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BRITISH LAUNCH NEW ATTACK IN WHICH FIGHTING HAS BEEN OF THE FIERCEST CHARACTER

The fact that General Haig has been able to resume offensive so soon is regarded as a good augury—Germans struggle desperately to prevent British reaching their third line positions—German counter attacks against French front have been unsuccessful—The Allies have taken over 26,000 prisoners and 110 guns and hundreds of machine guns.

LONDON, July 23.—The fourth week of the Somme battle begins well for the Allies, and it is expected that important developments will result. Before Saturday night the British began their new attack on the whole line from Pozieres to Guillemont. The fact that General Haig has been able to resume the offensive so soon, after an unsuccessful German counter-attack last week, which was made by very strong German forces which had been brought forward, is regarded as a good augury. The fighting has been of the fiercest character, the Germans working their utmost in strength to prevent the British from advancing into their third line positions, but when the last reports left the British Headquarters in France, the Australian Army had established themselves in Pozieres, and are reported to have placed themselves astride of the road in the direction of Bapaume. At Guillemont and Longueval, the fighting was fiercest, both places changing hands several times. Later to-night the fighting was proceeding with the utmost violence.

MANY PEOPLE WANT TO RETURN ON SUBMARINE

As high as \$50,000 For Passage Money is Offered by Americans—Scrap Iron Forms Part of Cargo—Indications Point to Early Arrival of Sister Ship Bremen

Baltimore, July 22.—The North German-Lloyd has received from persons in all parts of the country offers running as high as \$50,000 for the privilege of taking passage on the submarine Deutschland on her return trip.

"We have had letters from some persons," said a representative of the company to-day, "who said that they would pay any price we wanted. There was one \$50,000 offer, several of \$10,000 and virtually scores running from \$1,000 to \$5,000. These we had to refuse. Nearly all of them came from Americans. There are, of course, thousands of Germans in this country who would like to get back to their native land, but no passengers will be carried."

The unloading of the Deutschland was being hastened yesterday and may have been completed last night. Included in the cargo entered at the customs house is a quantity of scrap iron, which it was necessary to bring as ballast. The space thus occupied will be replaced with nickel on the return voyage.

The fact that the tug Thomas F. Timmins went into drydock to-day for repairs gave rise to rumors that she was getting ready to return to the Virginia Capes to convoy into the Chesapeake as she did the Deutschland, the submarine Bremen, which is reported on her way. If the local agents have

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, July 23.—An official communication issued by the War Office says:—The statements contained in the Turkish official communication of Wednesday last that seven vessels had been captured by the Turks in the Euphrates River, in Mesopotamia, and that the English had been defeated near Basra, are imaginary.

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, July 24 (official).—During July 20 and 21 we took prisoners, which were composed of 370 officers, one general, one colonel, 13,700 men, and ten guns. The total number of prisoners, including those given in an official communication yesterday, morning now amounts to 27,000 men. The total number of guns is forty.

The "Deutschland"

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The only thing that can be affirmed of the submarine merchantman "Deutschland" to-night is that she is alongside of the pier in Patapsco River, where she berthed fourteen days ago when she completed her voyage from Germany. It is officially stated to-night that clearance papers as yet have not been filed.

any knowledge of the date the Bremen is expected, they are keeping the secret closely guarded. It was thought on the other hand that the tug's first duty would be to escort the Deutschland back to the Capes. It was intimated to-day at the North German-Lloyd offices that the Deutschland might drop anchor several days at Norfolk and wait for the most favorable opportunity to slip by enemy cruisers which may be waiting for her.

Germans Rush Fresh Forces Somme Front

340,000 Men Rushed to This Sector Last Three Weeks—Will Make Supreme Effort Western Front

LONDON, July 23.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News says that Germany is prepared for a supreme effort on the Western front, and according to information, has drafted to the Somme front in the last three weeks 340,000 men. One hundred thousand are from depots, but the remainder are seasoned men, who have been slightly wounded, and are now thoroughly cured. Cavalry is being sent West also. My informant declares he personally saw regiments of dragoons, Hussars, Cuirassiers and Mounted Jaegers passing through Jusseldorf on their way West. It is certain, even at the risk of continual small retreats on the Eastern fronts, he believes are determined to throw everything into the West.

