquents as

**REVEILLE BY CALCAR**

YESTERDAY we spoke of the false ideas which popular writers entertain of success. Let us examine this question a little closer to see if we can detect a something more worthy of the crown of success than the grotesque thing which those false and superficial judges have set up for example. We would reveal a something more ideal in its nature than this brazen idol, whose worshippers, to reach its feet, trample upon, insult and ignore.

We will have to ask the readers of this column to revise their standard by which they estimate a man's success. We think this is necessary because the standard for success is regarded, as a general thing as the standard of dollars and cents. This idea of a man's worth is the universal idea, for in a hurried and thoughtless way we take our opinions ready made from one another, never troubling to analyze them. The habit of thinking is becoming a lost art. We think about as much as a flock of sheep, that blindly charges pell mell hither and thither under some impulse that is the very opposite of reason.

A hiss or any sudden and unexpected noise will set a flock of sheep in a blind stampede. We are pretty much the same and politicians are the ones who know this and make use of it. How often are the voters stampeded, carried out of their reason, and off their feet by some senseless jingle of words or shibboleth.

A false idea of values has taken hold of the popular mind, and may be it will entertain people a bit to learn how peculiarly this is so when we come to place the badge of success upon the breasts of men. What is in the popular conception the successful man. It is he who has accumulated the most dross, commonly called money. We give the laurel wreath to the man who can show the biggest bank account, who owns the most stylish and commodious house or automobile. Him, only we adore. Ignoring him of greater worth perhaps, who lives in a cottage and trudges his way on foot. If the getting of wealth were the great aim of existence then of course we do right in honoring him who has fulfilled this great plan for which he has been created. He is the great success, but all thinking men must cry out in horror against so crude and blasphemous a doctrine.

Who is the successful man? Is it not he who has rounded out his life in an honest endeavour to live according to the teachings of religion, and he who has fulfilled to the utmost of his ability his duties to church and state. Is it not he who manfully keeps up the fight against whatever odds, and either dies in harness or gives in only when the arms fall from his weakened grasp. This applies to him with wealth as to him without distinction, for in the scales in which men are weighed money has no power to effect the beam, and the poor man weighs as much as the rich, and the rich as the poor, if only their virtues are equal.

Walking down one of our city streets the other day, the writer beheld an aged man sitting by his humble door, evidently enjoying the warmth of the breeze which fanned his furrowed cheek and blanched locks. Being in contemplative mood we watched him for some time as he abstractedly lifted his walking stick and let it fall in rhythmical beats upon the flat stone which formed a low step to his door. We wondered what were his thoughts as he watched the children play about him.

Did his thoughts wander back to the days of childhood when he severely as possible. What adds considerable interest to the question was that the German press commenting upon the punishment meted out to the offending colonels declared that the "faults were considerably exaggerated, and that the punishment inflicted was severe beyond measure." This shows how the Germans were working in Switzerland in order to seek out the weak spots of the Republic, with a view doubtless to playing the same game there as they did in Belgium. Then there came another incident,—the tearing down of the flag from the German Consulate at Lausanne by a young Swiss who doubtless had French sympathies. The difficulties seem now to have passed away; and Switzerland's neutrality is beyond question.

too played around the chair of one as aged as he is now; likely enough, and then just as likely memory again trod the troubled paths that led from the golden days of the then to the grey declining evening of the now.

Likely he was a fisherman as the majority of his countrymen. In this case he was tossing again on the sea or perhaps treading the frozen pans, and in either case enduring privation and facing untold dangers. There was little variation in the monotony of his life. He wrestled with the storms year in and year out. The finny harvest, which by his unremitting toil he garnered from the ocean, he exchanged for food and clothes, and the few simple luxuries which the fisherman can get. He worked hard and honestly paid his debts. He gave of his meagre savings quite generously to support of his church and the help of those more distressed than himself.

He married and raised a family, toiling late and early to support a noble woman and their children. To the best of his ability and not sparing himself in the effort he looked after the well-being of his offspring. If his toil brought him nothing but the means to balance his accounts, leaving nothing to put in bank, may be it is because some swollen "putter-over," got more than his just share of the product of his toil.

His evening now finds him with nothing of wealth such as the world in its superior way puts any value upon, but let us ask, is it just to call that man a failure, while you put the crown of success upon some putter-over, who is largely responsible for the poor man's indigent condition. To flaunt wealth and to extol its possessor as the very cream of manhood and salt of the earth is just and injurious to the honest toiling poor. Not that, mind you, that all the poor are worthy of esteem or that all the rich deserve no praise. What we object to is this giving of praise indiscriminately to wealthy men, while with as little discrimination forgetting that many of the poor are worthy of all praise. They bear the heat and burden of the day with splendid fortitude and toil on in the face of every grim cisaiged disappointment, keeping their faith in God and the light of hope still burning.

As an example of what the popular writers, those whose warped brains conceive such grotesque phrases as "hacking a way to destiny" wish us to bow the knee of adoration to, take some fellow from out the crazy throng that makes a bedlam of some of the great exchanges. Take one of those greedy money-mad creatures from say Broad Street, New York. He is poor, and every day passes unnoticed. He is "hacking his way to destiny," but as he has not yet been rewarded for his hacking, those who see every virtue in the rich are not disposed to notice him.

Some day he hacks a good hack and wealth is rolled into the lap of the new god in the temple of Mammon. Straightway the stinky creepers who bring their devotions to the feet of the wealthy discover that this man is possessed of all the virtues, and he is crowned a peer among men. This is how those fake writers do their own particular hacking to destiny. They hack down the true temples wherein for ages men have offered praise to noble worth and set up altars of idealistic beauty, and in their place they build temples to Mammon and their high priest is bloated wealth.

Those hackers at ideals forget the scripture example of the unhappy fate of the rich man and the happy end of poor Lazarus, who when the deed was carried by angels into the bosom of Abraham. Many cannot buy one necessity of the soul, and in the words of one of the greatest essayists of the last century, "superfluous wealth can buy superfluities only." Superfluities may possibly be regarded as ornaments in a material sense, but the soul cannot put them on.

**N.F.L.D. PUPILS TAKE PRIZES**

On the 3rd. inst the annual distribution of prizes took place at Mount St. Vincent Academy, Halifax, when the following Newfoundland young ladies took prizes:

Miss Mollie McNamara, Silver Medal for Sewing—Senior Division, Silver Medal for Domestic Science. Prize and Certificate for Instrumental Music. Honors in Christian Doctrine, English, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany.

Miss Kathleen Farrell—Silver Medal for Penmanship. Special prize for General Games.

Miss Nellie Power—Bronze Medal for Typewriting.

Miss Pollie Byrne—Prize for Music.

**Expect Declaration Actual Blockade**

LONDON, July 5.—Neutral diplomats express the belief that existing Orders in Council will be superseded by the declaration of an actual blockade. In pursuance of Britain's avowed intention of strengthening her legal position. No evidence of any actual change in the administration of the blockade has been procurable since the announcement of the abandonment of the Declaration of London, however. The increased economic pressure on Germany, which has recently become apparent, is due, according to best informed neutral diplomats, to the British campaign in Holland and Sweden, resulting in the purchase of products which, otherwise, probably, would have found their way into Germany.

**RUSSIANS ROUT AUSTRIANS**

PETROGRAD, July 6.—The Russians have cut the Delyn-Korosez railway, the principal line of communication for Austro-German forces defending Lemberg and have routed the enemy on the right bank of the Dniester, according to an official statement issued by the War Office.

**ONLY 27 WERE LEFT**

LONDON, July 6.—A Canadian officer in a London Hospital stated when he started in the recent attack he had one Lieutenant and 144 men under him. At the finish the Lieutenant was dead and he himself badly wounded and only 27 men were left.

