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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Mr. Asquith Outlines Britain's Part in the Economic Conference Of the Allied Powers

Says the Fact That Germany Has Maritime Fleet Safely Interned in German and Neutral Ports Would Give Her an Obvious Advantage to Wage War on Markets of the Entente Allies

politically, nationally and diplomatically, but materially and economically, to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland will be similarly treated.

Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war, and during the period of construction, the Premier said it was the bounden duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own use, supplies produced by their own countries. As for permanent measures for mutual assistance and collaboration among the Allies, these would be left to each country. As far as Britain was concerned, continued the Premier, the onus for the future were very encouraging. Their industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness. There was a greater disposition among manufacturers to use all the resources of the country to increase the output and improve organizations. Certain commercial changes, said Mr. Asquith, amounted to a revolution. The Board of Trade was engaged in a scheme to render from hostile belligerents, with respect to dyes, spelter, etc. The Government was in consultation with labor representatives with a view to the formation after the war of a policy of social and industrial matters, intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the result of modern industry.

BIG ARMIES NOW TAKE TO SHORT REST

Armies Engaged in Three Big Centres—Somme Region—In Russia—In Galicia—Have Let up in Violent Fighting and Are Now Indulging in a Breathing Spell Before Further Attacks and Counter Attacks

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The armies in the three great centres of recent activity—the Somme region in France, in Russia and in Galicia—evidently have let up considerably in the violent fighting which they have been engaged and are indulging in a breathing spell before further attacks and counter attacks. Official communications dealing with operations in these theatres on Wednesday tell of not a single important engagement or any notable changes. In an engagement, 600 Germans were made prisoners and 10 machine guns were captured on the Russian front. Petrograd reports only artillery duels and infantry attacks by small detachments, while Berlin tells of Russian attacks on the Stok and Turia river front and local Russian offensives on the Stripa River in Galicia, all of which were repulsed. The Russians are keeping up their advance against the Turks in the Caucasus region.

BRITAIN WON'T RECOGNIZE SUBS AS MERCHANTMAN

Official of British Admiralty Says British Navy Had No Policy to Announce as Regards Operations Against Her Except the Determination to Arrest Her if Possible—Her Progress is Watched With Considerable Interest

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Naval officers here are watching the reported progress of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland with considerable interest, but express little hope she will not make the homeward voyage safely. An official of the British Admiralty discussing the possibility of the under-sea liner not getting across safely, declared British navy had no policy to announce with regard to the operations against her, except the determination to arrest her if possible. He declined to discuss whether the Deutschland would be sunk if sighted by a British war vessel but reasserted the statement that Britain was determined not to recognize the boat as an ordinary merchantman.

NATIONALISTS DECLARE WAR ON COALITION GOV'T

Irish Party Pass Resolution Denouncing Revival of Castle Rule System as an Outrage on Feelings of Irish People—Devlin Declares "We Shall Not Be Satisfied Till we Get Coalition Government Out"

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Irish Parliamentary party, presided over by John Redmond, met in the Commons to-day to discuss the Irish situation. A resolution was passed declaring that alterations in the heads of the agreement on the Irish settlement were alone responsible for the failure to secure a war emergency settlement of the Irish question. We record our conviction that the failure to keep faith will have a most unfavorable and serious effect on the situation. The resolution adds that the revival of the discredited system of Castle rule, and the appointment of Unionists as the executive is an outrage on the feelings of the Irish people.

Roads Towards Kovel Are Black with Enemy Forces Retreating

Second Anniversary of War Finds Positions of Belligerents Very Different From Those of First Anniversary—Central Powers Now Everywhere on the Defensive—Russia's Work is Big Factor in Change

BRITISH  
LONDON, Aug. 2.—A British official issued this evening reads:—There is no change in the situation, and the day was comparatively quiet, except for hostile artillery activity against Trenches Wood. During the last twenty-four hours our artillery, in co-operation with a flying corps, destroyed seven gun emplacements and six ammunition dumps near Grande-Court, also further emplacements on other parts of the front. A few hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines for a short distance, but were quickly driven back. One was brought down, another was damaged. The enemy appears anxious to avoid aerial combats.

FRENCH  
PARIS, Aug. 2.—North of the river Somme last night French troops took powerfully fortified German positions between Hem Wood and Monaca farm. It was officially announced by the French War Department this morning.

ITALIAN.  
ROME, Aug. 2.—The Austrians suffered a severe defeat in Monday's engagements in Astico Valley, the War Office announced to-day. Their attacks on the Italian lines at Monte Cimole were repulsed with extremely heavy losses for the attacking forces. An Italian aerial squadron dropped four tons of high explosives on the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works of West Fiume, yesterday, seriously damaging the plant.