PARIS, July 23.—The new French lines, south of Soyecourt, on the Somme front, have held the German counter-attack, the War Office announced to-day. The German attack was made last night, and broke down under the French fire. Artillery battle along the front continues.

Spirited Artillery Duel Along British Front

LONDON, July 22.—A spirited artillery duel along the British front in Northern France, during which the British front line and supporting trenches were bombarded with gas shells and projectiles containing cyanide, is recorded in to-day's official statement. "The War Office reported that, aside from these bombardments at several points on the front in the past twelve hours, there have been no important developments.

"A Mere Flea Bite"

AMSTERDAM, July 22.—Posters have been posted on the walls of the barracks in Ghent, stating that negotiations have been opened between the United States and Germany for the evacuation of Belgium, according to the Echo Belge. According to the posters Germany is prepared to withdraw from Belgium on payment of an indemnity of 40,000,000,000 marks. The Echo Belge comments sarcastically on the proposal, terming the proposal indemnity as a mere "flea bite."

Violent Bombardment On Verdun Sector

PARIS, July 22.—A strong German attack north-west of St. Die in the Vosges, was repulsed last night by the French. The War Office report to-day says that on the Verdun front the Germans bombarded violent French positions in the sectors of Fleury and Fumin Wood. In the region of Mullin sous Toutvent, a strong German reconnaissance was dispersed.

Russians Still Keep Up Good Work

PETROGRAD, July 23.—Fierce engagements have taken place south of the Riga. Russian troops have penetrated the German first line in several places, says an official statement to-night. In the Caucasus the forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas, have occupied Adassa, 13 miles north-west of Gumushkhan on the Chit river.

Germans Meet More Reverses in Volhynia

PETROGRAD, July 23.—Teutonic troops in Volhynia tried last night to break the Russian lines along the river. They were stopped 25 miles northeast of Kovel, the War Office announced to-day. German attempts to recapture their lost positions north-east, this morning, also proved futile.

Has Retired Owing To Ill Health

PETROGRAD, July 23.—Sergeus Sazonoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned. He is succeeded by Boris Vladimirovitch Sturmer. Sazonoff retired owing to ill-health.

BRITISH GAINS ARE REPORTED

British Troops and Anzacs Establish Themselves in Pozieres Where They Consolidate Their Lines—Casualties Comparatively Light—On Pozieres Right Progress Was Checked by Machine Gun Fire

LONDON, July 24.—A Reuter despatch from the British front in France filed at 3.30 p.m. to-day says: "Following a heavy bombardment last night the British troops and Anzacs succeeded in establishing themselves in Pozieres where they are now consolidating their lines. "It is reported their casualties are comparatively light. West of Pozieres the British successfully advanced. On the right of Pozieres wire entanglements were insufficiently destroyed and progress was checked by heavy machine gun fire. Nevertheless we gained a footing in Guillemont, but owing to the determined counter attacks were unable to maintain our advance. "On the whole progress continues satisfactory, especially in the neighbourhood of Pozieres and along the road through village northward, on which we are reported as firmly established.

BRITISH UNIT SENT TO FIGHT IN RUSSIA

Receive Enthusiastic Welcome From Russian Town Folk—All Stations Bedecked With Flags—Pelted With Flowers as They March Through Ancient Russian Capital—Entertained by Grand Duchess

LONDON, July 22.—A complete and fully-equipped British unit has arrived in Russia. Vice-Admiral Ougroumoff, announcing their landing at Archangel, says that after marching through the town the British were met by the military, educational and civil authorities, and the officers of the municipality. They were presented by the latter with a ikon of Michael the Archangel, and were entertained in the Summer Garden. The whole town was decorated with flags and was in fête.

When the force, which is a naval armored car detachment under Major Mairis, arrived at Moscow they again got an enthusiastic reception. The commander of the troops in the Moscow district was at the station, and the crews and band of a Russian armored car detachment were on the platform, while outside the station great crowds, numbering thousands, waited to give their British allies a hearty welcome.

