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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, August 10.—Hostile airships visited the East Coast last night, causing some fires. The damage was immaterial, but one man, eight women and four children were killed, and twelve persons injured. One Zeppelin, damaged by gunfire, was attacked by an aircraft while being towed to Ostend. It is now reported completely destroyed by explosion.

General Hamilton reports fighting at various parts of the Gallipoli peninsula and substantial progress. East of the Krithia road two hundred yards were gained on a front of three hundred yards. Repeated counter attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. The whole-hearted co-operation of the French corps has proved the greatest assistance. In the Anzac zone a crest was occupied after fierce fighting. Elsewhere fresh landing has been successfully effected and considerable progress made. Over six hundred prisoners and ten machine guns have been captured.

General French reports that the trenches captured by the enemy on July 30th at Hooge have been recaptured. Further progress has been made extending to a front of captured trenches to twelve hundred yards. About 125 prisoners and two machine guns were captured.

The French government reports German attacks in Argonne and Vosges, followed also an air raid upon Saarbrücken.

The Russian government reports violent enemy attacks on Kovno fortifications. On the western front of Kovno the enemy were repulsed with enormous losses.

The German fleet with nine battleships and twelve cruisers attempted to break the mine barrier in the Gulf of Riga, but failed to force a passage and lost a cruiser, and two destroyers, damaged by mines.

BONAR, LAW.

Peace Assured Warsaw Citizens By German Military

Prince Leopold Issues Proclamation to Inhabitants

PROMINENT CITIZENS

Have Been Taken as Hostages as Matter of Precaution

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The following news item was given out for publication to-day by the Overseas news agency of Bavaria occupied Warsaw, a proclamation was issued announcing that the Germans would preserve order and public peace, and would conduct war only against hostile armies not against peaceful citizens. The Prince, as a matter of precaution was compelled to take as hostages, the heads of the civil administration, and and some other prominent citizens. The inhabitants of the city may protect the lives of these hostages by informing the German military authorities of all hostile plans which might endanger the troops. These precautionary measures are taken to prevent the repetition of the unpleasant experiences in Louvain and Brussels.

Austrians Released From the East Descend on Italy

Geneva, Aug. 10.—The appearance on the Italian front of Austrian troops released from the Russian campaign is announced by the Tribune in a despatch from Laibach, Austria. These number 30,000 which are equipped with artillery sufficient for two army corps, attacked the Italians yesterday outside of Gorizia. The Italians brought up additional artillery and after a battle of fifteen hours, the despatch says, forced the Austrians to retreat into Gorizia, leaving 2000 dead on the battlefield.

Heavy Fighting On Gallipoli Pen. Results Favorably

For Allied Forces and Steady Progress is Being Made

SIR IAN HAMILTON

Sends Encouraging Report From the Scene of Action

London, Aug. 10.—Sir Ian Hamilton reports that fighting at several points in the Gallipoli peninsula has taken place during the last few days and substantial progress has been made.

In the southern zone 200 yards on a front of 300 yards has been gained. The east Krithia road has been held in spite of determined counter attacks which have been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

Repeated attacks by Turks elsewhere in this zone were beaten off. Several attacks by the French corps have been made. Their whole-hearted co-operation proved of the greatest assistance.

In Anzac zone a footing on the Chanak Bahr portion of Sari Bahr has been gained and the crest occupied after fierce fighting and successful storming of strongly held positions. Here too the enemy's losses have been considerable. The advance commenced at night under the cover of a searchlight from a destroyer.

Elsewhere fresh landings have been successfully effected and considerable progress made. Six hundred and thirty prisoners have been taken together with one Nordenfled, two bomb mortars, nine machine guns, a large number of bombs scattered about, with quantities of enemy's rifles, ammunition and equipment.

Hostile Raid On British Coast By Enemy Airmen

London, Aug. 10.—A squadron of hostile airships visited the east coast last night and this morning between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 12.30 a.m. Some fires were caused by the dropping of incendiary bombs, but these were quickly extinguished, and only immaterial damage was done. The night was extremely dark, and was accompanied by a thick fog which rendered night-flying by aeroplanes difficult.

It is regretted flight sub-Lieutenant R. L. Lord who was one of the pilots sent up to engage the enemy was killed when landing in the dark. The revised list of casualties, resulting from the airship raid, as given out by the official press bureau this evening, is killed, one man, nine women, and four children; wounded, five men, seven women and two children.

Allies Landing In Gulf of Saros Effect Advances

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—Turkish troops dispersed forces which the entente Allies landed at Mara Chali north of the Gulf of Saros on Saturday night, according to an official statement issued by the Turkish war department.

The troops landed north of Aviburnu making a slight advance under the protection of the Anglo-French fleet, the statement adds.

Air Raid On Bavarian Towns

Berlin, Aug. 10.—An official communication issued here to-day tells of an allied air raid on Monday over Zweibrücken and Sanktinghert in Bavaria. Eight persons were killed and two wounded in the latter town.

Desultry Fighting On French Front

Paris, Aug. 10.—An official report this afternoon tells of attacks made at different points with bombs and hand grenades, all of which were repulsed by the French troops.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN DARDANELLES

New Concerted Effort By Allies To Drive Out the Turks is Meeting With Great Success

Our Troops Effect New Landing at Gulf of Saros Threatening Turks Main Line of Communications---Likely to Affect Balkans

London, Aug. 11.—The commencement of new and greater efforts to force the Dardanelles, and thus bring succor to the Russians, who are still being hard pressed by the Austro-Germans in Eastern Poland and the Baltic provinces, and at the same time influence the Balkan States, together with a Zeppelin raid on the East Coast of England in which 14 persons were killed and 14 wounded, are features of the war news to-night.

For some time the Dardanelles, from the British standpoint, has been more cheerful, while no details of the operations there have been given out, the public has been allowed to learn that hope for a successful issue of the fighting on the Turkish peninsula was brighter. The renewed attempt against Turkish positions, which apparently is in full swing, seems to be a concerted one. The attacks are all being made on the tip of the Peninsula, along the Krithia Road, where a gain of 200 yards on a front of 300 yards has been made.

Attacks on Sari aBahr, where an important crest has been occupied, according to General Sir Ian Hamilton, General Hamilton's report continues:

"The fresh landing has been successfully effective and considerable progress made. This landing evidently was a surprise to the Turks, 326 prisoners, a number of guns and a quantity of material is declared to have been taken.

According to Turkish official report forces were put ashore in the environs of Kara Chali town, on a road which skirts the shore of the Gulf of Saros, opposite the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula, near Avibue, this latter place, though not shown on available maps, is believed to be at the foot of Sari Bahr, just north of where the Australians are holding a strong position.

At Avibue, the Turks admit the landing was successfully carried out, but they claim to have dispersed the troops which came ashore near Kara Chali. It is believed in military circles here that landing at Kara Chali was only a feint to disguise the real intention of the allies, although it is said the putting ashore of a strong force at this point might result in their working around and cutting the Turkish main line of communication with Gallipoli Peninsula above the Bulair line across the neck of the Peninsula.

ENGLAND EXPECTS ANOTHER AIR RAID

Zeppelins Fly Across Holland---Germans Continue Their Flanking Movement---Now Enclosing Russian Armies---Fortress of Lomza Has Fallen.

London, August 11.—A despatch from Holland says that five more airships passed over that country going in a Northwest direction this morning, so that another air raid on England is expected to-night. Continual bad weather which has been prevailing in England, would, it is believed help the air raiders in their attacks. There was a big storm on the East coast to-day, however, this might make it dangerous for airships to visit the locality to-night.

Austro-Germans are slowly closing on the portions of the Russian armies which remain in the Polish salient, their outflanking movement in the Northern part of the Baltic province has been brought to a standstill.

but further Southerly are approaching, the forts of Kovno, and Russians are reported to be evacuating the villa which lies directly to the East of Kovno main railway line. They have also captured the fortress of Lomza, S.E. of this place, they are approaching the Bug River, which other forces of them have each from its mouth to a point South of Ostrow. These points are not far from the main railway line which is the German objective. The armies of the Teutons which are advancing East of Warsaw and those which have crossed the Vistula at Ivangorod, and Field Marshal Mackensen's force are now joining hands, making another effort to catch and destroy the Russian armies. Russians, however, are believed in military circles here to be by now fairly safe.