German Gunboat Sunk by Belgians  
HAVRE, August 3.—The sinking of the German gunboat Graf von Gotzen in a duel with the Belgian gunboat Netta on Lake Tanganyika is announced in an official statement.

Death Roll In Ontario Fire Now 400  
COBALT, Ont., Aug. 3.—A conservative estimate now places the death in the fire swept areas of northern Ontario at 400.

Prisoners of War Shot by Germans  
Two Irish Prisoners of War in German Camp Near Lemberg Are Shot—Both Refused to Join Kaiser's Expedition  
LONDON, Aug. 2.—Baren Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the Lords to-day, as to whether the Government had any information concerning the shooting of two Irish soldiers while prisoners of war in Germany, said that the American Embassy in Berlin had notified the Government on July 7th that Patrick Moran, of the Connaught Rangers, had been shot by a guard in the working camp, near Limburg, on May 28th. The commandant of the camp told the American representative that Moran, while intoxicated, had attacked the guard who shot him dead in self defence.

Several Consignments Of Contraband Are Released  
LONDON, Aug. 3.—Without waiving the right of claims to seize international securities as contraband, the Government decided to release a number of such consignments and permit them to be forwarded to their destinations.

British Fleet Bombard Moulabit  
MYTELENE, Aug. 3.—The British fleet bombarded Moulabit on the coast of Asia Minor and landed small detachments.

DEUTSCHLAND SAID TO HAVE ESCAPED O.K.

Whether She Submerged Before Reaching the 3 Mile Limit is Unknown—She Disappeared Unharmfully and to All Appearance She Had a Clear Field Ahead to a Point Where She Could Submerge in Safety

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 3.—The German submarine Deutschland passed quietly out of Virginia Capes at 8.30 o'clock last night on her homeward voyage apparently not observed by the Allied warship patrol waiting outside the three-mile limit. She was accompanied to the Capes only by a tug, which had conveyed her down the bay from Baltimore, and by a newspaper despatch boat. Whether she submerged before reaching the three-mile limit is unknown, only it is known she disappeared unharmful and that to all appearance she had a clear field ahead to a point where she could completely submerge in safety.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—The Deutschland left Baltimore to-night, Capt. Koenig, confidently declaring that he would take her across safely despite the heavy odds she would face when outside the three-mile limit. At 5.40 p.m. she was towed out from the berth which she first occupied 23 days ago. After getting into mid-stream the tow line of the tug "Thomas F. Timmons" was cut and the boat proceeded down the Patapsco river under her own power. Harbour police on the police boat Lannen prevented undue crowding by the small fleet of launches which followed the U-boat. Captain Koenig has a crew of 27. There are said to be eight warships of the Entente Allies waiting for the so-called commercial submarine outside the three-mile limit, spread out a radius of five miles. The Deutschland passed Annapolis at 8.30 p.m., steaming 12 knots.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department to-night received a report from the destroyer Sterratt in Hampton roads, which says the tug Thomas F. Timmons reported the Hun submarine had passed out of the Capes and passed the three mile limit at 8.30 to-night.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2.—Radio messages received here late to-day said that the German submarine Deutschland was off New Point Comfort, near the entrance to Mobytrack Bay, fully 45 miles from Cape Henry. This would mean a four hours' run to Cape Henry in the event of Capt. Koenig deciding to make a dash to sea to-night.

CONFIDENT HE WILL GET HOME IN SPITE OF ALL

Deutschland at Last Leaves American Waters For Home Port—Capt. Koenig is Confident he Will Make Return Passage Safely—Submarine Proceeded Down the Patapsco River Under Her Own Steam

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**The Ulster Nationalists**  
**and the Home Rule Crisis**

**A Powerful Letter from Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P.**

**Every Lover of Ireland Must Look With Feelings of Despair to a Future in Which no Ray of Light Illumines the Clouded Horizon—Asks Are we to Throw Away the Golden Opportunity of Seeing a Free and United Ireland**

(From Ireland.)  
 In a letter to the Dublin Independent complaining of an unfair report of a meeting of the Belfast Nationalists, Mr. Joseph Devlin, M. P., sets forth the reasons for adopting the Lloyd George proposals:

It would, no doubt, be the ideal solution if Mr. Asquith could put the Home Rule Act in immediate operation in its entirety. But then, there are certain facts which must be faced, and which cannot be effaced by merely shutting our eyes to them. Ulster Unionists may be conciliated, who says they should be coerced? Does anyone light-heartedly propose to provoke another rebellion in the North, and if such were provoked, what hope would there be for many a long year of wiping out the fatal legacy it would leave behind? All Ulster, therefore, cannot be compelled against its will to come immediately under the control of a Home Rule Parliament.