Received by Grand Duchess From the station the men marched through the city, headed by a Russian band, to the English Church, where a short service was held. They were warmly cheered, and were pelted with flowers as they passed. They were afterwards entertained to lunch at the British Club, many Russian guests being also invited. Cordial toasts were exchanged, the speakers dwelling especially on the moral significance of the fact that Russians and British would shortly be fighting shoulder to shoulder. The Grand Duchess Elizabeth received Commander Locker-Lampson and several other members of the detachment and presented mementoes to all the officers and men. Everywhere on their journey thru Russia the welcome extended to the detachment was no less hearty than their reception in Moscow. Every station was beflagged in their honor. Salvoes of Cheering. A remarkable scene occurred during a performance in the Moscow Art theatre, which Major Mairis and the other officers attended. The appearance of the Britishers in the audience was greeted with salvoes of cheering which lasted over five minutes. The actors invited the British party on to the stage, and cheering could be heard from behind the curtain, and when their request was complied with there was one great demonstration, in which both actors and public joined.

Major Mairis, on behalf of himself

Turks and Arabs Fight a Battle Near Medina

Turks Loose 250 Men While Arab Chief Loses 500—Arabs Capture Large Quantity of Arms

LONDON, July 23.—Authentic news, received at Cairo, Egypt, says Reuter's correspondent there, tells that serious engagements took place recently near Medina, Arabia, between the Arab revolutionists and the Turks. The garrison made a sortie against the Arabs, who were besieging the town from the southern side. In the fighting the Turks are said to have lost 250 men, while the losses of the Arab forces, under the command of the Grand Chief of Mecca, the leader of the rebels, numbered 500 men. The Arabs captured a large quantity of arms. The Sheriff Abdullah is now bombarding the barracks at Taif, where the Turks are still holding out. The rebels expect the garrison at Taif to capitulate soon.

LONDON, July 23.—A new advance by Turkish forces in the Sinai peninsula to within 30 miles of Suez Canal, is reported by British authorities, who announced to-day that British cavalry had got in touch with the Turks. Measures are being taken by the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt to meet the Turkish movement.

Neutral Shipping Suffers Much

LONDON, July 24.—According to a Lloyds' despatch from Tyne-mouth the Danish motor ship "Samsoe" has been towed to that port in a water-logged condition after having been shelled by a German submarine. The crew are saved. The Norwegian sailing vessel and Swedish sailing vessels "June" and "Ida" are reported in Lloyds' advices as being on fire and are in a sinking condition.

Italians Are Keeping Up Pressure

ROME, July 24.—Italian troops are continuing their pressure on the Austrian lines in Trentino, scoring and have gained new successes along the Posia ad Settle Communi plateau. They have also taken strong positions between Tregnolo and Cismon Valley in Dolomites.

The British Carry Outworks at Posieres

LONDON, July 23.—The battle on the British front in Northern France was resumed to-day along the whole British line from Pozieres to Guillemont. The War Office report says that the British carried the German outworks at Posieres. Violent fighting is in progress.

Austrians Withdraw Before Russian Assaults

VIENNA, July 23.—Under menace of heavy Russian assaults the Austrians in the Carpathian region, Southern Bukovina, southeast of Tatrov, have withdrawn toward the main ridge of the Carpathians, the War Office officially announced to-day.

Roumania Again

LONDON, July 22.—Rumours persist that Roumania will enter by the middle of August, but there is no confirmation of such reports in official circles.

Casement's Appeal

LONDON, July 24.—A certificate to allow Casement to appeal to Lords against the sentence of death has been refused, says The Guardian. and his fellow-officers, expressed his warmest thanks for this demonstration. During a march of the force through the town a Cossack squadron escorted the British. A Cossack dismounted and offered his horse to Major Mairis, who mounted amid great cheering. The detachment left in the evening for the headquarters of its future service, and crowds cheered it all the way to the station, while bands played and flowers were showered upon them.