Aviators Destroy German Airship Near Ostend

A despatch from Havas Agency from Dunkirk says allied aviators destroyed a Zeppelin airship near Ostend this morning. The Zeppelin was first attacked by a British aviator, who according to information received here, succeeded in seriously damaging the dirigible, its destruction being completed by French aviators from Dunkirk.

Germans Sink Auxiliary Cruiser On Swedish Coast

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The British auxiliary cruiser India, 7900 tons was sunk in the North Sea on August 9th, as a result of striking a mine according to an official announcement made this evening. Four officers and 22 men were saved. Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

Norway Steamer Meets Torpedo

London, Aug. 10.—A despatch to Reuters from Copenhagen says that the Norwegian steamer Geiranger, of Bergen has been sunk. The members of the crew were landed by a Dutch fishing boat. She was of 1,081 gross tons, and built in 1907.

Destroyer Lynx Strikes A Mine and Sinks

London, Aug. 10th.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lynx was sunk in the North Sea on August 9th, as a result of striking a mine according to an official announcement made this evening. Four officers and 22 men were saved.

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

Violent Artillery Sweeping Trenches Compels Retirement

British Forces From Untenable Positions South of Hooge

LINE WITHDRAWN

Says Sir J. French but Material Difference to Our Position

London, Aug. 10.—Sir John French reports as follows:—

"North-west of Hooge in the ruins of the village itself we have consolidated the ground gained yesterday, repulsing one weak infantry attack during the night. Yesterday afternoon there was no infantry fighting, but violent artillery duels, as a result of which all the trenches in the open ground south of Hooge became untenable by our side. We have now slightly withdrawn the position of our line which lay south of the village. This makes no material difference to our position. The total number of prisoners captured by us yesterday was 150.

Bulgaria Still In Bargain Counter Of the Nations

Lively Bidding by Entente Allies and Austro-Germans

VALUE OF HER SKIN

Seems to be Fully Realized by the Huckstering Nation

Paris, Aug. 10.—The correspondent at Saloniki of the Havas agency telegraphed that the diplomatic representatives of France, Russia, Britain and Italy have delivered a joint communication to the Bulgarian government with a view to the collaboration of that nation with the Allies as part of a common understanding with the Balkan States.

This action is taken in conjunction with the presentation of a similar communications to Greece and Serbia, recently made known. It is in response to Bulgaria's request of June 14th for information from the Quadruple entente powers concerning the advantages she might expect in exchange for active co-operation with them.

Sight Restored At Ste. Anne's

News of the seemingly miraculous restoration of the complete sight of a young girl from Boston, Miss Margaret Murphy, who had been totally blind in one eye since birth, is brought to Ottawa by pilgrims returning from the recent English-speaking pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre. This is said to be only one of number of cases where persons attending recent pilgrimages have been miraculously cured, but in the particular instance of the American girl, Ottawans attended the service with her while her eye was still blind and afterwards saw and conversed with her, when sight was restored.

Rev. Father G. E. Fitzgerald, parish priest of St. Mary's church, had a talk with the girl and states that while she was blind in her left eye when she arrived at St. Anne de Beaupre, she was able to read with her other closed, without the least difficulty, on the day he was leaving. "It is really the first case of this kind I have seen," said Father Fitzgerald, "but I personally, with other Ottawans, saw the girl. She came with a pilgrimage from Boston." The English speaking pilgrimage from Ottawa was a great success.

SHIPPING

The Florizel is due here from Halifax at 10 a.m. to-morrow. Harvey & Coy. however up to 10 a.m. to-day had no word of her leaving.

Mr. Chas. Byrne, tailor at the Royal Stores, left by train to-day for a two weeks holiday in Conception Bay.

The banker Itaska, Capt. Ritcey arrived from the Banks this morning with 850 qtls. cod and has 2000 for the season for 7 dories. She had bad weather last week and found fish scarce.

The S.S. Beatrice sailed for Sydney last night to return with a coal cargo.

The schr. R. Fabricius is loading codfish for Oporto at Grand Bank for Patton & Forsey.

The "Hamlet" which arrived here yesterday reports passing a tern schooner Sunday which it is thought is the "Mildred" now due from Cadiz.

The schrs. "Mary S." and "Rose of Sharon" arrived at Little Bay Islands Monday with 3000 and 250 qtls. cod from the Groais Islands.

The S.S. Cranford Chine with 1884 cords of pit props sailed for Cardiff from Gumbo Monday.

A large steamer with a cargo of coal is due from Cardiff to A. Harvey & Co.

The Danish schr. "Conrad" which came to Fogo from Cadiz with salt arrived from Fogo last evening and will be fish laden by the Monroe Export Co.

The schr. "Hamlet", 37 days, salt laden to G. M. Barr from Cadiz, arrived here last evening. She had fine weather on the run but much adverse head winds.

The Lunenburg banker "Afarita", Capt. Wynot, arrived from the banks last night for a squid baiting. She reports stormy weather on the banks and hails for 600 qtls. cod.

The Garden Party at Portugal Cove in aid of the R.C. Church Fund takes place this afternoon. Quite a number will go from town and a pleasant evening is in store for all who attend.

Sacrificed To Mars

At Durham, 1346, there fell 15,000; at Halidonhill and Agincourt, 20,000 each; at Bantzen and Lepanto, 25,000 each; at Austerlitz, Jena and Lutzen 30,000 each; at Eylau, 60,000; at Waterloo, Quatre Bras, one engagement, 70,000; at Borodina, 80,000; at Pontenoy, 100,000; at Yarmouth, 150,000; as Chalons, no less than 300,000 of Atilla's army alone. The Moors in Spain, about the year 800 lost in one battle 70,000; in another four centuries later, 180,000, besides 50,000 prisoners, and in a third, even 200,000.

Still greater was the carnage in ancient times. At Cannae, 70,000 fell. The Romans alone in an engagement with the Cimbr and Teutons, lost 80,000. The Cathaginians attacked Hymeria in Sicily with an army of 300,000 men and a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 transports; but not a ship or a transport escaped destruction, and of the troops only a few in a small boat reached Carthage with the melancholy tidings. Marius slew in one battle, 140,000 Gauls, and in another 290,000. In the battle of Issus between Alexander and Darius, 110,000 were slain; in that of Arbela 300,000. Julius Caesar once annihilated an army of 363,000 Helvetians; in a battle with the Uspetes he slew 400,000, and on another occasion he massacred more than 430,000 Germans who had crossed the Rhine with their herds and flocks, and little ones in quest of new settlements.

A British "Tommy" in London raised his left hand to be sworn in a recent trial. The judge told him to put up his right hand. "It's in Belgium," the older replied. He was immediately sworn.

A. J. Pugh

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

Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.

Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

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

Women's White Underskirts

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

Children's Wash Dresses

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

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

Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

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

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

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

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

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

WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS With Rubber Grips

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

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

SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS and BARETTES

JAPANESE SILK In all colors.

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

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

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

Brand New Line of Lawn, Embroideries and Insertions, all widths

FISHERMAN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.

German Admiral Tells of Fight in the South Pacific

Berlin, July 31.—Full eight months late, as an echo of the days when portions of the German fleet were still abroad on the high seas and naval battles were more frequent than they are to-day, the report of Vice-Admiral Count von Spee, commander of the cruiser squadron of which the ill-fated Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were a part, concerning the battle between the Germans and the British off the Bay of Arauco, Chili, near Coronel, has reached the Admiralty.

The naval engagement, in which three British cruisers and an auxiliary cruiser and two German cruisers and three smaller vessels took part, occurred on November 1, 1914. Vice-Admiral von Spee's account was written on November 3. It has taken eight months for it to reach Germany.

One by one the German ships—the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, the Nuernberg, the Leipzig and the Dresden—have met their fate. Admiral von Spee's report of the battle off Coronel indicates, however, that they rendered a good account of themselves first. His formal and precise story, with the careful inclusion of the exact time of firing, the distance between the squadrons and other details, is by no means lacking in genuine thrills.

It is impossible to read it without a thrill of excitement as he tells of the two lines of manoeuvring vessels, the approaching darkness, the unsuccessful and successful attempts to torpedo the ships of the enemy and the final capsizing of one British battleship under the faint light of the moon.

Twenty Miles Off Shore.

Following is the report in full: "The squadrons under my command consisting of the large cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the small cruisers Dresden, Nuernberg and Leipzig, steamed on November 1 about twenty miles from the Chilean coast at a twelve-mile rate toward the south in order to catch a British cruiser which, according to reliable information, had anchored off Coronel the night before. On the way several small cruisers were detached from the squadron to look for approaching steamers and sailing vessels.