Is there no middle course, leading by gentle suasion, and the powerful influence, of allied interests, that would bring the six counties of Ulster to follow the path that the Unionists in three Ulster counties are not unwilling to tread? Would not the immediate operation of Home Rule in twenty-six counties inevitably tend to draw the remaining six to seek the enormous advantage of complete identity of interest and administration with the rest of Ireland? The acceptance of Lloyd George's proposals by the Unionists of any attempt to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland.

Already Unionists in the South and West are crying out against exclusion in any shape or form. If Home Rule was put into immediate operation, would that hostility be any the less? Would it not be immensely strengthened? Would not all the Unionists in Leinster, Munster and Connaught, plus all the Unionists in the three Ulster counties, which had come under the Irish Parliament, be a mighty influence exerting its power with increasing intensity to get those who share their religious and political views in the remaining assembly in which they would exercise a great and, on many questions, perhaps, a dominating power? In the Imperial Parliament Ulster Unionists would be utterly hopeless and entirely negligible quantity. On the balance between Nationalist and Unionist representatives, the effectiveness of the Ulster Unionist Party at Westminster would be practically nil. On the other hand, in a native Parliament the same forces throughout the whole of Ireland would form a strong, cohesive and compelling influence at College Green. Self-interest would dictate to the Unionists of the six counties the advisability of joining hands with the rest of their co-religionists throughout the country. Reunion would be effected under conditions that would appeal to Protestant sentiment and afford powerful safeguards for Protestant interests, whilst Nationalists would gladly welcome into the councils of the nation men representing those great industrial concerns in the North-east which are such a valuable asset and of which all Ireland is so justly proud. Lloyd George's scheme thus puts into immediate operation forces that tend strongly to bring all Ireland into harmonious unity and co-operation. Might it not be that before the time came when the Imperial Conference would assemble immediately problem, that problem would already have largely solved itself?

**Settlement or Chaos**  
 In what position would the six counties be if Lloyd George's proposals are adopted? In exactly the same position as the thirty-two counties will be if they are rejected, with this difference; that if a settlement falls through, Ireland will be plunged into chaos; the forces of ascendancy will have the upper hand; English feeling will be antagonized, and Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament will be forced into a position which, at a time when the whole Empire is fighting for its very existence, may be fraught with appalling disaster for the future of Ireland.

There can be no standing still, and there can be no progress. Every patriotic lover of his country must look with feelings of trepidation, almost despair, to a future in which no ray of light illumines the clouded horizon. That we should discard a

great opportunity for national appeasement and enfranchisement and walk blindly along the road plainly leading to defeat and disaster, seems incomprehensible.

There is not a single honest Nationalist devoted to the ideal of Ireland a Nation who would not view with abhorrence any proposal aimed at the partition of Ulster or any part of Ulster from the rest of the Fatherland. The thing is unthinkable. No one experiences the feeling of revulsion against any exclusion policy more keenly than I do; and it is because I have come to a clear conclusion that the only way to secure real and lasting unity is on the basis of the proposals before us that I appeal to my fellow-countrymen, particularly of my own province, to give a careful consideration to these proposals and to realize the immensity of the issues in any rash or hasty action.

Irishmen today are seething in revolt against the military despotism whose excesses have shocked and estranged public opinion throughout the world. Many of the leaders of the insurrectionary movement have been executed; nothing can undo their fate. But there are many others, both leaders and rank and file, condemned to long and weary years of imprisonment and penal servitude. Have we no care for these victims of a militarist Hun-like in severity? Any settlement of the Irish problem must involve an amnesty for these men. We cannot accept freedom while the victims of martial law remain in British dungeons. We have an opportunity to open the prison doors to those men, to welcome them back into a new Ireland, which has broken with an evil past, and has seen the last of revolutionary outbursts and repressive savagery. If no settlement is come to, feeling in Ireland must inevitably become more inflamed. What prospect will there be under such circumstances of the release of the brave but misguided youths who risked their lives in what they believed was Ireland's cause?

If the proposals now before the country are rejected, the Unionists of Ulster will set themselves determinedly to reorganize their forces against any scheme of Home Rule. They will no longer be committed to acceptance of the principle of Self-Government. They will have been immensely strengthened by the suicidal folly of the Nationalists in sacrificing the position of impregnable strength which a National Government, holding supreme authority over twenty-six counties, would confer. They will be able to apply themselves to the work of building up the industrial and commercial prosperity of Northeast Ulster and of increasing the political power in that portion of Ireland where they have been strengthening their position of recent years.