**HINTS FOR COD LIVER OIL MANUFACTURERS**

In order to enable Newfoundland exporters to compete on favorable terms with Norwegian oil, it is very desirable that an effort be made by the best manufacturers to make a lighter coloured oil than what has been made in the past, even by the best manufacturers. Dark color is caused mainly by over-steaming the livers, or by steaming them too long before dipping off the oil, and this must be carefully guarded against if our oil is to hold its place in competition with Norwegian oil. If you take a pride in the quality of the oil you manufacture and want to make this industry a permanent one for Newfoundland you must not try to boil every drop of oil out of the liver and try to pass it all off as refined oil. You must dip off only the nice light coloured oil, and keep the darker oil separate, and let this darker oil sell on its merits, either as a cattle feeding oil for which it will pass if perfectly sweet, even though somewhat dark, or as common cod oil.

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

**JULY 6**

JOHN McNEIL born in Scotland, 1842. Market House first opened, 1850. Father O'Neil, Trepassey, died, 1861. John V. Nugent appointed sheriff, 1863. Brig. Titania lost near Cape Race; the mate was drowned, 1880. William E. Wood admitted to Bar, 1892. Duke of York married, 1893. William Mews married, 1893. John Howley died, 1892. Miss Morison (daughter of Mr. D. Morson) died, 1899. Rev. Edward Galway visited St. John's, 1892. Gerald Fitzgibbon won bicycle race at Quidi Vidi, 1899. Halifax sent \$6,000 for relief of St. John's fire sufferers. The Imperial Government sent \$5,000 for the same purpose, 1846.

**LIEUT.-COL. FRANKLIN WOUNDED**

Hon. Geo. Knowling, father-in-law of Lt.-Col. W. H. Franklin, so well and favourably known here, had a wire yesterday saying that he was wounded in recent fighting on the Western Front and is in Hospital. Mr. Franklin is attached to the Warwickshire Regiment and the hope will be generally that he will make a speedy recovery.

**ARMY AND NAVY MEN RETURNING.**

By the express which is due here at 4 p.m. there will return nine Naval Reserve men and four of our boys in khaki on furlough. They will be taken, on arrival, in autos to Government House and will be favorably welcomed back by the Governor. Included in the number is Dr. Parsons of Hr. Grace.

Major Baird in the Commons emphasized the demand for flying machines. As many as 24 have gone across in one day. In one case a British airman by mistake took his machine to a German hangar. These mistakes occurred on both sides. The Germans had, in a similar way, recently presented the British with a brand new Fokker.

Seemed That Way.

Albert—"Pa, was Robinson Crusoe an acrobat?"

Pa—"I don't know. Why?"

Albert—"Well, the book says that after he finished his day's work he sat on his chest."

**ACT OF SCOUNDREL SCHOONERS FOR LABRADOR**

About 8 o'clock Tuesday evening a man stood near the entrance of the dry dock and acted in a most brutal manner. His attentions were particularly directed to children passing that way. Only when some boys who were passing threatened to call the police did he decamp. The bestial conduct of this brute in human guise should not go unpunished and if we get his name as we have been promised we will not hesitate to hand it over to the police.

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**



HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

**MAKE YOUR DOLLARS INCREASE**

**\$100** left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to

**\$103.01** in one year  
**\$106.14** in two years  
**\$109.34** in three years  
**\$116.05** in five years

Other amounts will accumulate in the same proportion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards. Interest will be added half-yearly. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN LONDON, ENGL., NEW YORK, MEXICO CITY AND OTHER IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES

Thousands of people use this Bank as the custodian of their money, and their combined deposits now amount to over \$100,000,000

OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

**GEORGE KNOWLING**

**Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.**  
Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for Best Value for the Money. We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing Spring and Summer Clothing Raincoats Macintoshes Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

**PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.**  
We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable. Flour Pork Molasses Teas Seeds Medicines. Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

**Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.**

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

**Women's and Children's Clothing**  
We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of Costumes Blouses Underclothing Corsets Raincoats Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises. Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.

**GEORGE KNOWLING**

## SUMMER WEAR!

If You Want to Economize on Articles of Summer Wear, We can **HELP** You.

### Children's & Misses Dresses

CHILDS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, trimmed with Embroidery, Lace Insertion and nicely Tucked, to suit ages from 6 to 6 years old. . . . . Each **80c.**

CHILDS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Tucked Sleeve and Flouncing, Body, Neck and Sleeves prettily Trimmed with Embroidery and Lace Insertion, to suit age 2 to 6 years old. . . . . **\$1.45**

MISSES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Neck and Sleeve trimmed with Lace, Body trimmed with Lace and Embroidery. Age 6 to 14 years. . . . . **75c.**

MISSES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Tucked Sleeves, pretty Embroidered Front, and deep Lace Flouncing. Age 6 to 14 years. . . . . **\$1.80**

MISSES' COTTON DRESSES, color Fawn with White Pique Collar and Wrist Band; according to size. . . . . **75c.** up

CHILDS' WHITE PIQUE DRESS, with Colored Polka Dot Collar and Cuff trimmed in Blue, one front pocket. Wash and wear well. Length 22 to 26 inches. . . . . **90c.**  
Also in sizes 28 to 32 inch. . . . . **\$1.20.**

CHILDS' LINENE DRESSES, colors Saxe and Sky Blue. Sizes 21 to 27 inches. . . . . **90c.**  
Larger sizes, 30 to 36 inches. . . . . **\$1.20.**

STRIPE GALATEA DRESSES, in the newest style made from durable materials. Sizes 21 to 27. . . . . **90c.**  
Sizes 30 to 36. . . . . **\$1.20.**

## THE MONEY-SAVING STORE.



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BLUE COTTON DRESSES, 20 to 24 inches long. . . . . **40c.**

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**18c. yard.**

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**12c. yard.**

# FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

### FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

**JULY 4th.**  
Capt. James A. Ledingham, St. John's, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London, gunshot wounds, both arms and right leg—no serious.  
Lieut. Stan Robertson, Long's Hill, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London; unofficially reported wound—bullet in back.  
490 Private Fred. Keel, Bonavista, At Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley—shell wound, arm.  
401 Private James Edward Murphy, 2 Alexander Street, At Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley; gunshot wound, left shoulder.  
1030 Private John F. McBay, 31 Cook St. At Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley; gunshot wound, left knee.  
1007 Private Michael Tucker, Saint Philip's, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, right foot.  
416 Private Alfred Wells, Battery Road, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, left hand.  
402 Private Frederick M. O'Neil, 49 Angel Place, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; flesh wound, slight.  
398 Sergeant Harold G. Barrett, 50 Freshwater Road, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; wounded dangerously, head.  
1161 Private Lancelot Pike, Lamaline, At 1st General Hospital, Etretat, July 3; dangerously wounded, neck.  
St. John, At 1st General Hospital, Etretat, July 3; (no particulars).  
1000 Private Leonard Hayley, Bonavista, At St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital, Etaples; (no particulars).

**JULY 5th.**  
Capt. Joseph Nunn, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; bullet, leg.  
940 Private Mark B. Hicks, Bonavista, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; bullet, leg and hip.  
302 L.-Corp. Harvey H. Small, Channel, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; shrapnel in right leg and back.  
927 Private Norman B. W. Pardy, Little Harbor, Twillingate, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, left hand.  
1902 Private Samuel Stowe, Norman's Cove, T.B., At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, left scapula and right leg.  
970 Private Cyril W. Bishop, corner Prince and George Streets, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, left shoulder.  
1191 Private William Fortune, Tor's Cove, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, right hand.  
229 Actg. Sergt. Arthur Nicholas Penny, Springdale, N. D. B., At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, right leg.  
952 Private Harry Y. Richards, Glenwood, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, right leg.  
1422 Corporal Duncan Collins, Spaniard's Bay, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, left thigh and left shoulder.  
1829 Private Samuel King, Great Jervis, F.B., At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, right leg and left hand and arm.  
452 Corporal Walter Cameron Taylor Carboneer, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, left thigh.  
926 Sergeant James R. Steele, 100 Water Street, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, scalp.  
1808 Private Edward J. Jesso, Wood's Island, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot

wound, right arm.  
904 Private William J. O'Rourke, 101 Hamilton Street, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; bullet wound, right hip.  
338 Private Nicholas A. Galgay, 222 Water Street West, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; bullet wound, chest, right arm and buttock.  
1820 Private Robert Chipman, Spaniard's Bay, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, right arm.  
1357 Private William R. Noffall, Broad Cove, B.D.V., At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; bullet wound, left arm.  
573 Private Charles J. Vavasour, 72 Prince Street, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; bullet wound, left wrist and right thigh.  
441 Private Frederick W. Waterman, Change Islands, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; bullet wound, back.  
1466 Private Gordon Rowell, Exploits At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; bullet wound, thigh and heel.  
1274 Private John R. Shears, Robinson's Bay, St. George, At 3rd General Hospital, Wandsworth; bullet wound, right thigh.  
1003 Private Augustus Martree, 25 Prince Street, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; bullet wound, left foot.  
1672 Private Michael Hawke, Joe Batt's Arm, Gunshot wound, right arm and left knee; Rouen, June 28. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth.  
1048 Private William J. Colish, 14 Carew Street, Synovitis, right knee; Marseilles, April 6. Admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth.  
Capt. Reginald Rowell, Bonavista, At 2nd Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, July 3; gunshot wounds; buttocks.  
Lieut. H. Grant Paterson, Queen's Road, At 2nd Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, July 3; gunshot wound, arm.  
2nd Lieut. Robin Stick, Devon Row, At 2nd Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, July 3; gunshot wound.  
2nd Lieut. Kenneth G. Goodyear, Grand Falls; unofficially reported wounded; en route for England.  
2nd Lieut. Henry George Hicks, Carmanville; unofficially reported; en route for England.  
991 Private Cyril Richards, South River, C.B., At 13th General Hospital, St. Pol, France, July 4; wounded dangerously.  
1124 Private James J. Lannigan, 33 Colner's Lane, At 12th General Hospital, St. Pol, France, July 4; wounded dangerously.  
1280 Private George Lawrence, Bay of Islands, Seriously ill, gunshot wound in head, at King George V. Hospital, London.  
77 Private Ronald S. Lacey, Westport, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound in leg.  
1293 Private George R. Pardy, Little Harbor, Fortune Bay, At 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, right leg.  
2nd Lieut. Henry M. Maddick, 350 Water Street West, Seriously ill, July 4, at Seventh Stationary Hospital, Boulogne; gunshot wound, head and left shoulder.  
1120 L.-Corp. Leonard Sheppard, Jr., Grace, At 3rd General Hospital, LeTreport; gunshot wound, left leg; fractured femur.  
1919 Private David J. Furlong, Placentia, At 14th General Hospital, Wimereux; gunshot wound, hip.  
1213 Private Stanley G. Pike, 25 Barnes' Road, At 1st General Hospital, Etretat; fractured femur.  
687 Private Bert Jackman, 33 Angel Place, At 1st General Hospital, Etretat; shell wound, thigh.

is the right way to treat a lot of invalided men that will not regain their strength for some time yet. This is why I am speaking of the Warrant Officers and Officers of the Regiment, for it is the officers that compel us to do this work that we are not fit to do, and Mr. Editor the look of some of our boys around here at this Dept the way they are crippled up with wounds and rheumatism, enteric, fever, dysentery and frostbitten feet and men like that are absolutely unfit for the work I have already mentioned. My time is now drawing short for I must fall in to go on a route march and must come to a close. Hoping soon to see this published.  
Yours truly,  
ONE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT  
The Noisiest Game.  
Thud—"Say, Slap, what's the noisiest game?"  
Slap—"Oh, I dunno. What is?"  
Thud—"Tennis; you can't play it without a racquet."

### Complains of Harsh Treatment

Newton on Ayr, Scotland.  
(Editor Mail and Advocate)  
Dear Sir—I hope you will find space in your paper to publish a few lines in reference to our Officers, Warrant Officers and N. C. Officers of the Newfoundland Regiment stationed at Newton on Ayr, Scotland, and being in the first Battalion B. Company I am able to express my own opinion of how things have been working since I joined the Regiment on the 30th day of August, 1914. Having a little experience in the Dardanelles I think I can speak about how we are treated. After coming from the Dardanelles hospital in Malta and invalided from that to England, Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth, and after recovering from my sickness I was granted a pass for 10 days. When my pass was expired I reported to the Depot, also reported to the Doctor after coming back, and I was put on light duty, but if it was light duty I got I do not really know what they would call full duty.  
I am not speaking of myself only but all the rest of the first battalion boys that reported back from the front were treated in the same way. But if we were treated right we would only have to fall in and answer the roll call and after the roll was called we would fall out again and just do a little light work around the barracks, but instead will be open to qualified students, of that we had to fall in, go on squad drill and practice digging trenches, all this full duty, and God knows if we did not do enough digging when we were at the front.  
Now Mr. Editor I do not think this

### To The Mistress Of The House

DEAR MADAM,  
Do you ever realise the increased comfort to the entire household—yourself included—that would be secured by the adoption of gas fires?  
Have you ever contemplated the amount of labour spent, to say nothing of the time wasted, by your maids in carrying coals, cleaning grates, laying fires, coaxing stubborn fires into a blaze and keeping them going when lighted?  
If you adopt gas fires, you will not only lighten the household work immensely, but your rooms will be cleaner, healthier and more comfortable. You can exactly control the heat required at any given time in any given room.  
Bedrooms become pleasanter (and safer) resorts in bitter weather. The half hour's dressing for dinner, the undressing at night after leaving a cosy sitting room, can be done in comfort and safety—and at leisure.  
To economise in the gas consumed is easy. When, after dinner, you leave the dining room, out goes the fire, to be lighted in the drawing room, or study or billiard room. And so, throughout the day, the fire "travels from room to room" by the simple turning on and off of taps.  
Consider how habitable these gas fires make every room in the house!  
Half the dust in your living rooms comes from the coal fire—there is no dust with a gas fire.  
No work is entailed—no fire irons, coal scuttles or shovels to trouble about, no smoke, dirt or ashes to cause annoyance—no noisy poking or replenishing to disturb and irritate. That is why the gas fire is ideal for the sick room.  
Certainly the gas fire is the housewife's best friend—it's only rival the gas cooker!  
We are, dear Madam,  
Yours faithfully,  
**St. John's Gas Light Co.**

### COUNCIL of HIGHER EDUCATION. PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Courses of lectures covering the requirements of the Licentiate in Arts of the Council of Higher Education and of the Second or Sophomore year in certain Canadian Universities will be organized for the next Academic year, beginning October 1st, 1916, and ending April 30th, 1917. The following and possibly other subjects will be included: English, Mathematics, Latin, French, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy. Candidates passing successfully through such of these courses of lectures as are required for the Second Year in Arts at the Universities, will be admitted as Third Year students in the University, provided they are otherwise qualified. Each of the lecture courses will be open to qualified students, of that we had to fall in, go on squad drill and practice digging trenches, all this full duty, and God knows if we did not do enough digging when we were at the front.  
For further information, application should be made as early as possible to one of the Superintendents of Education.  
June 29, 1916.

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## JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

Not to Aid Mexico With Arms and War Munitions--Baron Ishli, Foreign Minister, Says No Assistance Will Be Given to Mexico.

TOKIO, June 25.—"Of course" any claim that the Japanese Government will assist Mexicans with munitions and arms is out of the question and absurd," said Baron Ishli, Foreign Minister, to a correspondent of the Associated Press, who asked him today for his views on the Mexican situation. The interview was sought on account of declarations attributed to Mexicans that assurances had been received from Japan that munitions and other assistance would be given to Mexico in the event of war with the United States.

"As for private Japanese companies selling arms to Mexicans," the Foreign Minister continued, "I consider it extremely improbable. As you know, all available rifles and guns are being furnished to Japan's Allies to assist in bringing the European war to a successful issue, and I fancy, though I do not know, that munitions not available for our Allies may have found their way to China during the revolutionary troubles.

"Let me say this with all the emphasis and earnestness at my command," said the Minister, "the Japanese nation sincerely hopes that armed conflict between the United States and Mexico may be avoided. Japan's interests in America, North, Central and South, being essentially pacific and commercial, any event bringing disturbances into the American market would be felt keenly in Japan. This is especially true at a moment when the whole European trade is virtually closed to Japan and the Chinese market is seriously upset."