"At 4.15 in the afternoon, bent on such a mission, the Nuernberg was out of sight to the north-east and the Dresden was approximately twelve miles to the rear. With the rest of the squadron I stood about forty miles to the north-east of the Bay of Arauco.

"At 4.17 there were sighted, in the west and to the south, two vessels, and at 4.25 a third, about fifteen miles distant from us. Two were finally recognized as warships, probably the Monmouth and the Glasgow, while the third probably was the auxiliary cruiser Otranto. They seemed to be taking a southerly course. My squadron pursued them with all possible speed, keeping them about four points to starboard. The wind was blowing a full gale from the south. A corresponding high seas was running, so that I strongly preferred to guard against being forced into the lee position.

"The course chosen served also to cut off the enemy from the neutral coast. At 4.35 it was noticed that the British ships were bearing more westward, and I followed eventually in a west-southwest course, the Scharnhorst gradually overtaking them at a speed of twenty-two miles, while the Gneisenau and the Leipzig lagged behind. The lively wireless exchange of the enemy was disturbed as much as possible.

British Flagship Arrives.

"At 5.20 the arrival of another warship was made known. This vessel took the lead at 5.30 and was recognized as the Good Hope, the flagship of Rear Admiral Cradock. The enemy's line at once straightened out, ran up its flags, and attempted slowly to close on a southerly course. From 5.35 on I field to a southwesterly course, later to a southerly course, under diminished speed, to allow my other ships to catch up.

"At 6.07 the two lines stood nearly parallel to one another on a southerly course, a little over 14,500 yards apart. The Dresden was about one mile behind, and the Nuernberg was far to the rear. At 6.20, at a distance of 13,400 yards, I turned one point toward the enemy, and at 6.34, at a range of 11,260 yards, I opened fire. "Wind and swell were head on and the vessels had heavy going, especially the small cruisers on both sides. Observation and distance estimation were, under a heavy handicap because of the sea, which washed over the bridges. The swell was so great that it obscured the aim of the gunners at the 10.5-centimetre guns on the middle deck, who could not see the sterns of the enemy's ships at all and the bows but seldom.

"The guns of both our armored cruisers, on the other hand, were effective, and by 6.39 already we could note the first hit on the Good Hope. I

at once resumed a parallel course instead of bearing, as before, slightly toward the enemy. The British opened their fire at this time. I assume that the heavy sea made more trouble for them than it did for us. While we ran parallel, and later, as it grew dark, when we increased the distance between us, their two armored cruisers remained covered by our fire, while they, so far as could be determined, hit the Scharnhorst only twice and the Gneisenau only four times.

Turret Shot Away.

"At 6.53, when only 6,500 yards apart, I ordered a course one point away from the opponent. They were firing more slowly at this time, while we were able to count numerous hits. We could see, among other things, that on the Monmouth the top of the forward turret had been shot away and that a violent fire was burning on the turret. The Scharnhorst, it is thought, hit the Good Hope about thirty-five times.

"In spite of our altered course, the British changed theirs sufficiently so that the distance between us shrank to 5,300 yards. There was reason to suspect that the enemy despairing of using his artillery effectively and was manoeuvring for a torpedo attack. The position of the moon, which had risen at 6 o'clock, was favorable to this move. Accordingly, I gradually opened up further distances between the squadrons by another deflection of the leading ship at 7.45.

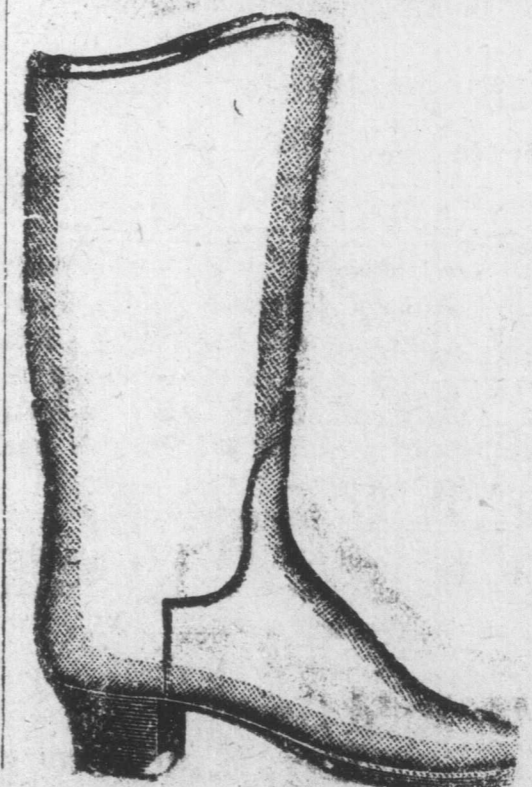
"In the meantime it had grown dark. The range finders on the Scharnhorst used the fire on the Monmouth as a guide for a time, though eventually all range finding, aiming and observations became so inexact that firing was stopped at 7.26. At 7.23 a column of fire from an explosion was noticed between the stacks of the Good Hope. From that time it seemed to me, that vessel fired no more. The Monmouth apparently stopped firing at 7.20.

"The small cruisers, including the Nuernberg, received by wireless at 7.30 the order to follow the enemy and to attack their ships with torpedoes. Vision was somewhat influenced at this hour by a rain squall. The light cruisers were not able to find the Good Hope, but the Nuernberg encountered the Monmouth, which with a heavy list steamed at first ahead and then parallel with her. At 8.55 the Nuernberg was able, by shots at close range, to capsize the Monmouth without a shot being fired in return. Rescue work in the heavy sea was not to be thought of, especially as the Nuernberg immediately afterward believed she had sighted the smoke of another enemy ship and had to prepare for a new attack.

"The Otranto turned about as soon as the first shot struck her, and later apparently ran away at full speed. The Glasgow was able to keep up longest its fire, even though it was ineffective, and succeeded in escaping in the darkness. Both Leipzig and the Dresden thought they saw several salvos of shots strike her.

One way to unsettle a question is to argue about it.

Fishermen!



Get Smallwood's Hand-made Tongue Boots, Wellington's High and Low Three Quarter Boots. These Boots have been tested and proved to be waterproof. By who? By the Fishermen who have worn them.

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

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.

Grout is Sentenced To Year in Sing Sing

Counsel Gets Ten-Day Stay in Which to Seek Certificate of Reasonable Doubt

In the presence of a crowd that jammed the courtroom Edward M. Grout, Brooklyn's first Borough President and for two terms Controller of the City of New York, was sentenced by County Judge Lewis in Brooklyn, yesterday, to Sing Sing Prison for not less than one year nor more than two years for swearing to a false report for the condition of the Union Bank while he was its President.

He heard the sentence without finching, and Stephen C. Baldwin, his counsel, began a new fight to save him from prison. Mr. Baldwin got a stay of ten days in which to apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Mr. Grout was taken to Police Headquarters, where his finger-prints were made, and he was measured and photographed for the records. He then returned to the City Prison.

Mr. Grout was spared the humiliation of riding to Court in a prison van. He walked from the jail and was permitted to sit in the office of Chief Clerk John T. Rafferty, where he was joined by his wife, his son, and his brother and sister-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grout. When Mr. Grout was called to the bar, his counsel said:

"May it please the court, the defendant has nothing to say at this time, except in the way of motion." He then moved for an arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

"I make application," said counsel, "on the following grounds: That the verdict has been decided by means other than a fair expression of opinion on the part of all the jurors; that the court has misdirected the jury in matters of law and that the verdict is contrary to law and against the weight of evidence."

Judge Lewis denied the motion, and Mr. Baldwin took an exception. The court then pronounced sentence.

"After a fair and impartial trial," said Judge Lewis, "you have been justly convicted of the crime of perjury. While the court regrets that a man who has occupied high and exalted public office should be in your position, the court is responsive to the duty which it owes to the people as well as to yourself.

"Mindful of the recommendation of the jury and that the conviction prohibits your further practice of the law, the sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing for a term of not less than one year, nor more than two years."

The maximum penalty is ten years. Many friends of the prisoner shook his hands and expressed sympathy and confidence. Mr. Grout was visibly affected and thanked them.

The application for a certificate of doubt will probably be made to Justice Kelly in Special Term for Motions. If the order is issued, it will probably be returnable for argument next week. Justice Townsend Scudder, who figured in the "hand-picked" judges controversy, will then be sitting in Special Term.