**The Golden Opportunity.**  
 Mr. Vesey Knox has pointed out that for fifty years Northeast Ulster has been becoming steadily more Protestant and less Irish. Are we to accelerate the process? And if, as some of the apostles of pessimism say, "Better wait for another fifty years," until Ulster has become almost completely Anglicized, and the Catholic Celtic section has grown correspondingly weak and impotent, what likelihood will there be then of bringing about the reunion of North and South that is now within our grasp? Meanwhile the rest of Ireland will be dissipating its energies, not in the great and beneficent work of building up a prosperous and self-governed nation, but in the difficult and possibly fruitless task of trying to get back the golden opportunity that we are asked today so recklessly to fling aside.

In the resolution passed by the Ulster Unionist Council, reference was made to a "definite" exclusion of six Ulster counties. Immediately the opponents of Home Rule seized upon this ambiguous adjective and interpreted it as meaning "permanent." As might be expected, the nation was told that Mr. John Redmond has misrepresented Lloyd George's proposals, and Irishmen were asked to discredit and disbelieve the explicit statement of the Irish leader. The precipitate rush to declare that Mr. Redmond was unworthy of credence is but an illustration of the whole spirit of reckless desperation with which the apostles of dissension are bent upon the work of National destruction. By a happy chance, the speech of the

Prime Minister at Ladybank has come just at the appropriate moment to nail this deliberate lie; but it is by lies like that the mind of Ireland is being poisoned, and that well-intentioned but ill-informed persons and public boards are being stampeded into condemnation of supposed schemes which have no more relation to Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for immediate Home Rule than Tenterden Steeple to the Goodwin Sands. "What is desired now," said Mr. Asquith, "is a provisional settlement. When the war comes to an end, when the reign of peace is re-established, we shall have to take stock as an Empire of our internal relations as an Empire. The fabric of Empire will have to be refashioned, and the relations not only between Great Britain and Ireland, but between the United Kingdom and our dominions, will of necessity be brought, and brought promptly, under close and connected review."

Will it be better for Ireland to go into this conference with Home Rule in operation for twenty-six counties with the consent of the Ulster Unionists, with a new spirit of conciliation and co-operation growing up between North and South, with an Irish Parliament giving to our Unionist fellow-countrymen an object lesson in the marvelous opportunities for national development and progress that such an assembly affords; or will it be to our advantage as Irish Nationalists to come before that conference with our people in sullen revolt, the country honeycombed with anti-constitutional societies, and poisoned by a campaign of disruption and dissension, with all the healing influences of nearly forty years of a most successful constitutional movement, smashed and discredited, with racial passions aroused, in their most appalling intensity, and all the forces that have fought for Irish freedom amongst the English democracy disillusioned, embittered and antagonized by the fatal consequences of a rash and suicidal rejection of the greatest chance that has ever been offered to our people to win not only the freedom of their native land, but the friendly co-operation of our Unionist fellow-countrymen in building up a self-governed, a prosperous and, above all, a united Irish nation? This is the issue Ulster Conference will have to face. Let there be no misconception. There is no third alternative. The English people will give us anything that we can agree amongst ourselves to accept; but they will not shoot down Ulster Unionists at the behest of those who reject the olive branch now offered.

As I have pointed out, the extension of Home Rule to the six counties is not defeated, but merely delayed. The Nationalists in these counties will still have the full strength of the entire Nationalist representation of all Ireland to protect their interests, and there is the additional safeguard that, until their future is definitely settled, no contentious legislation affecting them can be passed through the Imperial Parliament. It is not pleasant for them to be asked to wait for a little while longer, but will their position be made pleasanter by having Home Rule denied to the rest of Ireland in the mean-

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time, and increased strength thus given to the forces fighting against Irish freedom? The dog in the manger policy is not one, I fancy, that would appeal to any section of Ulster Nationalists.

What the Ulster Unionists have been asking is to be allowed to remain under the Imperial Parliament. No one knows better than the Unionists of the Northeast of Ulster that such a claim is only part of the game of political tactics. They realize fully the appalling cost and the abnormal delays that any project involving any legislation at Westminster entails.