Baron Ishli expressed surprise and mystification when the correspondent referred to Gen. Ramon Turbe, a representative of Gen. Carranza, who was reported several weeks ago to be on his way to Japan on a secret mission. The Baron declared he had never heard of Gen. Turbe or his projected visit. He explained that he regarded the Carranza Government as the de facto Government of Mexico, and that the usual relations with Gen. Carranza were being maintained.

Japan's interests in Mexico, he said, were in charge of Secretary Ohta, formerly attached to the Japanese Embassy at Washington. He said he had received no advices from Secretary Ohta in regard to the present situation. Colonel Manuel Romero, recently appointed Minister to Japan by General Carranza, has reached this country, but has not had an audience with the Emperor, and the Baron said it was impossible to state when he would be received in audience. Any idea that the Japanese Government was interfering in the Mexican situation, he declared, was an absurd one. The idea that munitions were being supplied.

### Denial by Mexican Charge

M. C. Tellez, the Mexican Charge d'Affaires, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, asserted emphatically that the Mexican Government had ordered no arms or munitions in Japan, and that no negotiations for such supplies were under way.

Senior Tellez said he believed all available Japanese arms had been sold to Russia. The last Mexican transaction in Japan, he continued, was made between General Huerta and the Mitsui Company in 1913. It called for 30,000 rifles, for which General Huerta advanced part payment. Only 7,000 were delivered to him, and the remainder were sold to Russia at the outbreak of war. A satisfactory financial settlement was made by Mexico in October, 1915.

In regard to General Turbe, Senior Tellez heard recently that he had gone to Spain on a military mission. The report that the General was coming to Japan reached Senior Tellez, and he cabled to his Government about it. He was informed in reply that the report was groundless.

As for Colonel Romero, Senior Tellez said he arrived in Tokio a fortnight ago, announcing that he came in the capacity of Mexican Minister, and that he was living at the Mexican Legation. He had visited Baron Ishli and requested an audience with Emperor. It was he who negotiated the purchase of the arms for General Huerta in 1913.

To a question where General Carranza will obtain munitions, Senior Tellez replied: "We make them in Mexico and, like Villa, have imported them from the United States."

Could Not Supply Arms  
The Mitsui, Takada, and Okura, three large companies exporting arms, formed a joint munition corporation

before the war to purchase munitions from the Government arsenal, which is the only establishment of the kind in Japan. The Oriental steamship liner Seiyo Maru, which sailed on May 29 for South American ports, is due at San Francisco to-morrow, and at Salina Cruz, Mex., nine days later. Manager Asano said to-day that she carried no arms or munitions, and that the only freight shipment to Salina Cruz consisted of two cases of camp-beds consigned to Foo King-Tai, a Chinaman. He stated that the steamships of his line carried no munitions at any time, and would refuse to transport a cargo of them.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Japan Mail Steamship Company inaugurated last month a service to New York via Panama with the steamship Tsuchimaru. Her cargo of 13,000 tons includes blacklead and copper. A representative of the line said: "The cargo of the Tsuchimaru is consigned to New York. The vessel merely coals at San Francisco, and does not stop in Mexico. I can say in the most emphatic manner that the Tsuchimaru transports no munitions. Our steamships never carry munitions to America."

The agents of the British steamship Indrakula, which sailed for Boston June 21 by way of San Francisco, state that she carries general cargo has no munitions on board and will not call at any Mexican port.

The press makes no mention of Mexican claims that munitions are procurable in Japan, but the Nichi Nichi Shinbun publishes a report from Berlin that Japan is giving support to Mexico. The opinion set forth in the press is that the United States is too optimistic regarding Mexico, and is insufficiently prepared to meet complications. It is observed that Japan should derive lessons as to how to treat China from the outcome of the American policies in regard to Mexico.

### DISEASE PREVENTION

The surest way of keeping healthy and avoiding disease is to use nourishing foods. All doctors agree that for nourishment, cocoa possesses great value. Other beverages may be found fault with, on the ground that they contain harmful ingredients, but cocoa—never.

Cleveland's Delicious Health Cocoa, made by a patented process is most healthful and pleasant. If you use it once, you are likely to use it constantly. Why not beginto-day?

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J. J. St. John  
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### THE NELSON TOUCH

THEY'VE swept and cleared the ocean roads  
Where'er our ensigns run,  
As Nelson made the tradeways safe  
When Trafalgar was won.  
So proud by prow the homeward-bound  
Come surging up the bay,  
Each convoyed by a battleship  
Ten thousand miles away.

They steamed just where the Victory sailed,  
Where Blake and Howe were ranged,  
And iron takes the place of oak;  
But nothing else is changed.  
They're guarding just as close to-day  
Their kindred of the south  
As though they formed a long gray line  
Across our harbor mouth.

Their prestige and their prowess now  
Protect by sea and land;  
They're fighting half a world away.  
Yet ever near at hand,  
To not a port the Empire owns  
Is right of way denied,  
For dreadnoughts of the North Sea fleet  
Are cruising close outside.

So, though the powers of hell be loosed,  
And hate and fate combine,  
The fleet that dares the hidden death,  
The menace of the mine,  
Is shield and sword at once for you—  
Security and ease,  
Because it keeps the Nelson touch  
Across a hundred seas.  
"Woomera" in The Australasian.

### GERMANS PLANNED TO MAKE PANIC IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Horst von der Goltz, upon whose confession of participation in the alleged plots Hans Tauscher, former German army officer and others were indicted, was the principal witness in the Tauscher trial to-day. He testified that von Papen told him that he had captain Boy-Ed had believed that an armed invasion of Canada was possible, but Count von Bernstorff objected.

He testified that von Papen told him: "If we make a panic up in Canada they will stay at home and not go to help England. We can blow up the Welland Canal, Sault Ste Marie Canal, grain elevators, and railway stations."

The case of Wolf von Igel, who was indicted jointly with Tauscher, was on the calendar for pleading to-day, but when von Igel's case was called, it was announced that it had been postponed until July 6.

### THE JEWS PART IN THE STRIFE

Jews in all the countries of the allies are taking an active part in the war. Rev. S. E. Rohold in a striking little book, "The Jew and the War" (Macmillans), gives an estimate of those who are fighting for the great cause. In Great Britain out of a total Hebrew population of 245,000, 16,000 are in the ranks. Hundreds have been decorated for heroism and three have received the Victoria Cross.

France has 10,000 Jews in the army, about one-tenth of the total Jewish population. Russia has 250,000. Special mention is made of the Zion Mule Corps, recruited in Egypt for the Army Service Corps. Their accomplishments in the Gallipoli campaign were mentioned in Sir Ian Hamilton's despatches, and two of the officers got the D. S. O.

The burden of suffering, which has come upon non-combatant Jews in Belgium and in Poland has been un-speakably heavy. It is said that half a million have been slain and three million have become beggars. The author looks for a revived Palestine some time, but mourns over the immense losses that Zionism has suffered and sets forth plainly the almost insuperable obstacles to the ideal of a Guaranteed Jewish State.

Viscount Goschen, who represented Great Britain at the recent re-constituted interview was the son of a Jew. Lord Reading, Chief Justice, who had much to do with raising the great Allies' loan in New York was a Jew. The United States Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Morgenthau, is one of the outstanding figures of war-time diplomacy. The book has less than a hundred pages, but it tells a proud story and at the same time a story which breathes high tragedy in every line.

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 Maunders' clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



**John Maunders**  
Tailor and Clothier  
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WE are now showing the finest selection of Ladies' Costumes we have ever received. Elegant Models in Serge, Gabardine, Jersey Cloth and Shepherd's Plaid in styles suitable for all occasions. The predominating shades are Blues, Submarine Grey and the very popular Khaki.

These Costumes are in all shades. There are no two alike. All are of the most fashionable designs and are very reasonably priced.

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We want to purchase at our stores  
**3,000 BRLS. CODROES.**  
The following instructions must be closely followed by all packing Codroes to sell at our stores:

"First put the roes in a tight package in strong pickle for 3 or 4 days, then put them on a clean floor and leave them drain, afterwards salt them dry in bulk and leave them till you are prepared to pack them in flour or pork barrels, then pack these in flour or pork barrels and put a good iron hoop on each chime and securely nail the heads, putting 250 pounds of roes in each barrel and place your name on each barrel either in writing on the barrel or on a ticket."