Japan Rejects Trade Ban

Tokio, July 28 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Japan has informed Great Britain that she is unable to accede to Great Britain's request to announce a prohibition of trading in the Far East with citizens of hostile nations. The British Government recently gazetted a regulation prohibiting trading with nationals of Germany and Austria in China, Siam and Persia.

Great Britain had been waiting for assurance that Japan would adopt similar measures. However, the Japanese Government, after consulting leading business men, decided it could not join the movement, chiefly for the reason that the laws of Japan do not permit the enforcement of such a measure. The Government is understood to have pointed out that in effect there was no trading between Japanese and representatives of hostile countries in the Far East. Japanese merchants are believed to have opposed the British project on the ground that it would harm the business interests of the Empire.

MORE SCHOOLBOY ANSWERS.

Philadelphia Ledger.
"Horsepower is the distance one horse can carry a pound of water in an hour."
"Gravitation is that which if there were none we should all fly away."
"A vacuum is a large empty place where the pope lives."
"A ruminating animal is one that chews its cubs."
"Etymology is a man who catches butterflies and stuffs them."
"The zodiac is the Zoo of the sky, where lions, goats and other animals go after they are dead."

FISH:--Some Thoughts on Canadian Fisheries and the Canadian Public

An Address to the Canadian Club of Regina, Saskatchewan, by Prof. Edward E. Prince.

Chairman's Speech
Mr. William Trant, Barrister and City Magistrate, President of the Club, rose and said:—"Gentlemen, I have not before had the pleasure, which I now have, of introducing, as the speaker and guest of honour at our club luncheon, a native of the same town in which I was born, and one educated at the same school, though a year or two later, I think, than myself. Professor Prince, who is well known to all of us as the chief fishery official at Ottawa, had a brother at the same school about the same time, so that a jocular boast was current that we had 'two princes' attending the school. The brother to whom I refer, is present with us as a guest to-day at our luncheon. Professor Prince has for a good many years devoted himself to fish and fishery work, and for nearly twenty years has been Commissioner of Fisheries for Canada. In that capacity, and as a fishery expert, he has a world-wide reputation, and I am sure that he will have something important and of great interest to say to us to-day in his address on 'Fish.' Prof. Prince may have some fish stories to tell us. I have now the pleasure of introducing Professor Prince, of Ottawa, Chairman of the Alberta and Saskatchewan Fishery Commission."

the Canadian Club of Regina, I cannot pretend to emulate the distinguished orators, members of the British Parliament, in the interest and eloquence of the addresses with which they recently favoured this Club; but, if Mr. T. P. O'Connor aired Ireland's grievances, which I understand he did, I too have a grievance to ventilate, and if Mr. Henry Vivian advocated open-air recreation and increased amenities for the people in our crowded cities, I shall have something to say on behalf of healthful recreation for our citizens, as I propose to preach to you to-day the gospel according to Isaac Walton. (Applause).

Introductory Remarks
My subject is "Fish," a somewhat vague and ill-defined theme, but by no means so difficult and unpromising as the subject suggested to the late Lord Idlesleigh (better known perhaps as Sir Stafford Northcote, England's Chancellor of the Exchequer) who was invited to speak to a Devonshire audience, and was told that he might address them on "anything." He decided to speak to them on "Nothing," and gave a profound and delightful discourse on the scientific, mathematical and philosophical meaning of the term "Nothing."

A Grievance—Public Opinion Lacking
And now I shall proceed, at once, to tell you of my grievance. It is this. We Canadians, as a people, show a singular lack of

interest in the fish and fisheries of our country. We have anglers and fish enthusiasts, and a large body of fishermen, it is true, but I speak of the people generally, when I say that as head of the great Federal Fisheries Service of Canada, under the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, I have constantly felt how the Department's work has been hampered, and discouragement has come from the lack of support and interest on the part of the public. One reads of exciting Parliamentary debates in Ottawa, on tariffs, navies, and endless other topics, but whole sessions often pass without mention of fish and fisheries, or any discussion on so vast and so important a subject. Perhaps, like the late James Anthony Froude, in whose mind fish excited no interest, because these slimy, scaly, cold-blooded creatures were repulsive to him, our legislators find the finny tribe unattractive, in contrast to Froude's genial friend, John Bright, who was never so happy as when he was casting a fly on some Scottish salmon river.

No Fish Stories
I feel bound to confess that, on this occasion, I have no fish stories to tell you, and, if I had, I have brought with me no credentials of veracity so that you might be compelled to believe them. I am unlike that aged wanderer or pilgrim, told of in mediaeval times, who asserted that he had lived for

several centuries owing to the use of an ointment, an "elixir vitae," which he smeared on his body. To prove his claim, he showed a tattered document or certificate from a Pope who died 300 years before, and thus established the truth of his story. I admit that the words of my eminent colleague on the International Fisheries Commission, President David Starr-Jordan, are well founded when he tells us that "as fish lie on the bottom of the sea, and trout lie in the streams, there can be no just complaint if the men who fish for them also lie."

Vast Extent and Value of Our Fisheries
Gentlemen, I need hardly remind you that our fish are amongst the finest, and our fisheries the most varied in the world. They extend over an enormous area. They are not the fisheries of a single country like the fisheries of Germany, or Austria, or Norway, they are the fisheries of a continent, well-nigh as vast as Europe. Apart from the wide-spreading waters of two oceans, the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, the inland lakes and rivers which we possess, include more than half the fresh water of the globe. All these waters abound in fish.

Compared with the other great national industries of our Dominion they rank fifth. First stands agriculture, of an annual value of \$208,000,000; next mining, valued at about \$86,000,000 per annum; lumber recorded at \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; live stock, \$75,000,000; while the fisheries yield an annual return of from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000. These last figures are larger than those usually given in official reports in the Blue Books \$25,000,000 to 27,000,000) but official statistics have never given adequate credit to the fisheries of the more remote areas and the amounts used by Indians, Eskimos, Hudson Bay Posts, &c.

Further, while the Fisheries have an annual value less than half that of mining, they employ twice as many men; and, though lumbering yields every year three times the amount in dollars of the fisheries, yet the fisheries engage three times as many men. It must not be forgotten that other industries are essential to the fishing industry, such as sail making, net manufacture, boat building, the tin-ware industry, rope-making, and other trades, all of which depend more or less on the fisherman's calling.

Value of Fishing Boats, Gear, &c.
Think for a moment of the great fleet required; at least 12,000 Canadian vessels being employed in fishing, having a value of \$2,620,000; also 46,000 small boats, valued at \$1,200,000; and nets, lines, lobster traps, &c., valued at \$3,000,000. Remember also that the body of men, no less than \$84,000 in number, taking part in the fisheries, would form the finest material for the Canadian Navy which has now started on its glorious career, and of which so much is at present being said. Britain, France and Germany, have realized how valuable the fishermen are, as being the best material from which to recruit their respective navies.

Fisheries of England, &c.
While I claim that the fisheries of Canada take first rank owing to the variety of fish in our waters, and the fact that they are of the best species for food and for sport, I do not claim that the actu-

al money value per annum exceeds that of such countries as Britain, whose fisheries yield no less than \$45,000,000 yearly; or the United States fisheries, with a value of \$40,000,000 yearly; but even from a financial standpoint, our fisheries are a very great industry. For example, the Pacific salmon industry embraces no less than eight canneries, valued at over \$3,000,000, while the lobster industry is carried on in 750 lobster canneries on the Atlantic shores, having a value of \$450,000, and the freezing, smoking, and other fish establishments in the Dominion, are valued at not less than \$180,000 or \$200,000.

Of the annual yield, the Atlantic fisheries contribute 64%; the British Columbia fisheries 26%; and the Great Lakes 8%. But the extensive waters of the two Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta have yet to be developed in a commercial fishery sense. These Western waters, it is true have been exploited, and, in some cases already over-fished; but the area is so vast, and there are so many lakes in a practically virgin state that the future will witness the growth of a great industry in these territories.