How would it be under Lloyd George's scheme? Whilst twenty-six counties would be able immediately to deal with their local wants in an assembly where Irish needs are the supreme consideration, the other six counties would be feebly trying to make their voices heard amidst the welter of conflicting and complex interests of a world-wide Empire. North-east Ulster would have to go to the Imperial Parliament for leave to carry out the simplest measure of social reform or industrial development. What chance would the representatives of North-east Ulster have of getting their wants attended to in such a legislative assembly? They would simply be swamped. Whatever their fallings or prejudices, the people of Northeast Ulster have never lacked a keen appreciation of business needs. Does anyone think they would not soon feel the pressure of an impossible position driving them into an Irish Parliament where their local wants would find prompt attention at a cost infinitely smaller than would be wasted in a futile effort in a Parliament now more than ever devoted to the needs of an expanding Empire? It is not merely that Lloyd George's proposals open the way to a united Ireland; they make a united Ireland, under a native Parliament, an absolute necessity to the Orangemen of the North in quite as imperative a degree as to the Nationalists of the South. Can any sane Nationalist hesitate as to how he should act in this great crisis? We have been given a great opportunity. Let us not incur a terrible responsibility by lightly rejecting a proposal which brings the freedom and the amicable unity of all Ireland immediately into view. The enemies of Home Rule are right from their point of view in calling on Nationalists the present offer. The putting of Home Rule into immediate operation in twenty-six counties would be the putting into operation of powerful and irresistible influences, tending steadily and with cumulative effect to draw all Ulster of its own accord to seek the protection and fostering care of a native Parliament. That is an ideal which appeals to the Orangemen as well as to the Nationalist. That is the goal towards which every patriotic Irishman should anxiously strive. Sir Edward Carson, on a notable occasion in the House of Commons, foreshadowed the prospect of a Home Rule Parliament winning the confidence of the Ulster Unionists, and thus bringing about what we all desire—an Ireland, one and undivided, under a native legislature. Here are his words: "I will say this, that if Home Rule is passed, much as I detest it, and loyal as I will accept the responsibility for opposing it, my earnest hope, and I would say my earnest prayer, would be that the Government of Ireland for the South and West should prove such a success in the future, notwithstanding all our anticipations, that it might be best for the interests of Ulster itself to move towards that Government and come in with and form one unit in relation to Ireland. I would be glad to see such a state of affairs arising in Ireland that you would find such mutual confidence and good will between all classes in Ireland as would lead to a stronger Ireland as an integral unit in a federal system."

There is a tide in the affairs of nations as well as of individuals. If we fail to take it at the flood, then, indeed, the future of the nation's life may be "bound in shallows and in miseries." The forthcoming Ulster Conference should be a deliberative assembly whose decision should be the result not of preliminary mandates, but of unfettered discussion of all the facts.

No delegate should go to that conference determined to shut his ears to the voice of reason, and blind his eyes to obvious facts, or with his mind made up not to listen to argument. The delegates should not go as gramophones incapable of more than the reproduction of catch cries and shibboleths. There is a weightier responsibility, a responsibility which may be betrayed but cannot be evaded. Ireland is being given a great chance. May God guide her sons to arrive at a wise decision which shall bring immediate benefit to our Fatherland, and open the way to a glorious and an early future in which all its children shall rejoice in their new-found freedom and fraternity. Let us not add another to what the Prime Minister has described as the "tragic series of missed and misused opportunities."



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The Mail and Advocate

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Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 3, 1916

A Raw Deal

THE Canadian Government Railway Department seems to be under the impression that anything is good enough for Newfoundland and its people.

First, as regards passenger traffic. The train which connects with the Reid-Newfoundland system leaves Halifax at an early hour in the morning, and does not reach Sydney until 8.30 p.m.

Second, the accommodation at North Sydney is the most disgraceful on the American Continent.

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Why the Canadian authorities permit such an eyesore to exist is beyond comprehension.

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seems to have fallen on deaf ears; for nothing has been done to remedy them.

It is time that the Government in this country took the matter up officially.

Significant

IN view of recent difficulties regarding the demands of our toilers for better wages the following is very significant.

The financial expert of a Canadian Exchange says regarding the showing of Dominion Steel says: The earnings will be around 10% on the common stock after providing for everything.

Although the year just closed will establish many new records, the real war profits are only just commencing to make themselves felt.

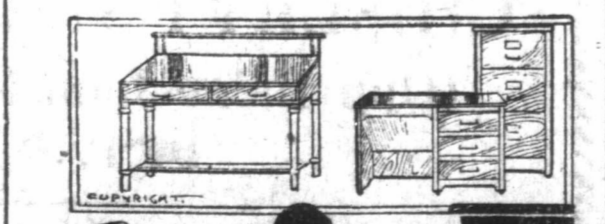
IN view of this it seems that we are not getting just what we are entitled to from the iron mines in the Colony.

The cost of living has increased in this country fully 50% along certain lines since the beginning of the war, and operatives are not being paid in the same ratio.

There is a Holstein Cow at the Public Pound, and if no owner applies before Saturday, August 5th, the animal will be sold to pay expenses.

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

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HOW long is Newfoundland going to be made a jest of and suffer neglect and despoliation? This question may be answered in these few words; just so long as she permits herself to be used by professional monte-banks in political places, and just so long as she permits herself to be governed by men of whose choice she has no say.

Who is it that selects the candidates that you are asked to vote for? Do you? Have you any choice or say in the matter? When election time comes round some fellow comes along. He tells you he is the candidate.

Oh! now I mind, of a summer morn, When the birds and breezes sung To the glinting lake and the waving tree.