We won't buy roes after August 1st. Take notice and have your roes all shipped before that date.

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Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.  
Motor Greases at lowest prices.  
See us before placing your order.

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As soon as this Scale arrives Mr. St. John's store will be equipped with two of the latest style DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES. No other Scales are required in the retail department. Ask Mr. St. John how from 4 to 6 clerks can keep busy all day using only one scale on the grocery counter, and one at the meat counter without confusion or without one clerk having to wait for the other.

**Was Paid \$11,000 to Keep Out of Canada**

Winnipeg, June 23.—One week of the trial of Contractor Kelly has nearly exhausted the Crown witnesses, in view of the absence of cross-examination, and the case will probably go to the jury early next week. The ex-Minister's will immediately be placed on trial, the charge of perjury against Kelly going over until the Fall assizes.

William Salt was the important witness of the day. He was one of the inspectors of the caissons employed by the Government, and his evidence dealt chiefly with his absence in the States at the time of the Legislative investigation, where, he claims, he was sent by Horwood, Government architect, and paid some \$11,000 in consideration of having remained out of Canada. He said he kept a record of the caissons, and, as the dept. did not conform to that for which Kelly was paid, he swore Horwood asked him to correct same, and when he refused to swear to the altered record he was paid to get out of the country. He said the money was paid to him by Horwood, M. G. Hook, an inspector, and by a detective agency. He admitted that when he complained, as inspector on the works, about the quality of cement used, the contractor told his foreman he must obey the Government inspectors. He said he thought the money was paid him so that he could enjoy a vacation. Thos.

Fearly, Government auditor, identified the checks by which Kelly was paid.

Woodman and Russell, architects, were recalled to supply details of the cement tests. Woodman swore that the samples of cement crushed on a pressure of from 900 to 3,600 pounds. W. B. Menzies testified that he helped uncover fourteen caissons and extracted samples for the architects on their invitation.

Kelly continues to refuse to cross-examine Crown witnesses. The ex-Ministers attended the trial of the contractor the first day, but have been absent since.

**It Was A Success, Anyway.**

A Scottish minister, taking his walk early in the morning found one of his parishioners recumbent in a ditch.

"Where has ye been the night, Andrew?" asked the minister.  
"Weel, I dinna rightly ken," answered the prostrate one, "whether it was a wedding or a funeral, but whichever it was a most extraordinary success."

**Protection.**

Madge—"If your angry with Charlie, how are you going to get square by accompanying him on the sleigh ride?"  
Mayorie—"I'm going to wear a veil."

**After the War is Over**

A London, Eng., official clerk, new member of a regimental fighting at the front writes home as follows:

"We may in the years to come forget how to order arms (though I dare say we shall still at times go through the movements with walking-stick or umbrella). We may cease to walk sturdily, chest out, looking our own height. But I believe the spirit of the British Army, spirit of discipline, the spirit of co-operation at its finest, will live in our hearts for ever."

That, then, is one mark which the war has stamped on us. We shall go back to the old indoor life, and the wide personal freedom, and even the quaint struggles of politics, but we shall be influenced all our days by army discipline.

We shall be influenced, too, by the sternly democratic conditions under which we have lived in the barns and trenches of Flanders, clerks and carters and scavengers and millhands, all in a hungry hotch-potch. There will not be so much class feeling in us as before.

We look forward, my fighting friends and I, to the years of peace without misgiving. Some folks think we shall come back clamouring for high wages and better labor conditions. Some folk think we shall never settle down again to a quiet office life. No such qualms trouble us. The life here has been a tremendous lesson in co-operation and making the best of things. I think we shall come back spiritually and morally a little better, physically a good deal better, and that we shall be well content to live a peaceful domestic life.

Personally, I have had all the fighting and killing I want. After the war I shall turn vegetarian, grow roses, wear carpet slippers, and read "The Golden Treasury." I am afraid that is not quite what the maiten ladies expected."

**THE "SEVENTH BOOK OF MOSES"**

The "Seventh Book of Moses," a Voodoo volume popular among the superstitious, was credited by the police of Reading, Pa., with causing the murder of Abraham Pick at Hyde Park, a suburb. Peter Leas, under arrest, is quoted by the police as saying that he killed Pick because the "Seventh Book of Moses" had directed that if he killed his best friend as a sacrifice he would have good luck ever after.

Pick was approaching Leas' place when he was attacked with an axe. His head was cut off. After the police found the body they searched for Leas and found him sleeping soundly in his home. The "Seventh Book of Moses" devotes many pages to the secrets of witchcraft, curing the diseases of man and beast by incantations, felling enemies, finding lost treasures and revealing the secrets of others.

**Well Named.**

Johnny—"Dad, there's a girl at our school whom we call Postscript."

Dad—"Postscript? What do you call her Postscript for?"

Johnny—"Cos her name is Adeline Moore."

**JUST ARRIVED**

1500 Boxes

**GLASS.**

Window Glass



Sizes and Prices on application.

**Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale and Retail.

**ANOTHER EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN APPRECIATES**

**"Dayton Moneyweight Scales" A REPEAT ORDER.**

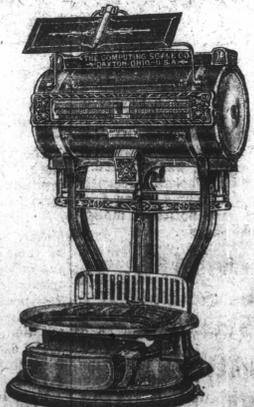
MR. J. J. ST. JOHN, the popular Grocer, was one of the first to appreciate DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES, and selected a Scale of the latest type, as soon as he found arrangements had been made to import them direct from the head factory at Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. St. John was so well pleased with this Scale, that he has just ordered another DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALE, of the hanging type for weighing pickled Meats. The new Scale has the same Computing Cylinder as our regular Grocery Scale, under which is suspended a heavily enameled pan which cannot rust or become damaged from the pickle. By using this Scale the customer picks out a piece of Pork of the desired size; the clerk places it upon the pan and immediately the scale weighs the exact value of the Meat, at any price per lb. If the piece weighed is too large or too small it is exchanged for another piece, thus in almost every case doing away with the necessity in cutting the Meat.

As soon as this Scale arrives Mr. St. John's store will be equipped with two of the latest style DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES. No other Scales are required in the retail department. Ask Mr. St. John how from 4 to 6 clerks can keep busy all day using only one scale on the grocery counter, and one at the meat counter without confusion or without one clerk having to wait for the other.

**Nfld. Specialty Company,**

RENOUF BUILDING,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.



**NEW BLINDINGS! OIL BAIZES!**

**STAIR and FLOOR CLOTHS.**

New Stock Just in.

**LANCASTER BLINDINGS**

In Cream, Buff and Green,

25 in., 28 in., 30 in., 32 in., 36 in. and 40 in.



**OIL BAIZES**

Handsome fruit patterns, 1/4 & 1/2 yds. wide.

**STAIR OIL BAIZES**

15 and 18 in. Muslin and Duck Black.

**STAIR and HALL CANVAS**

New Patterns. 18 in., 22 1/2 in., 27 in. and 36 in.



Floor Canvas and Linoleums, Congoleum Mats and Squares,

3 x 4 and 3 1-2 x 4.

**STEER BROTHERS.**

**The Isle of Man**

The self-governing dominions and the colonies far from the centre of the Empire have voluntarily come forward to share in the European struggle. There are independent places nearer home, and one of them is the Isle of Man, which is also in line with its farther-away brothers. Voluntaryism has prevailed there, but the time has come for compulsory service, just as it did in England. The other day the Manx Tynwald Council passed, after some debate, a resolution to adopt a military service bill extending the system of compulsion to married men. There was talk during the debate of the necessity of keeping men engaged in agriculture at home, some arguing that this would be common sense to be better served. The island furnishes the United Kingdom with a great quantity of agricultural products annually and it was declared that to take labor away from the farms would materially decrease the very necessary output. One member stated that there were farms of 200 acres on which only two men were left. The objectors said that at least the responsibility of compulsion should be thrown upon the British Government. The reasonableness of this line of argument was accepted, but it was decided nevertheless to adopt the military service bill, so the necessary amendment was passed.