Fishery Statistics
Imposing as are the figures I quote you, gentlemen,—and they are approximately true to the facts, for, as the late Professor Brown Goode declared in 1884, at the London Fisheries Congress, "the Department of Marine and Fisheries in Ottawa is one of the best administrative organizations in the world, and their methods of gathering and publishing statistics are admirable, there is nothing in the United States like it,"—yet, it must be admitted Canadian statistics are inadequate. I have given one reason already, namely the difficulty of ascertaining the amount of fish caught and consumed in remote areas by native tribes and by hunters and prospectors; but I cannot forbear pointing out that takes of fish secured off Canadian shores annually go to swell the fishery returns of some of the border States to the south of us. Such States as Maine and Massachusetts annually report catches of cod, of which a large proportion is really from the Labrador banks and the grounds off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while the premier fishing state on the Pacific Coast (Washington State) owes 95% of its vast catches of fish each year to Canada, to the salmon bred in the Fraser River, and to the halibut secured in incredible quantities in Straits are almost entirely enclosed by Canadian territory, namely, by Queen Charlotte Islands, Vancouver Island and the mainland of the Province. These Straits, it has been asserted, are really high seas, but no one looking at a map of the North American continent, could for one moment consider such a claim as reasonable.

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 11, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

That Oil Store

THE authorities has evidently been aroused to their sense of duty re the condition of the oil store on Forest Road, as evidenced from the visit of Mr. Churchill, the Superintendent of Public Works, and Sergeant Samuel Dawe who had a look at the place on Saturday last. It is to be hoped that the result of their visit will be the removal of this obnoxious and dangerous structure from its present site.

The Department of Public Works receives the rental from this oil yard, and the Department has not in the past given the place itself, or the residents in the vicinity, that consideration which should have been shown in the matter. Nothing short of the removal of this oil yard to some point outside the city limits will be satisfactory. Repairing the yard or storing away the oil now stored there will not lessen in any way the danger confronting the eastern end of the city.

Where are the insurance people they have not taken an interest in this matter? As we have pointed out before this oil yard is a nuisance to the whole eastern section of the city, and whilst it has been in its present location now quite a number of years, and the city so far has not suffered through it, now is the time to prevent its doing any damage and not when a conflagration occurs which may happen at any moment.

In years gone by this site may have appealed to those who were responsible for its being built on its present site. Then this part of the city was sparsely populated. Now it is being built up and what suited 30 or 40 years ago will not do to-day.

Our City Fathers are none too lenient with a storekeeper who has a few barrels of kero oil on his premises; but it seems they have closed their eyes to the danger which this oil store threatens in its present condition and location.

We sincerely trust, now that the Board of Works have sent Mr. Churchill to investigate this matter, they will decide to do the right and proper thing and remove this oil yard to some isolated place where if a fire should occur the damage from such a blaze will not threaten the best interests of our city.

We shall watch with much interest the action of the authorities in

Plymouth Road

NO attempt has as yet been made by the Civic Board to adjust the disgraceful conditions now existing on Plymouth Road and vicinity. This thoroughfare was never in a worse condition, and as it stands to-day is a disgrace to the city. Surely the Council can do something to make this thoroughfare passable.

Other streets around the city have been repaired to some extent this spring and summer, which were not in such a deplorable condition as Plymouth Road; and it certainly looks as if the present Commissioners care not how many inconveniences our labouring people have to suffer. Prescott Street for instance has received quite a lot of attention from the hands of the civic authorities, but why it should have been specially singled out for "kind consideration" requires some explanation from our City Fathers.

Our citizens were given to understand when the present Commissioners took charge of municipal affairs that there would be special favours to none; but their actions since having their term of office extended contradicts very strongly their much heralded boast of fair play.

All our citizens contribute their portion of taxation and are entitled to fair play from the hands of the Civic Board, and we trust the Council will lose no further time in having Plymouth Road put in fit condition for public traffic.

We have not the slightest doubt but if some of the Commissioners lived in this section of the city the much needed repairs to Plymouth Road and vicinity would have been done long ago.

Now gentlemen of the Council, get busy and let us see that you are honest in your endeavours to treat all alike and to extend special favours to none.

Plymouth Road needs repairing and needs it badly, and it is up to the Council to do so or explain why they refuse to give the residents of this section of the city the same consideration they extend to others.

Now then, when are we going to have this thoroughfare fixed up?

Civic Affairs

CONTINUING our discourse on the subject of civic affairs we wish to reiterate our previous remarks that the present Board of Commissioners have done a good deal of useful work, but they have not done any more than any other company of ordinary men would have under the same circumstances. They have done nothing beyond the ordinary capacity of the average man, and therefore they have fallen short of fulfilling what the people anxiously sought.

We have had abundance of ordinary men ruling in this country, but of extra-ordinary men we have been cursed with a remarkable paucity. This pushing to the fore of mediocrities has been the bane of our country politically and otherwise. On every hand we are confronted with overwhelming evidence of the superabundance of men in ruling positions, whose capacity does not rise beyond the common level.

It is not such men who have built up those beautiful cities on the continent that afford the visit or so much real delight. It is not such men who have built up the great industries that evoke our admiration, and fill us with a sense of our own backwardness. The very attractiveness of those towns and cities while they delight us, who come from Newfoundland, shame us, and make us feel that we are somehow inferior.

What we want are men of genius, of first class ability, of plodding mediocrities we have enough and to spare.

We want a man who could be regarded a counterpart of the

could take hold of civic affairs with that grip and determination and ability with which Mr. Coaker took hold of the fishermen's problem.

We are not in any sense trying to belittle the honest and well meaning gentlemen who have assumed the onerous and arduous task of improving this town, we want merely to impress upon the community that these men are but of the common run, no better and probably no worse than the average man.

Why are we anxious to do this is because, our people as a rule pay too much deference to those who happen by some turn of fortune wheel to find themselves in a position where they are the rulers for the time being, and such blind respect is apt to lead to the honest peoples regarding the mediocrity as a sort of superman.

This is the clog that has hindered the progress of our town and country, we do not demand the best and therefore we find ourselves with the poorest shoddy pawned off on us, for which we must pay the price of the all wool and a yard wide.

It must be admitted that our citizens are a good deal lacking in that public spirit which keeps interest alive and is so conducive to a desire for better surroundings.

All of us admire beauty and know how to appreciate it, but somehow there seems to exist an apathy and mental laziness which forbids our attaining to better things than we possess. We are grateful in a sense and to a certain degree for any benefit that is brought to our door by the exertion of others, but we have not that capacity for hustling for our share of improvements, that deep down in our natures we desire.

There seems too to be a rather peculiar twist to our sense of the fitness of things, we have a sort of mental squint, that shows us things in a very peculiar way. We can get our vision focused on a certain point, but we fail altogether to take in any other feature of the landscape but the one that for the moment monopolizes our vision. We seem to get an inclination towards a certain thing which sets us off in a manner that prevents a broader view and suggests a lopsided development of our faculties.

For instance we get the notion of parks into our minds, and straight away we think park. We think of what fine places parks are. They appeal to our sentiments of love for the beautiful in nature. We think how fine to have a park to sit in and enjoy the fresh air and the sunshine, and straight away we lavishly spend money on the making of a park.

The poor can creep out from their squalid hovels of a summer afternoon to revel in the delights of a man-made park, forgetful of the fact that the poor must at evening creep back to their squalid unwholesome homes, where amid the reeking polluted air that blows in from surface sewers they may pass the night in oblivion. We forget too that the grand and noble God-made park that lies all around us is infinitely more beautiful than any garden made by puny man. Also while bestowing so much attention upon parks, we permit the heaping of refuse and rubbish of every conceivable kind upon the meadows and waste places along the country roadsides. Even the margins of our beautiful lakes and streams are most foully desecrated in this manner, while we think and talk park.

How lopsided our view was well instanced a few days ago by the remarks of an anonymous writer in The Herald. This writer complained of an unsightly building on the margin of Long Pond, and his remarks must be interpreted as meaning that were the ice house removed, the margin of

Better Stopping Bullets

WILL somebody tell us what this man Montgomerie is doing around here, or what he is receiving from the country, ten dollars per day for. This man seems to have nothing to do but to strut about in uniform and swagger cane, and to show himself admiringly to city folk, who, if we are capable of judging have little admiration for the stay at home hero of a hundred fights, he has never seen. What keeps him here? Why is he not with the soldiers playing the soldiers' part for which he is so handsomely paid, instead of playing the part of a city fop.

Is he too fat for the trenches? Then it seems to us a little hard work with pick and shovel might help to reduce his obesity and make him fit.

In the name of heaven we ask the military authorities to take the fellow away somewhere, where we won't be mortified at the daily spectacle of this idler dallying about the streets and club rooms. Give him a gun and let him go out and do some shooting or else take the uniform and pay from him and let him go do something to satisfy the inexorable sentence passed upon our race, that we shall earn our bread by our labor.

If Mr. Montgomerie can afford to loaf, he should be compelled to do it at his own expense, and not at the expense of a people struggling under a grievous load of overtaxation.