Oh! the old and the young of our earthly friends The loved of our circle dear, Have vanished away to the realms of bliss.

The country will no longer have any use for him. This idea is spreading and men are beginning to realize that the freedom they prided themselves on existed only in fancy although it is theirs to claim according to the constitution.

Theoretically only is he free to vote for his choice for how often has he a choice at all.

Voting now-a-days is but a farce. The candidate in the first place is not selected by the people and in the next place the vote is not a straight-cut decision.

The F.P.U. has made the proper move in the manner of representation, and the country would do well to follow the example.

The village blacksmith isn't worrying over the high cost of gasoline.

THE FRIENDS WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY

THE following beautiful lines, signed "Hy. B.," appeared in the Halifax Recorder of fifty years ago:

Oh, fruitful theme for my wandering muse To sing of life's transient bliss, And strike each chord with a saddened thrill

Oh! now I mind, of a summer morn, When the birds and breezes sung To the glinting lake and the waving tree.

Oh! the old and the young of our earthly friends The loved of our circle dear, Have vanished away to the realms of bliss.

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GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MUTINY on board H.M.S. Latona at St. John's; the men refused to go aloft, and were put in irons.

Alexander J. W. McNeilly born in Ireland, 1845. John Martin, King's Cove; Thos. Gash, Broad Cove; John Breen and J. Fitzgerald, Fogo, drowned at Sleight Harbor, Labrador, while hauling seine, 1868.

Oh! the old and the young of our earthly friends The loved of our circle dear, Have vanished away to the realms of bliss.

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tee, deserve the thanks of the city, and their names, which we give, are worthy of honorable record.

Regatta at Quidi Vidi Lake; Broad Cove men in Dora won the fishermen's race: time—9.49, 1881.

Melendez, a Malay cook on board the English schr. Zenith, murdered Joseph Warren, by cutting him open with a sheathknife, in St. John's harbor, 1876.

What is that aroma Oo good things, gadzook? Sis has a diploma That says she can cook.

No time she is wasting And things augur well. We hope they'll be tasting As good as they smell.

St John's Municipal Council PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given that from this date Patrick Street shall extend from Water Street to LeMarchant Road, opposite St. Clare's Home, and that LeMarchant Road shall extend from junction of Freshwater and Pennywell Roads, in a straight line across to Pleasant Street.

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

aug1.2i

NOTICE to MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls. Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases. Polerine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.

P. H. Cowan & Co., 276 Water Street.

Reid-Newfoundland Co. LABRADOR SERVICE. S.S. SAGONA. Will sail from St. John's on Thursday, August 3rd, at 10.00 p.m., calling at Hr. Grace, Carbonear, Trinity, Catalina, King's Cove, Wesleyville, Twillingate, St. Anthony, Battle Hr. and the usual Labrador ports of call.

GEORGE KNOWLING Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept. PROVISIONS and GROCERIES. Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices. Hardware Department. Women's and Children's Clothing.



## Linen Wash Suits FOR LITTLE BOYS.

- Navy and White Striped Linen Sailor Suits. . . . . \$1.20 and \$1.35.
- White Jean Sailor Suits with Navy Sailor Collar. . . . . \$1.35.
- White Jean Suits with loose Middy Blouse, Navy Collar. . . . . \$1.80.
- White Eton Style Suits with Blue, or Black and White Check Vest. . . . . 85c.

- Blue and White Striped Russian Style Suits. . . . . 85c
- Oliver Twist Suits, White Blouse with Blue or Tan Pants, buttoned at waist. . . . . 45c and 75c.
- Two Jub lines Sailor and Russian Style Suits, White and Coloured.
- Former price \$1.00 to \$1.20. Selling now for. . . . . 80c.
- Former price \$1.20 to \$1.60. Selling now for. . . . . \$1.00.



**STEER BROTHERS.**

## "Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown"

Just Who and What the Heads of the Neutral European Powers are.

(Specially Written for the Mail and Advocate)

Wm. W. S. Gilbert's "Pirates of Penzance" to be revised, we would suggest a substitute for the "Police-man's chorus" and write a ditty which would fit into a war mould and set the refrain as a "Ruler's Life is not a happy one."

Apart from the Rulers of the belligerent nations, there are in Europe today six crowned heads whose lot is by no means "a happy one." There are at the very edge of the maelstrom and of all kinds are pulling them into the vortex. These crowned heads are the sovereigns of Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Greece and Roumania, who are trying to safeguard their countries by a forced policy of neutrality.

These Rulers are all allied by ties political, racial, or personal to the belligerent rulers, and it may happen at any day that some of them, at least, may be forced by the exigencies of circumstances into the war game.