The Isle of Man (Mona) is in the Irish Sea, about equidistant from England, Ireland and Scotland. It has an area of 141,263 acres, of which 93,050 is cultivated. The island is rich in mineral as well as in agriculture. Its population before the war was 50,000, but today many of its men are in the trenches in Europe. The island is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches, the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. When a bill passes the two Houses it is signed by the members and then submitted for Royal assent. The island, in fact, is a little self-governing state. Today the Manxmen are doing their duty like their fellow-subjects in the greater islands nearby.—Ex.

**JEWELS NOT HIT BY WAR.**

Offerings of Gems Bring Some Very Good Prices.

PARIS, June 23.—The war is said to have had no adverse effect upon the jewelry trade; that is, as far as the prices of pearls and other precious stones are concerned. Anyone with pearls to sell can find a ready and satisfactory market.

Whether this is due to a belief that precious stones are one of the few safe investments or whether the demand comes from those whom the war has made rich by the opportunities of providing for its unlimited requirements cannot be said. But a

**NATIONALIST CONVENTION ACCEPTS MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S PROPOSAL.**

Plan of Settlement Was Carried by Virtually a Two-Thirds Majority.

BELFAST, June 27.—(Via London, June 28.)—A Nationalist convention of representatives from the six counties of Ulster, which will be excluded from the operation of Home Rule for the period of the war under the plan of David Lloyd-George, met here to-day and by a vote of 475 to 265 accepted Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and Joseph Devlin, thus secured a narrow marginal triumph, but virtually a two-thirds majority vote.

This striking vote on the part of the Nationalists from counties especially affected by Home Rule means that a settlement of the situation is virtually in sight; has accepted Mr. Lloyd-George's plans. Since this is the decision of Irishmen, who will be excluded from the operations of Home Rule, and who thus are principally concerned, it is not expected that any further serious opposition to the proposals will be made.

The most powerful of all arguments that recommend the adoption of the settlement proposals was the clear intimation in to-day's convention on his advice, Joseph Devlin declared that the other Nationalist leaders were resolved to stand or fall with Mr. Redmond.

What effect this exodus will have upon the future of Western Canada is the cause of some anxiety in political and business circles. A great deal depends upon how the Western troops fare in the war. It is probable that after the war a large number of young British soldiers will emigrate to Western Canada in search of better opportunities. Their experiences in the war will have broken home ties and given them a taste of adventure it is believed may lead them into the British colonial possessions. The Canadian Government is also continuing its campaign for immigrants from the Western farming regions of the United States.

The real problem, however, is to keep young Canadians at home. While there are many newcomers there are also many Canadians going to the eastern United States to engage in business. What is needed is a plan to induce young Canadians to go from Eastern to Western Canada. The part of Canada which lies west of the Great Lakes has fewer people by almost 1,000,000 than the state of Indiana. Land is to be had for the asking, and shipping facilities are much better than they were in the western part of the United States at a similar stage of development. Yet immigrants can not be attracted in satisfactory numbers—perhaps because the United States is so near.

It is officially stated, adds the despatch, that Mr. Redmond declared that if the exclusion of six Ulster counties from the operation of Home Rule was carried, the Government would public auction at the Hotel Drouot this week certainly tends to confirm, for some thirty lots realized over \$107,400. The most important items were a necklace of fifty-seven pearls, \$28,100; a dog-collar necklace of 344 pearls, \$22,000; two earrings, heavy white pearls, \$6,640; a diamond necklace, \$5,760; a brooch of a large white pearl between two diamonds, \$5,820.

LONDON, June 24.—The speech of John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, at the Nationalist conference in Belfast to-day, had the effect, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company despatch from Belfast of securing the support of many, who hitherto were opposed to the exclusion of some of the Ulster counties from home rule.

JOHN REDMOND SPOKE AT NATIONALIST CONFERENCE

Wins Support of Many Who Had Opposed Exclusion of Some Ulster Counties From Home Rule

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

WOMAN BREAKS LEG AS RESULT OF BEING THROWN FROM CARRIAGE

I. G. Sullivan had a report from Const. Humber on Tuesday saying that a woman named Sarah Searle of Long Pond, driving from the city home accompanied by Mrs. Greensdale on the 1st inst., met with a serious accident. They were driving near the crest of Toppal Hill when an auto driven by a woman came towards them. As the car passed by the two old ladies the horse bolted. Mrs. Searle was thrown from the carriage and her left leg over which a wheel of the carriage passed became broken. People passing stopped the horse, looked after the injured old woman and took her home. When the auto was approaching Mrs. Searle and her friend put up their hands to try and get the driver to stop to let them pass, fearing as they did an accident, but the lady (?) at the driving wheel only smiled and passed on. Whoever this lady (?) is and whom too many of such a type about, should pay the doctor's bill and otherwise attend to this poor woman, whose condition is the result of conduct of the cruelest character.

THE CRESCENT

Go to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see "The Losing Game" a great Essanay three-reel feature presented Darwin Karr, one of the best screen artists. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew feature in "All for the love of a Girl" a Vitagraph comedy drama. "Cartoons in a Sanatorium" is one of the famous Edison grouch comedies by Raoul Barré, the international cartoonist. The music programme is a feature of this big show, arranged and played by Professor McCarthy.

NOTICE

THERE will be a meeting of the St. Bonaventure's Association on Sunday, the 9th of July next, immediately after Last Mass. A large attendance is urged. Business important.

CYRIL JAMES FOX, Act. Secy. jnc22.29.jy6

V. C.

and British Colonel Dark, Mixed IS GREAT. TRY IT! At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP Best to be Had.

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

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

WANTED! First Class Cutter. Constant employment; good salary. Also Machine. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street.—jnc24,tf

WANTED — At once, experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St.—jnc27,tf

St. Bonaventure's Sports Day

Despite the unfavorable weather prevailing yesterday a large number of citizens attended the sports held on the campus at St. Bonaventure's College grounds. The surroundings were gaily decorated with bunting. The sports were held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and His Grace the Archbishop, who were present with Lady and Miss Davidson, Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, Revs. Drs. Greene and Carter, Revs. Fathers, Whalen, Walker, Papp, Sheehan, Nangle, Wilson and others, Rev. Bro. Ennis and the Brothers of Mount Cashel, Rev. Bro. Ryan and the Brothers of St. Patrick's Hall and Holy Cross, Hon. M. P. Gibbs and others. The various items on the programme were directed by Messrs. Slattery, Pippy and Darron. The various drills were performed in a very creditable manner under the direction of Mr. C. Fox and elicited well-deserved applause. The football games also created great interest, the winners, the Collegians, consisting of Messrs. Barnes, Coultis, Ellis, Jolliffe and Quirk.

The prizes for the various events were distributed by His Excellency, who, on arrival at the grounds, was received by Rev. Superior Ryan, while the Band of the C. C. C. rendered the National Anthem. A Kelly, who proved to be the best athlete of all over 17 years of age, C. Eagan, the leader of those from 15 to 17, and L. Spurrel, who won most points for lads under 17, were all awarded gold medals. The Band of the C.C.C., under Capt. Dully, rendered a choice programme of music. The following is a programme of the events with the winners:

- Hurdles, (Juniors)—1st, P. Walsh; 2nd, L. Spurrel. Hurdles, (Inter)—1st, C. Eagan; 2nd, W. Sullivan. Hurdles, (Senior)—1st, A. Kelly; 2nd, C. McGrath. Relay Races—Boarding vs. Day Students—Won by Day Students—Dawne, Fox, Eagan, Kelly. High Jump (Senior)—C. Eagan; 5 ft 1 1/2 in. Primary Races—Won by H. Halley, C. Gleeson, A. Slattery, C. Eagan, 75 Yds. dash—(Juniors) 1st, W. Scott; 2nd, L. Spurrel, (Intermediate) 1st, C. Eagan; 2nd, G. Muir, (Seniors) 1st, A. Kelly; 2nd, W. Aspell. Sack Race—H. Donnelly. Sack Race—1st, E. Malone; 2nd, G. Caul. 1/4 Mile (Inter)—1st, A. Gibbs; 2nd, A. Halbot. Three Legged Race—W. Coughlan and B. O'Donnell. Egg and Spoon Race—E. Duchaine. Pole Vault—Won by C. Eagan. Height 9 ft 2 in. Preparatory Races—Won by G. Caul, A. Chown, M. Duggan, J. Sullivan, W. Cotter, E. Kavanagh, J. Cole. Giants' Race—Won by Tom Kavanagh. Preliminary Races—(12-13), C. Salter, (13-14) H. Halley, (14-15) J. Daly. 1/2 Mile Relay Race—Prelim. A vs. Prelim. B. Winners, Prelim. A—S. CLT, E. Phean, J. Daly, W. Scott. 1/2 Mile (Seniors)—A. Gibbs. Football Finals—Winners, Collegians.