A Case of Kid Gloves

MR. CARTWRIGHT who recently returned from a business trip to the Maritime Provinces says that the authorities there are not handling hyphenates and other suspected gentry "with kid gloves." Presumably, he knows something of our supineness and "please don't say anything about Mr. Blank—he's a perfect gentleman!"

It is time for our local invert-berate officials to wake up, and realize that we have still in our midst, at large, personages who should be carefully watched, or better, perhaps, be sent out to the Hotel de Donovan for recuperation! A holiday at this popular resort would improve them, if nothing else.

We know positively that some cultured? gents are still at large in this Colony who should be rounded up. One case is deserving of special attention. This is an artist? who blew in here last summer, and was taken under the protecting wing of certain very respectable people. He departed with the swallows; but the fair austral breezes blew him back again; but the only thing about this personage is that his name is changed! Possibly this is due to climatic influence; or is it due to something else?

We insist that such undesirables be rounded up, or deported, at once.

The fact that any such flotsam has been the guest of respectable parties should not be used to bluff us.

There are unmistakable signs that we have "blown-ins" in this city who should be looked after with the greatest vigilance. Should the authorities fail to take action in the matter, it will be our unpleasant duty to be more explicit presently.

priestine loveliness. That is the impression left upon the mind of the reader.

Now that person has a mental as well as apparent optical squint. He failed to remark the piles of rubbish of many kinds that are heaped upon the lake side near the complained of ice house, and the wreck of debris that he must have passed through on approaching the lake from the highway. Truly we are fearfully and

Breakers Ahead!

NEVER before in our history have such ominous signs of peril and disaster been so obtrusively evident as at the present hour. No matter from what angle we view the situation, we cannot blink the fact that portents of stress and struggle are lowering upon our horizon. The causes which are so manifestly producing results are so varied that it were impossible within a brief survey of the situation to discuss them singly; but we will examine only these which have palable relevancy at the moment.

One of the causes of our actual and prospective evils is the growing disposition of society to break down moral barriers, to scorn tested moral traditions, to regard "living by the day" as the sum total of human interest. An old pagan wisp of the "eat, drink and be merry" school wrote "Carpe diem" (enjoy the present hour) as a maxim for his disciples. We have made this our creed seemingly, if daily occurrences mean anything.

Ariver cannot rise beyond its source; and national life is but the reflex of individual living. This being postulated, we must admit that the outlook is gloomy in the extreme. Our manhood is being immolated on the altar of self-indulgence.

The typical young man of to-day is desirous of being regarded as a "good fellow." He has no scruples about eliminating sundry precepts of the Decalogue from his moral code! His elasticity of temperament leads him to handle life as he handles the steering wheel of an "instalment-plan" motor cycle or an automobile. His natural impulses are decent and kindly when "the shades of night are falling fast," and he accordingly feels but slight dependence upon any inherited rules of conduct or circumstantial safeguards.

The peril here involved is due largely to the fact that under the indulgent dispensation of an impecunious father, or a "get-into-society mother" no previous discipline has fitted the young man to form correct judgment. His relation to his parents is one that brings him no access of moral strength or helpful direction. The mothers of such gentry are expected, of course, to condone social sins when they do not involve outward disgrace. The damning offence is not the infraction of the moral law, it is the folly of being found out and exposed!

Our standard of morals has been lowered to almost vanishing point. Religious bonds, which were once potent factors in the sum of social life, seem to have been sundered; and our gay Letharios are hurrying along the slippery road, with no authentic guidance in the affairs of personal conduct, save the passionate dictates of unbridled license.

The paramount object of life to-day in our midst seems to be "to get in the swim." Inordinate social ambition, carrying with it so many perils and involving such false ideals, becomes the element which society folk live and have their being. Hence it is that our so-called superior class follows barbaric impulses and breeds philistines who lack fineness of nature, and that our proletariat can but barely escape the contagion of vices which favor, and on which they have neither time or money to indulge safely.

Extravagance is another cause of peril at the moment. Eminent authorities? to the contrary notwithstanding, economy is not merely a virtue, it is a crying necessity. When the great Roman Empire was falling to decay, the populace cried out: "Panem et Circenses" (bread and the passing show). Are not we giving concrete utterance to a similar cry? Just a few days ago, we discussed the evidences of this fact. We are going the pace, oblivious of

coming more manifest. Our public life is reeking with extravagance. Our leaders seem to be apathetic as to the inevitable result. The people have taken up the policy of our leaders in public life; and they care not for the oncoming Deluge!

The following utterances of an English publicist are worthy of being read and inwardly digested:—

"Economy must be observed in the home; it is a matter of personal necessity in thousands of cases, and the necessity will grow. But now there arises a fresh demand. Expenditure must be cut down because the State requires the financial support of everyone, rich and poor alike. However costly it may prove to be **Victory we must have.** This is the hard fact; and it means self-denial on the part of all, and particularly on the part of women. Moreover, they only can prevent domestic waste and extravagance, just as they can best set an example to their families and their servants of what war economy involves. The King and Country need women's as well as men's help if the full fighting strength of the nation is to be put forth against a powerful and determined foe."

Whatever may happen now, this war means that for the rest of our lives we shall never again find old conditions recur. Life is going to be harder for us, and for many it may even assume a new and unknown squalor. We have not really felt the pinch yet, but it is coming, and coming to stay. We have had a cycle of prosperous years in this country. Business has been brisker than it ever will be again in our lifetime. We have been living up to the last dollar, and perhaps beyond our actual resources. Let us try to realize the meaning of "lean years," and economize before it is too late.

"If," says an acute observer, "the war ended this year, which it is not in the least likely to do, its consequences would continue to overshadow the lives of all who survive to see its end, rich and poor alike. The results of the maddest upheaval in human history will be felt for centuries to come."

It must be patent to everybody who reflects on the situation just now, that there are "breakers ahead" politically. Our revenues are insufficient to defray current expenditures; the cost of living is almost daily increasing; employment is growing scarcer every week; and the outlook generally is gloomy in the extreme. Optimism is a most desirable frame of mind; but unhappily those of us who have scanned the horizon very carefully, cannot blink the persistent recurrence of lowering clouds.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.

Interesting and Useful to The Toilers of the Sea.

CANNED SALMON

FROM British Columbia comes the following news, and we suggest that our local dealers in canned salmon wake up and get after the agencies that are looking for large orders of canned salmon. We have no accurate knowledge, thanks to our fossilized Department of Marine and Fisheries, of the size of our own pack; but we believe that there is a fairly large pack of salmon this season. It seems strange that we must look to foreign sources for information regarding our fisheries; but such is the case. The item to which we allude runs:—

"The prices show that canners are offering a good price for the raw material. All of the high grade fish are practically sold to Great Britain. No low prices are looked for in any grade. With the increased cost of the raw goods, and conditions all round, it looks as if the English market will

A representative of the French Government is stated to be here placing contracts for canned salmon. It may be that the French soldier will use fish as food, but the English Tommy wants meat every time, and does not think that he can get a square meal of fish. It is expected that the movement to Europe will be a very large one, especially as all food supplies will be valuable and all food possible will be required in the countries now fighting. During the past few months there have been reports that the Japanese Government had agents in both Canada and the United States enquiring for large quantities of canned salmon."

FISH IN OLDEN TIMES

FISH, as it is claimed, are quite as nourishing as meat, sometimes, more so, and preserved fish most of all. They can also be kept for long periods. Thus it was the custom long ago to provision fortresses to a large extent with salted and dried fish, especially herrings, and fish of the cod tribe. In the reign of Edward I one finds that red herrings, dried cod, ling, and, in particular, stock-fish were stored in great quantities for the use of the troops, the higher ranks also consuming salmon, porpoises and lampreys.

In the reign of Elizabeth the soldiers (as at Berwick-on-Tweed) were provided with all these fish. Stock-fish were provided on fifty-two Wednesdays (fasting days), "two meals and half service." Shetland lings were considered to be equal to two stock-fish, and they were provided on twenty-six Saturdays; thirteen days in Lent and one day in Rogation Week. The Navy no less than the Army was provisioned with cured fish. One still finds in the records of the provisioning of "The Great Harry," of which Henry VIII was so proud, entries of barrels of fish, ling, cod, salmon, red herrings, while herrings (salted in barrels), and sprats. The men in the Navy got 2 lb. of beef on four days a-week and on the other three days stock-fish and butter instead. These were the men who fought under Drake and smashed the power of Spain.

WHERE IS IT?

