

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE."

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 Lithuanian 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 Scelgis.

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 avengers, 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!

Lloyd George, War Sec., Derby to be Under-Sec.

LONDON, July 4.—It will be shortly announced that Lloyd-George is to be appointed Secretary of State for War, with Lord Derby as Under-Secretary for War, replacing Tennant, who may go to the Bureau of Agriculture. It is understood Lloyd-George is to have some extension of powers but he will sever his connections with the Ministry of Munitions. The selection of an appointee to the latter office has not yet been made.

THE CIGARET.

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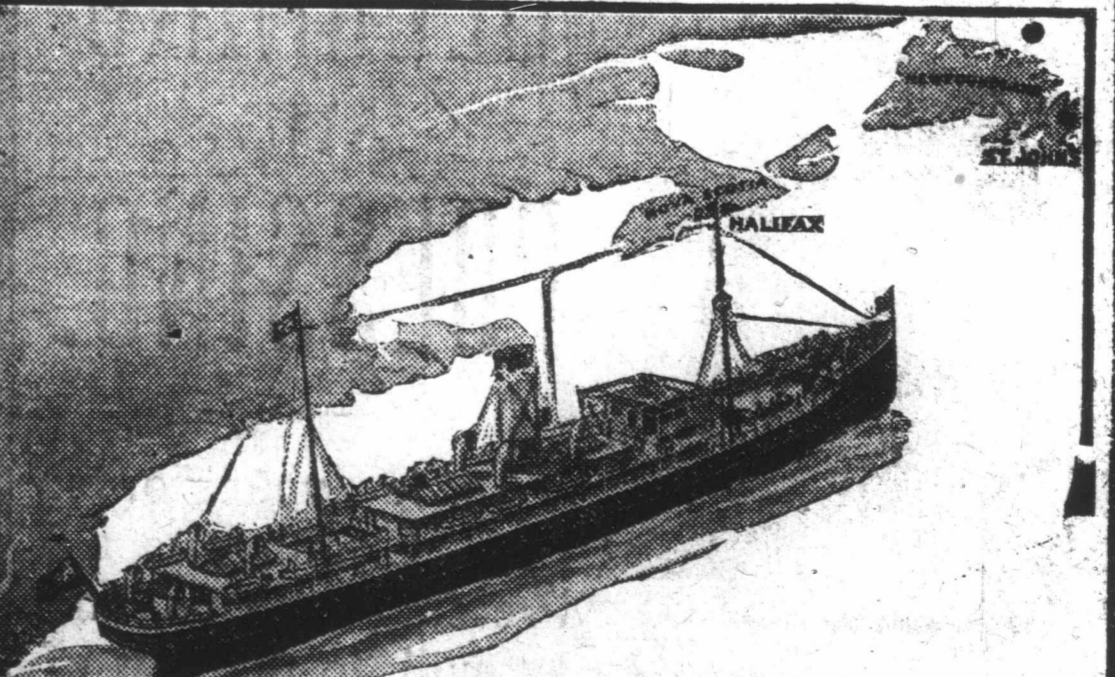
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REIDS' STEAMER REPORT

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 1.15 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.
To-day'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. Ottoway, 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 Thanhouse Co.

"THE RECKONING DAY."
A powerful three-act social melo-drama, produced by the Essanay players.

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

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.

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.

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Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.
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LABRADOR SERVICE.

S.S. MEIGLE

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Reid-Newfoundland Co.

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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.

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 Thiépray 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."

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.

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.**

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Sizes 30 to 36. **\$1.20.**

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BLUE COTTON DRESSES, 20 to 24 inches long. **40c.**
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Made from soft finish Cotton, Embroidery Flounce! Each **80c.**

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FAWN MUSLIN BLOUSES
with heavy Lace Trimmed Collar,
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White Stripe Delaine, in various color stripes, 17c. yd.
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18c. yard.

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12c. yard.

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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—not 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.
673 Private Charles J. Vavasseur, 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 in 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.

OAKUM

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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.

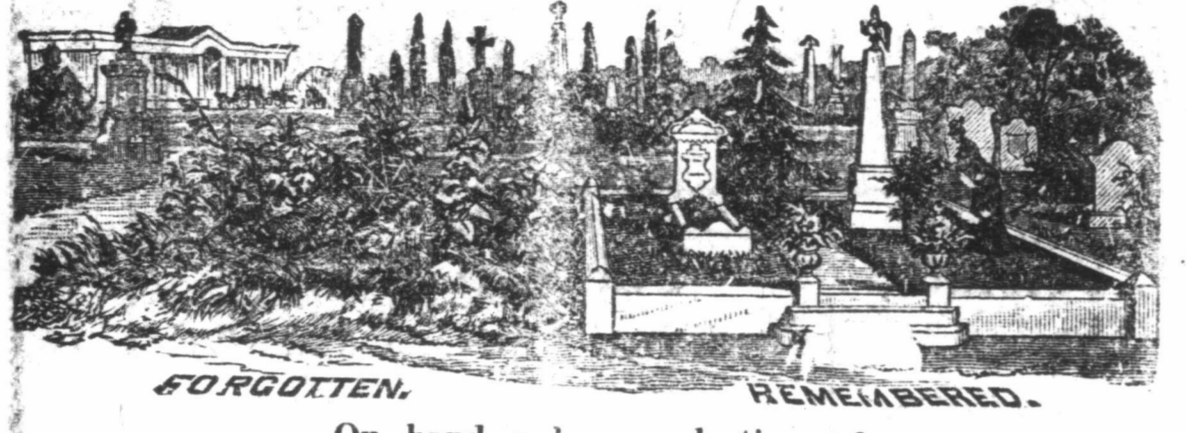
"As for private Japanese companies selling arms to Mexicans," the Foreign Minister continued, "I consider it extremely improbable. As you know, all available rifles and guns are being furnished to Japan's Allies to assist in bringing the European war to a successful issue, and I fancy, though I do not 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.

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MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES
Our new catalogue of Photo Designs now ready for Outport customers. Thousands have testified their satisfaction with our Mail Order system of buying Headstone and Monuments.
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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 prove by prowess the homeward bounds
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 dreadnaughts 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.

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 281 & 283 Duckworth Street

Summer Costumes

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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Fishermen, Notice!

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.

F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd

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?

JOHN B. ORR CO., LTD.,
New Martin Building, St. John's,
June 29, 1916.

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" (Macmillan), 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 350,000. 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 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 peace negotiations, in an interview with the *Spectator*, 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.

J. J. St. John

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20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

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