The Kings of Norway, and Roumania have English wives; the Kings of Denmark, Sweden and Greece have German wives; whilst the Queen of Holland is married to a German prince. The King of Greece is the brother-in-law of the Kaiser; while the King of Norway is brother-in-law of King George. Both the King of Roumania and the Queen of Greece are Hohenzollerns, whilst their subjects are decidedly pro-Allies. The Court of Holland is pro-German; but the Dutch people have a great dislike to Germany. The Court of Sweden is also pro-German; and the people are mainly so especially the higher classes and the merchants who have been reaping golden harvests since the war began through shipments of imported products to Germany. The only ruler that is actually removed from the fringe of the war is the King of Spain. That there are certain factions of pro-German tendencies in Spain has been demonstrated on two or three occasions since the outbreak of the war; and it is a matter of history that many of the big plots that have come to light were hatched in Barcelona. It is claimed that the whole Mexican embargo was concocted there. An American newspaper stated some time ago that the return of Huerta to America was arranged at Barcelona. Huerta, it will be remembered, was arrested by the American authorities at El Paso as he was trying to get across the border. It was stated further that he had the assurance of financial and military support from

ideas; and would doubtless have launched a Republic when the country was separated from Sweden, but its existence as an independent nation was none too secure.

The King of Denmark is in a position similar to that of the King of Sweden; but the people do not forget the Bismarckian policy which wrested from Denmark two of its fairest provinces Schleswig and Holstein. The Queen of Denmark was a German princess, Alexandrine of Mecklenburg, and she is in sympathy with the Vaterland.

The least enviable position of all these sovereigns is that of Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland whose consort is a German prince—Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The country, though at peace, is sadly distracted by the war. Some time ago, the army was mobilized fearing an invasion; and Germany is a constant source of menace. The commercial interests of Holland have reaped rich harvests from the war, as much of the stuff which finds its way to Germany passes through Rotterdam. There is much dissatisfaction among the populace regarding the arrogance of Germany; but the Queen has striven to keep matters from developing into a cause of quarrel. Wilhelmina was not long since the best beloved sovereign in Europe; but since the beginning of the war her popularity has waned.

The King of Spain is farthest removed from the conflict. His consort, Victoria of Battenburg, is an Englishwoman, first cousin to King George, and of course, intensely English in sympathies. Though King Alfonso is by descent a Hapsburg—his mother being an Austrian princess, he cares little for family ties, and is without any shadow of doubt in sympathy with the cause of Britain. It is not unlikely that when peace comes, he will be the chief arbiter in adjusting the terms. He is, possibly, the only European monarch at the moment who has no fears for his throne. The others are realizing to the fullest extent the wall of a former potentate who declared "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

The meek may inherit the earth all right, but will the other fellows let them have possession?

### Cooking & Heating by Gas Ensures Convenience.

The Oven heats up in a few minutes, with no tedious preliminaries or delays. The grillers or boiling burners are ready for use instantly.

**Reliability.**  
A Gas Cooker has no "nights out." It is invaluable at holiday time, and a perfect servant at all times.

**Comfort.**  
A Gas Cooker cooks the dinner without cooking the cook. With the use of a Cooker the kitchen can be kept at a comfortable temperature, even in warm weather.

**Cleanliness.**  
There are no coals to carry, no smoky fumes to clean, no ashes to remove. Gas is coal with the dirt, ashes and smoke removed.

St. John's Gas Light Co.

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**PROTECTION in Fit.**

**BRITISH**

**Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!**

**The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,**  
Sinnott's Building  
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

### 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 20th, 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 Universities, provided they are otherwise qualified. Each of the lecture courses will be open to qualified students, whether they have graduation in view or not.

For further information, application should be made as early as possible to one of the Superintendents of Education. jne29.t.f

## TO ARRIVE in about two weeks: 1000 Sacks P. E. I. BLUE POTATOES.

Would advise customers looking up early for this lot as Blues are going to be very scarce and high.

**H. Brownrigg.**

### War to Last Another Winter

Boston News Bureau:—A goodly number of the devotees of the market place appreciate the fact that the stock market must be discounting something. For lack of more adequate explanation, many of them profess to believe that it is discounting the early ending of the war. And even large bankers have not hesitated to voice this opinion during the past few days.

While it is possible that the United States, with its war news from all fronts and with the perspective which distance creates, may have a better horizon for measuring the probable termination of the war, the opinion of Englishmen and Frenchmen who are in the thick of the turmoil is entitled to very considerable weight.

It is a known fact that the food pressure in Germany to-day is very intense. The 1915 crops were poor for a variety of reasons, including unskilled labor, lack of nitrates, stable manure and phosphates. But the harvesting of the new crop is now at hand. It will not be up to pre-war crops, but it will almost certainly be a better crop than that of 1915 and its harvesting will for the time being relieve the economic pressure which is leading Germany to adopt such wholesale socialism as state feeding of vast populations.