THE Canadian Fisherman just to hand states:—"Mr. W. B. Nicholson, Trade Commissioner at St. John's, has informed the Department of Trade and Commerce that the necessary legislation having been passed, it is thought that the company (a New York Syndicate) will begin the erection of buildings and the installation of machinery with as little delay as possible. . . . According to the plans the new building which is to be furnished by the last of August or the first of September, and is to be one hundred feet long, fifty feet wide and two stories high. . . . The new industry when in full running order will furnish employment, it is stated for about 1000 men and girls. Motor boats are to be used in conveying fish from the fishing grounds to the packing establishment. As the premises will not be finished till late in the season, the output for this year cannot be correctly estimated, but it is thought that it will approximate between three and four hundred thousand pounds of boneless cod-fish. Salmon, trout, eels, tinned fruits, and cod-oil are also included in the prospective output of the new industry."

Dr. Seitz Explains To Emperor William

Berlin, via London, Aug. 8.—The Emperor, it is officially announced, has received a despatch from Dr. Seitz, governor general of German Southwest Africa, explaining his surrender to General Louis Botha, early in July. He says further successful resistance was impossible as the German colonial force was surrounded by enemies greatly superior in numbers and cut off from the base of supplies. The condition of the horses, for which no oats were available for several months, he adds, rendered it hopeless

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When you buy from us you have no unsaleable remnants. Prices unequalled. Our lines include: Lawns, Velvets, Satens, Shirtings, Calico, Regattas, Flannelettes, Col. Linens, Cretons, Damaged Cottons, Print Cottons, Muslins, Cotton Tweed, etc

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EVAPORATED MILK

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All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

WRIGHT DESCRIBES IDEAL AEROPLANE

Day Near When Machine Will Be Balanced Almost Automatically, He Predicts.

The day is near when the flier will be almost entirely relieved of the work of maintaining the equilibrium of his machine, and his attention will be required only to keep it on its proper course and to bring it safely in contact with the ground when landing. This is the prediction of Orville Wright in an article entitled "Stability of Aeroplanes," just written for the Smithsonian Institution. He discusses some phases of fore-and-aft equilibrium in flying, and points out the danger of "stalling" to the average flier. By "stalling" he means coming to rest in the air.

Mr. Wright says that a flying machine is balanced in three directions. One is about an imaginary axis fore-and-aft in its line of motion, referred to as lateral equilibrium; the other about an axis extending in a lateral direction from tip to tip of the wings, known as fore-and-aft or longitudinal equilibrium, and a third about a vertical axis, which is generally referred to as steering, although its most important function is that of lateral equilibrium. Mr. Wright says that although a beginner finds most difficulty in mastering the lateral control, it is his lack of knowledge of certain features of the fore-and-aft equilibrium which leads to the most serious accidents.

"In an ideal flying machine," Mr. Wright writes, "the centre of gravity should lie in the line of the centre of resistance to forward movement, and also in the line of thrust, but in practice this is not always feasible, since the machine must be built to land safely as well as to fly. In a flying machine, that is, one below the centre of support, causes an oscillating movement about the lateral axis like that of a pendulum, which tends to form a disturbing turning movement. On the other hand, a high centre of gravity tends to cause the machine to roll over in landing, and, consequently, a compromise is adopted.

Two Methods Used.

The two principal methods used in preserving fore-and-aft equilibrium have been the shifting weights so as to keep the centre of gravity in line with the changing centre of lift, and the utilization of auxiliary surfaces, known as elevators, to keep the centre of pressure in line with the fixed centre of gravity. The first method has been found impracticable on account of the impossibility of shifting large weights quickly enough, but the second is used on most of the modern flying machines.

Flying machines of the latter type, Mr. Wright says, should have their auxiliary surfaces in the front or rear, and as far as possible from the main bearing planes, because the greater the distance the greater the leverage, and consequently the smaller amount of surface required. No part of either the main surface or auxiliary surface should be exposed on the upper sides in a way to create a downward pressure for maintain equilibrium. To overcome such a pressure it requires twice the propeller thrust that an equal carried weight would require.

The downward pressure of air is used to some extent, however, on account of its adaptability in producing more or less inherent stable aeroplanes. Mr. Wright describes an inherent stable aeroplane as one in which the equilibrium is maintained by an arrangement of surfaces so placed that when a current of air strikes one part of the machine, creating pressure, that tends to disturb the equilibrium, the same current striking another part creates a balancing pressure in the opposite direction. This compensating or correcting pressure is obtained without the mechanical movement of any part of the machine.

While this system will control the machine to some extent, Mr. Wright says, it depends so much on variation in course and speed as to render it inadequate to meet the demands of a practical flying machine. In order to obtain greater dynamic efficiency and greater manoeuvring ability, auxiliary surfaces mechanically operable are used in present flying machines instead of the practically fixed surfaces of the inherently stable type, but they depend to a greater extent upon the skill of the operator in keeping equilibrium.

"Feeling" the Angle.

Mr. Wright says that if the operator were able to "feel" exactly the angle at which his aeroplane meets the air, at least 90 per cent. of all aeroplane accidents would be eliminated. Instruments for this purpose have been produced, but they are not in general use. The average flier does not realize how dangerous it is to be ignorant of this angle, nor does he

know when he is "stalling" or coming to rest in the air or nearly so.

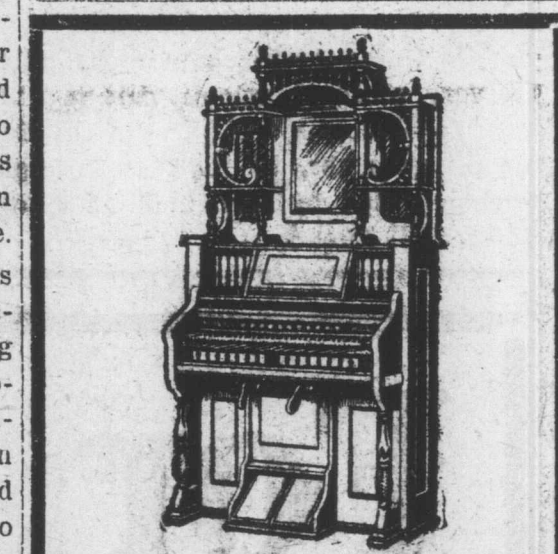
Mr. Wright says the danger from "stalling" comes when the operator attempts to check the machine's downward plunge by turning the main bearing surfaces to still greater angles of incidence. Instead of pointing the machine downward at a smaller angle of incidence, so that the speed can be recovered more quickly. Most of the serious accidents in flying occur after long glides from considerable heights with the power reduced, when an attempt is made to bring the machine to a more level course several hundred feet in the air. The machine quickly loses its speed and becomes "stalled." Those who have seen the novice make a "pancake" landing, Mr. Wright said, have seen the beginning of a case of "stalling," which might have been fatal had it taken place at a height of 100 or 200 feet in the air.

The inventor of the aeroplane adds that the greatest danger of flying comes from misjudging the angle of incidence. If a uniform angle were maintained there would be no difficulty in getting fore-and-aft equilibrium. Experiments made the last year have brought about a considerable advance in the development of automatic stability. A device described by Mr. Wright comprises a small horizontal wind vane mounted on the machine so as to ride sidewise to the wind when the machine is flying at the desired angle of incidence. In case the machine varies from the desired angle the air will strike the vane on either its upper or lower side.

Action of Wind Vane.

The slightest movement of the vane in either direction brings into action a powerful mechanism for operating the controlling surfaces. If the wind strikes the vane on the under side the elevator is turned to cause the machine to point downward in front until the normal angle is restored, and if the air strikes the vane from above an opposite action of the elevator is produced.

The author maintains that a machine controlled by regulating its angle with reference to the impinging air is not liable to one of the dangers of "stalling." He describes another method for maintaining fore-and-aft equilibrium. This utilizes the force of gravity acting on a pendulum or tube of mercury. Another method employs the gyroscopic force of a rapidly revolving wheel. In both these systems, however, the angle of the machine is regulated with reference to the horizontal, or some other determined plane, instead of the angle of the impinging air. He finds that other faults render the pendulum and mercury tube useless in regulating fore-and-aft equilibrium, although, he adds, the pendulum is found to be useful in regulating the lateral stability.



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

I remain,

Yours truly,
PETER JOY.

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

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

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

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Beluchis Fine Fighters

London, July 28.—The award of a Victoria Cross to Jemadar Mir Dast of Coke's Rifles, an Indian force, for great gallantry at Ypres, has drawn attention to the picturesque Indian frontier detachments now serving in France.