ANNIVERSARY OF BIG FIRE

Saturday the 8th inst. will be the anniversary of the big fire which levelled more than half of St. John's in 1892, it being now 24 years since that disastrous blaze. The fire began in the barn of the late Timothy O'Brien on Freshwater Road, by the overturning of a lamp and while a gale of N.W. wind blew. As the water pipes in that section were being repaired, no supply to fight the fire was available and the city fell an easy prey to the flames. Over 11,000 people were rendered homeless but fortunately only 3 lives were lost in the conflagration. Mrs. Stevenson and her servant of Victoria Street and a man named Molloy of Theatre Hill.

HARNESS, & C., STOLEN

It looks as if another bold bred burglar is starting to work here again. Last night a stable was entered in the East End and the three locks of as many doors were broken off to effect in entrance. A set of harness valued at \$45, a camp and other things were stolen. Who the author of the larceny is not known.

OUR DEAD

In the casualty lists of the past few days the fact was shown that our boys at the front are taking their share in the great Allied offensive on the Western Front. Two fine young men who, though not attached to our regiment, are Newfoundlanders and well known here, have paid the supreme price of loyalty and devotion to King and Empire. These are Capt. Bernard Pitts Ayre, who was killed in action on the 1st inst., and Victor Dawe, son of Capt. Henry Dawe of Bay Roberts. The former was attached to the Norfolk Regiment, and the latter served in one of the Canadian Regiments. To-day's list contain the names of many officers who have laid down their lives for King and Country. To the relatives and friends of the deceased young soldiers we extend our condolences.

THE POLL DECLARED

After 1 a.m. yesterday the counting of the ballots for Councilors came to a conclusion in The Plaindealer building, when Returning Officer F. J. Doyle made official declaration of the election of the Municipal Councilors appointed to serve St. John's for the next two years. The first 6 on the list have been duly elected. In the contest the principal fight was between Messrs. Vinnicombe and Withers for 6th place. Repeatedly each headed the other but Tuesday night Mr. Vinnicombe began to forge ahead and when the poll closed had beaten his opponent by 51 votes. Despite the rain quite a number of enthusiasts remained till the poll closed and were addressed by Messrs. Morris, Brownrigg, Mullaly and Vinnicombe who thanked all heartily for their support and promised to do their utmost to further the interests of the city.

CAPT. SUMMERS WOUNDED

Mr. M. J. Summers of Water St. had a message from his son, Capt. Frank Summers, of "Ours" saying:—"Slightly wounded, don't worry, writing soon." A terse enough message but one which is characteristic of this plucky young officer whose many friends will evidently pray for his speedy recovery.

The Members of Wesley Bible Class intend holding an excursion to Carbonar on August 2nd "Regatta Day." Train leaves station at 7 a.m., returning leave Carbonar at 11 p.m. Tickets can be had from members of the class.

"SHORING THE QUEER"

Aluminum 5 and 50 Cent Pieces About — A Clever Counterfeit. Since last week it has been noticed that counterfeit money of the denominations of 5 and 50 cents has been passed at different business establishments on Water Street. The counterfeits are very clever and the spurious coins are made of aluminum without alloy of any kind. One, which were shown, is colored with treatment which gives it a silvery appearance. The coins when bent up break and can be split in halves. They counterfeit the issue of these coins of 1912 and are perfect as far as appearances go. Who the bold counterfeit is, is a matter for the police and no doubt they will leave nothing undone to discover him.

A GREAT SUCCESS

Mrs. Charles Harvey, assisted by Miss LeMessurier met with great success in selling subscription tickets for the Royal Belgian Concerts, selling the entire reservation of 150 seats, the first day they were offered for sale. As many are anxious to subscribe who could not be called on, it has been decided to sell fifty more subscription tickets. These can be obtained from Messrs. Dicks & Company, or from Mrs. Harvey. The regular tickets, outside of subscription tickets, (which are for three nights) will be on sale at Dicks & Company to-day. Secure them early.

MADE A RECORD

In the St. Bon's sports yesterday Master C. Eagan made a new record in connection with the pole vault. He cleared the cross bar at 9 feet 2 inches, the best jump ever made here. Walter Vail, a St. Bon's pupil, a few years ago established the record which Master Eagan has beaten.

DIOCESAN SYNOD OPENING SESSION

The Twenty-Second Session of the Diocesan Synod opened in the Synod Building on Tuesday evening, July 4th, at 9.30. The Lord Bishop presided, and after the singing of the Veni Creator, and prayers recited by His Lordship, the roll was called, when 62 clergy and 80 lay delegates responded. The Rev. Canon Bolt was re-elected Clerical Secy., and Hon. Rt. Rev. Watson Lay Secy., and the Rt. Rev. President appointed Rev. G. H. Maidment, and Messrs. W. R. Stirling, R. Dowden and H. Hayward to prepare a synopsis of the proceedings for the daily papers.

His Lordship then arose and delivered one of his most brilliant and forcible addresses, couched in sublime and eloquent diction. It was read in the Bishop's own limousine, and for over an hour he held the closest attention of his hearers. His reference to the War and the tragic death of Lord Kitchener was dealt with in choice language. He spoke feelingly of the part Newfoundland was taking in the great struggle in which our Empire was engaged in for right and justice, and the need of earnest prayer and intercession not only for the bereaved ones, but for those who have fallen and paid the supreme sacrifice. The next part of the address was devoted to the condition of our own Diocese, and the work performed by the Bishop since the last Biennial Session.

Referring to the Prohibition campaign the Bishop said that Temperance workers must not rest satisfied with having secured the placing of the Act on the Statute Book, but must see that it is enforced. The subject of the proposed Amalgamation of our Diocese with the Canadian Church was also touched upon and the correspondence which passed between the Bishop and the Archbishop of Nova Scotia on the momentous proposal.

At the close of the address the Bishop, upon the request of Sir W. H. Horwood, gave his consent to have it printed in the Journal of Proceedings. After several notices had been given by the Bishop, His Lordship announced that His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidso had invited the Synod to a Reception and Garden Party at Government House on Saturday afternoon; after he pronounced the Benediction and the session adjourned at 11 o'clock with the singing of the National Anthem.

Wednesday, July 5.

Pursuant to adjournment the Bishop took the chair at 3.30 p.m. and opened with the usual prayers. 48 clergy and 31 delegates were present at the roll call. The minutes were read by Canon Bolt, passed and signed by the Rt. Rev. President.

The following reports were received and adopted, viz.: By Canon Bolt, Report of the Council of Queen's College; by W. R. Stirling, Report of the Statistical Committee; by J. W. Withers, Report of the Clergy Sustentation Fund; by Canon Field, Report of Committee on Sunday Schools.

Canon Bolt presented the Report of the Executive Committee which, on motion, was received. Mr. W. W. Blackall presented the Report of Committee on Education and gave notice of motion regarding the same.

Mr. H. Colley gave notice of motion relative to Lay Readers. The meeting adjourned at 5.15 Evening Session.

The Synod resumed at 7.30, the Lord Bishop presiding and opened with the usual devotional exercises; 41 clergy and 46 delegates were present at roll call. Rev. Canon Bolt moved the adoption of the Executive Committee's Report.