Based largely on this argument, some very good judges are now of the opinion that the war will go through another winter and will find its termination in the spring of 1917.

It is believed that on the eastern front the Germans and Austrians will at some point turn on their Russian attackers and stem the tide of advance. Even in England itself the success of the Russian has been, positively unexpected, and if the truth were known, the Russians must have surprised themselves.

It is believed by those in a position to know that Germany will make attempts to sound out peace at the first opportune date: it is also believed in England that resumption of submarine warfare cannot be long postponed.

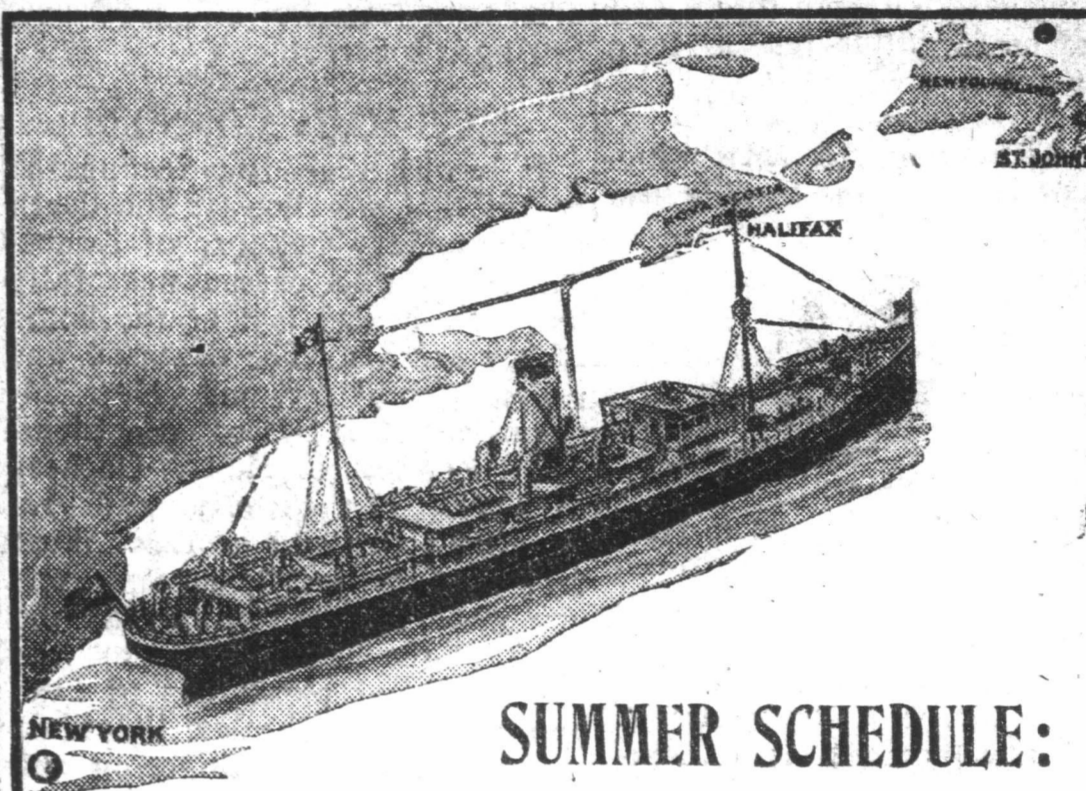
But it is not stretching the truth in any degree to assert that on no possible peace terms which Germany could offer or to which she would submit would the allies make peace to-day. They are bent on demonstrating to Germany that her armies are not invincible and that she is not being defeated solely by economic pressure, but by the progress of armies in the field. When this defeat is accomplished there will be talk of peace in earnest. Till then peace expresses the hope of Germany and Austria only. And there are very good grounds for believing that the allies doubt their ability to administer this decisive military defeat until the war has dragged its course through another winter.

## "From Sill to Saddle"

All kinds of **Building Material** as well as **Lumber** sent to all parts of the Country.

**HORWOOD LUMBER CO., LTD.**

## Red Cross Line



**SUMMER SCHEDULE:**  
S.S. STEPHANO and S.S. FLORIZEL.  
From New York every Saturday.  
From Halifax every Tuesday.  
From St. John's every Saturday.

**Harvey & Co., Limited Agents.**

## GREEN CABBAGE, RIPE AND GREEN BANANAS, SWEET ORANGES.

To Arrive Thursday, Ex S.S. Stephano, 75 Barrels Good Green N. S. CABBAGE, 25 Bunches BANANAS, 50 Cases Sweet ORANGES.

**GEORGE NEAL.**

## 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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