Among the oldest and most celebrated of these is Jacob's Rifles. It is named in honor of a fine, but no little remembered soldier, John Jacob, who was a sort of prototype of Lord Roberts. Coke's Rifles are recruited from the warlike Beluchis, and there is special appropriateness in their serving in France, for a French traveler drew attention to their qualities long before the first Beluchi was recruited for the British army.

This traveler was Ferrier, the author of "Caravan Journeys," who was among the first Europeans to penetrate into the mysterious lands of Central Asia. In the course of his book he wrote, seventy-five years ago:

"The Beluchis call themselves Musulmans, but they do not observe the precepts of the Koran. They are ardent, impulsive, well built and energetic. Their complexion is olive, like that of the Arab, and these two nations have more than one analogous point between them. Their features express astuteness and ferocity, they are insensible to privations, and endure them and fatigue in the most admirable manner. No matter how painful and long the journey may be, they are always ready for the march. Their most extraordinary physical characteristic in the facility with which, camel-like, they can for so long a time go without drink in their burning country—a draught of water once in the twenty-four hours is sufficient for them even on a journey. They march with a rapidity which it is impossible to conceive, and they will walk faster than the best horse.

"Of their courage they boast and swagger as much as the Afghans, but ephraps with more reason. The latter are good for a rush, but they do not meet the shock of an attack or stand well under the fire of artillery. The Beluchis, on the contrary, though as ignorant as the Afghans of the art of war, surpass them in tenacity and bravery. They remain firm under the fire of the enemy and are bold in their advance. On many occasions they hold firm on the ground and die like real heroes. There are no better soldiers in Asia than these Beluchis."

Khaki Overalls For Small and Big Boys

To Wear at the Seashore, in the Country or in the City there is no Garment that a mother can buy that will give better service for Boys than a cool weightless, strong overall—the same color that our Volunteers are wearing—made exactly the same style as the boss mechanics use—finished with Pockets, Bibs, and Braces.

Why not give the Boys Khaki Overalls this Season? They like them, and they protect the best garments from dust and mud, and prevent many a good garment from being torn, thus saving an enormous amount of worry for any mother that likes to keep her boys neat, clean and dressy.

Being weightless, a child could easily wash them and they dry readily.

We stock these Overalls to fit Boys, ages 4 years to 16 years.

See them to-day, they wear well, and the Prices are Reasonable.

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

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

20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
20 Crates BANANAS.
20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
2 Crates TOMATOES.
10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE
20 TWIN CHEESE.
20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
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All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW POTATOES, APPLES, ETC.

Due Thursday, ex S.S. Florizel.
200 Barrels New Potatoes
100 " Fresh Green Cabbage
20 " New Apples
40 Cases Sweet Oranges
30 Bunches Bananas

George Neal

THE N. P. A. AEROPLANE FUND

Table listing donors and amounts for the N. P. A. Aeroplane Fund, including names like Robert Brown, Joseph Strathie, and various amounts.

Table listing donors and amounts for the N. P. A. Aeroplane Fund, including names like Christopher Kelly, Neil McCarthy, and various amounts.

Table listing donors and amounts for the N. P. A. Aeroplane Fund, including names like Robert Brown, Joseph Strathie, and various amounts.

To-day's Baseball

The baseball match to-day between the Shamrocks and Wanderers is looked upon to be the most interesting meet of the 1915 series as both teams held the championship in previous years.

Our Volunteers

Yesterday the men were put through Swedish exercises on the Parade ground and various drills at the armory.

Hot Weather West

Yesterday along the western end of the railway it was very warm and the average temperature was about 75 in the shade.

"Prospero" Sails North

The "Prospero" sailed North at 3 p.m. yesterday with a large freight and the following passengers: Messrs. Tracey, Rev. Moore, Florseman, J. Moore, S. Jobe, J. Thompson, J. O'Driscoll, T. Wall, J. Noah, J. Hamlyn, H. Garland, P. H. Cowan, R. Hopkins, C. Du Tot, A. Bouzanne, J. O'Neil, Rev. Dorries, C. McNully, Anthony, Irish, Christian (2), LeGrow, Parrott, Loughlin, Stott, Moore (2), Barbour (2), Chaplin (2), Holloway, Bremner, Frew (2), Neal (2), Brushett (2), Facey, Rowe, Ayre, Winsor (2), Long (2), Duder, Edgar, Taylor, Miffen, Kent, Donnelly, Messdames Christian, Moore, House, Holloway, Moakler, Garland (2), Bouzanne, Curran, Dorries, and 40 in steerage.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect. ap12,tf

Typhoid Fever In Evidence

Not for some time past has there been a report to the Health Authorities of typhoid fever. Yesterday, however it was in evidence, a young man from 22 Livingstone Street, suffering from it, being taken to Hospital.

Who's chewing Coca-Cola Gum?

Everybody's chewing it. Who are selling it? We are—Yours truly, W. Brophy, J. L. Courtenay, Barber; W. Gosse, T. Malone, Duckworth St.; P. Maher, T. McMurdo & Co.; T. H. O'Neill; Royal Stores, Ltd.

His Grace Archbishop Roche, after a very pleasant official visit to his native Placentia and ports of the Bay will arrive here by the train to-night accompanied by Rev. J. J. McGrath, P.P., Bell Island.

Association Football Stars Defeat Saints

A really interesting and well contested League football match took place last night when the Stars and Saints met, the former defeating the latter by 4 goals to 2.

Banker Badly Buffeted

Quite a number of round trippers go by the Portia, west, to-day. This trip the ship will call at North Sydney to bunker.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent. ap12,tf

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL The Nickel program to-day should be seen by every lover of the movies, as it is a lengthy and varied one. The welth episode of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be shown. It is a most interesting chapter and none should miss it.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END

There will be a grand reopening at Rossley's East End Theatre on Monday, Aug 16th. The Australian Merry Makers, Jack and Olive Russell, character comedy artists, the best in the business singing sketches comedy; all new to this country. Olive Russell has a phenomenal voice, being a lady baritone singer; something very rare.

THE CRESCENT

The best, brightest and most entertaining holiday bill issued by this popular theatre will be noticed in our advertising columns to-day. "The Other Man" is a beautiful two-reel feature adapted from Mabel H. Justice's story in "Cosmopolitan" while "Sisters" is an exceptionally appealing Vitagraph drama featuring Margaret Gibson and Myrtle Gronzales. The comedies are exceptionally clever pictures of an extremely amusing character and are—"She Landd a Big One," "You Can't Beat Them," and "The Servant Girl's Legacy." Harvey Collins delights all with his beautiful tenor and choice instrumental music are fine accompaniments to our big holiday exposition.

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

Liout. Warnford, the brave young Canadian aviator who destroyed an Zeppelin, and who was later himself killed by accident, was interred at Brompton Cemetery, London, in the presence of 50,000 people.

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

By last night's train Sgt. Kent arrived from Placentia with a patient for the Lunatic Asylum.

IN EXISTENCE FOR MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS

The International Typographical Union has seven hundred subordinate unions throughout the United States, Canada, Cuba, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico.

Velvet pencils for commercial use

Velvet pencils for commercial use. ap12,tf

NOTICE

A meeting of the present and former Officers of the different Brigades will be held at the C.L.B. Armoury at 8 o'clock p.m. on this (WEDNESDAY) evening for the purpose of forming a Committee to arrange for the drilling of a Home Defence Corps. All who would be willing to assist are asked to attend.

By order of the Military Committee

W. E. WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Grenfell Association of Newfoundland

The Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at Government House on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m. All friends and supporters are invited to be present. The chair will be taken by His Excellency the Governor.

R. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

St. John's Municipal Board

Notice to Wheelwrights TENDERS.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, will be received until Friday, 13th inst., at 4 p.m., for the delivery of five carts, similar to the three carts now used by the Water Department, for hauling Pipe.

Particulars as to construction and all other information can be supplied at the Office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order, JNO. L. SLATTERY, Sec.-Treas.

PICKED UP—A Codtrap

was picked up on August 9th. Owner can have same by proving property and paying cost of this advertisement. Apply to W.M. KELL, Lance Cove, Conception Bay.—aug11,d,aug14w

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN, one with good knowledge of Gent's Furnishings preferred; must furnish good testimonials and state age and salary expected. Apply by letter only to "THOROUGH," in care of The Mail and Advocate office—aug11

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