The various sections of the Report occupied the attention of the Synod during the evening and brought out the debating ability of the following members: Revs. Canon Smart and Canon Noel, Revs. Holland, A. E. Butler, Nichols, Britnell, Prescott and Messrs. Withers, Grieve, Watson, Churchill, W. W. Blackall and

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT

Woman Breaks Leg and Several Others Hurt

Mr. Ronald Morris, wife and children who went out for a few days camping on the Holywood line on Tuesday met with a nasty accident. When on the road the horse reared, striking the carriage with the hindlers, threw the occupants out. Mrs. Morris had her leg broken in two places. Not knowing the limb was broken she stood on her feet, to find the broken bones piercing her foot. Mr. Morris secured a horse and carriage and drove to Kelligrews where he secured a motor and drove the party to town at 5 a.m. to-day, when Mrs. Morris was placed in the hospital. Mr. Morris was bruised and shaken but the children escaped without injury.

THE BELGIAN ARTISTS

A telegram was received yesterday from the Royal Belgian Concert Co. stating Mr. Jan Collington, the baritone of the Company is ill, and that their visit here will have to be delayed a week or ten days. Further notice will be given in a day or two.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques yesterday forenoon with the following passengers: A. Rice, H. M. Bristol, F. H. Jones, J. P. Seymour, Miss D. Way, S. A. Fortune, T. J. Fortune, Miss L. Thompson, Lieut. A. Gosling, Miss E. M. Squires, Dr. R. W. Scott, Dr. C. J. Severy, Miss A. E. Warren, Miss M. Thomas, Miss I. Miller, Miss J. Brinton, Capt. W. A. Parsons, Lance Corporal Parsons, Pte. Whiteley, Pte. Harvey, L. and Mrs. Chamberlain, J. P. and Mrs. Loughlin, C. H. Ross, Dr. W. H. Gulleford, Dr. V. S. Strenens, Dr. R. W. McGrath, J. H. Woods, Rev. A. J. Woods, Mrs. W. Vincent, J. A. Paddon, A. M. Marshall, C. K. Chambers, R. J. Rathford, J. W. Mason, J. Pen der.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—St. Bon's vs. Collegians, St. George's Field to-night at 7 o'clock.

The schr. Paragon arrived at 2oporto yesterday after a run of 20 days.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.

Some 2000 pairs of socks will go forward by the Tabasco this trip for the use of the soldier lads at the front.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

The excursion trains owing to the wet weather yesterday were not well patronized. The train to Bowring Park was cancelled.

Mr. Fisherman, to save nine-tenths of your engine trouble, use CARBONVOID.

Const. Hibbert of the Western Station, who was ill of pneumonia for over a month, resumed street duty to-day.

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

Miller. All the speakers expressed their opinions as to how to augment the funds from different standpoints, and at closing hour the speakers were only beginning to realise the importance of the question, and an interesting and lively discussion is anticipated at to-morrow's evening session when the debate will be continued.

Hon. R. Watson gave notice of motion regarding Synod Committees.

The Rt. Rev. President gave several notices, and announced an invitation from Major Montgomery to the clergy to visit and inspect the Headquarters of the Newfoundland Regiment at the Barracks. The Rt. Rev. President closed the session with the Benediction at 10.15.

Still Interested In Terra Nova

Mr. James Collins, of Parker & Monroe's, had a letter last week from an old friend, a boyhood chum of his, Mr. Hy. L. Swift, who has resided at San Francisco, Cal., for over 30 years. He was also an employee of Parker & Monroe's and says he reads The Mail and Advocate often, showing that the organs of the Fishermen's Protective Union travels long distances and is popular with our expatriated fellow countrymen. He was pleased to notice that Mr. Collins has a son in the Nfld. Regiment, and in reading frequent allusions to our boys in the paper feels proud of seeing the pluck in evidence amongst the people of the Old Colony. A nephew of Mr. Swift's, named Fleming, has been at the front the past 18 months with the Canadians, being a private in the 25th Battalion, 5th Brigade. He was deeply interested in the accounts of the reception of Capt. Carty and the other officers and men who came from the front on different occasions recently. Not long since, he says, he met several St. John's men, friends of earlier years, in the big California city, including Johnny Shea, formerly of P. & H.'s; James Funcheon, of Alaska; and a young man named Fogarty, son of the late Joseph Fogarty, butcher. He is chief officer on a large steamer—the "Mintonian"—plying between Frisco and Chinese ports. Mr. Swift sent Mr. Collins a clipping of a paper containing a cut of his sister, Miss Elvora Swift, who is Assistant Patriotic Instructor of the Department of Massachusetts, being relation to the training of the fair daughters of Uncle Sam, fitting them for nurses and other duties, should war occur between the United States and Mexico or any other country. She is a fine looking young lady. In connection with the "trooping of the colors" the soldiers of the State of Massachusetts, a grand ball was given at Roxbury, and Miss Swift with Mr. Hugh M. Crystall led the grand march. She, like her brother Harry, is a patriotic Newfoundland and is glad to see her native country taking such a prominent part in the war.

WEDDING THIS FORENOON

The Smith Co.'s premises are decorated with bunting to-day in honor of the wedding of a Director, Mr. C. Pratt, who will be united in Hymen's Bonds this afternoon, the bride elect being Miss Agnes Horwood, daughter of E. J. Horwood, Esq., grocer. The ceremony takes place at the bride's residence, Prescott Street. Rev. E. J. Pratt, brother of the bridegroom, arrived to be present at the ceremony.

IT IS PROVED THAT CARBONVOID ABSOLUTELY ELIMINATES CARBON FROM CYLINDERS, CYLINDER WALLS AND PISTON HEADS.

BACK FROM WRECK

Mr. Tasker Cook arrived to-day from the wrecked S.S. Archaic at St. Pierre. Mr. Cook says that the ship is pretty badly damaged, the holes under the water line are being plugged, pumps are kept going on her the whole time, the wheat discharged is being taken on board and it has not yet been determined where the ship will go for repairs.

"LYNGFJORD" DRY DOCKED

The S.S. Lyngfjord was dry docked this morning. The ship is badly damaged from the stem to about the engine room. If permanent repairs will be given her over 60 new plates must go on the hull. She is being surveyed to-day. Capt. Langey, a special representative of the ship's underwriters, is here looking after her.

Capt. Smith of the Stephano

Messrs. Rodgers, Bearn and McGarry, who were at Pinsent's Falls, arrived here by to-day's train. They caught 45 salmon.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

RECEPTION

The reception held by His Grace Archbishop Roche at the Palace Tuesday evening, despite the wet and disagreeable weather prevailing was attended by large numbers of citizens of various denominations. His Grace who was attired in his robes of office was attended by Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, Monsignor St. John and the clergy of the Archdiocese, while the officers of the C.C.C. acted as ushers. Owing to the demands on our space to-day the names of those who called on His Grace are unavoidably held over for the present.

250 BOYS' SUITS. Bought before prices advanced and only to hand by last direct steamer from England: BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS. Best Value in the City. Sizes 1 to 8. Fit a Boy from 6 to 13 years. Prices... \$2.80 to \$4.90. RUGBY AND YOUTHS' SUITS. Best value offered. Sizes 5 to 10. Fit a Boy from 10 to 14 years. Prices... \$4.30 to \$6.60. SERGE SUITS. Tunic and Sailor Suits. Sizes 000 to 3. Fit a Boy from 2 to 8 years. Also—Linen Suits and Sailor Blouses of all description. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

VOLUNTEERS WANT THE WAR NEWS

Several of the Volunteers have asked us to draw the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the fact that the men of the Regiment do not get the war news during the day. The only opportunity they have of finding out what is going on is in the evenings when they chance to get a paper. We feel sure that Mr. Bennett will see that the war news in future is sent to the Regimental Headquarters now that the matter has been brought to his attention.

THE USE OF CARBONVOID MEANS BRIGHT SPARK PLUGS, CLEAN CYLINDERS, NO CARBON, LESS TROUBLE, NO BACK FIRING. IT PAYS.

ARE YOU THE WINNER?

If the holder of ticket 17 in the cake lotteried at the dance in the C.C.C. Hall last week will call at Mrs. Brownings, King's Bridge Road, or at Private Tobin's residence, 114 Duckworth Street, he will receive the cake.

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