NATIONALISTS UPHELD REDMOND IN HIS DEMANDS

Irish Party Hold Meeting in Which They Approve of Redmond's Demand For Home Rule Bill Enactment Without Delay—Will Not Tolerate Changes in Settlement Agreed on

LONDON, July 24.—A meeting of the Irish Nationalists' members of Commons held in London to-day approved of the Demand of John Redmond for the Irish Home Rule Bill to be introduced without delay and that it shall not go in any respect beyond the terms of settlement agreed upon. The meeting was adjourned until Monday, by which time it is expected Redmond will have been advised of the course adopted by the Cabinet at its session to-day.

Russian Progress On 30 Mile Front

LONDON, July 24.—The Germans have reached a point on the Riga front, according to a despatch from Petrograd. Progress for the Russians is claimed on a front running from Riga to Hykall, a distance of more than 30 miles; greatest advance being made along the coast lines. The despatch says fighting went on without a pause for four days prior to Sunday. It has now halted as Russians require time to consolidate the ground they have gained and the Germans awaiting for reinforcements being brought up from other sections of the eastern front.

Irish Question Reaches Acute Stage

LONDON, July 24.—An acute stage has been reached in the Irish question. Unless situation suddenly changes doubt is expressed whether the Government will be able to introduce amending bill this week. Nationalist members of Parliament are holding a meeting to-day and unless a satisfactory answer is received from the Premier, John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, will be asked to press him for further statement regarding the same.

Enemy Destroyers Race For Home

LONDON, July 23.—On official statement this afternoon says at midnight July 22, while near north Hinder light vessel some of our light forces sighted three enemy destroyers who retired before damage could be inflicted on them. Subsequently off Souwan Bank the six enemy destroyers were engaged and a running fight ensued, during which the enemy was repeatedly hit, but he succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast. One of our vessels was hit once, and one officer and one man were slightly wounded. There was no other damage or casualties.

On Verdun Front

PARIS, July 24.—Bad weather prevails along the Somme front in Northern France. Last night passed quietly with the French. In a raid near a valley north of the Aisne German trenches were penetrated and some prisoners taken. On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse there were small local engagements, in the course of which the French took 30 prisoners making a total for prisoners during the last ten days in this district eight hundred.

Was Taken Prisoner

PARIS, July 24.—Lieut. Marshall of the French Aviation Corps, last month left French soil and flew over German capital, upon which he dropped proclamations and then continued his flight intended to land within the Russian lines. He was forced to descend, however, in Poland and was taken by the Germans.

Sir Wm. Ramsay Dead

LONDON, July 24.—Sir William Ramsay, aged 62, an eminent chemist, died here Sunday.

50,000 MEN ARE LOST BY ENEMY ON STYR RIVER

Russian Advance of Five Miles is Reported From Riga Sector—Russians Have Austro-German Forces Outflanked and Are Only Four Miles From Summit of the Carpathian

LONDON, July 24.—A despatch to the Reuter's Telegram Co., from Petrograd, says that a Russian advance of five miles is reported on the left wing of Riga sector. General Von Litsing's recent losses on the Sty and Lipa Rivers are accounted to be at least 50,000 men out of three army corps engaged. The Russians are on the point of entering the northeast corner of Galicia. General Bohner Ergoli and General Count Von Bothmer are being outflanked both on the north and south of the heights captured by the Russians, who are now only four miles from the summit of the Carpathians and Hungarian front in the direction of Maramaros Ezgot. The Russians hold the whole Treabzond Erzerum road in Asiatic Turkey.

Russians Forcing Teutons Back

PETROGRAD, July 24.—The Russians have driven the Teutonic forces resisting them south of the River Lipa in Volhynia near Galician border beyond the town of Borostehk to west. More than 13 thousand prisoners have been captured since July 16th.

Poseries Village

LONDON, July 24.—British troops have captured a large part of the village of Poseries, says an official British statement. They also gained some ground near the high wood in the direction of Guillemont. The night, the statement adds, was comparatively calm.

HOME RULE ACT IS DISCUSSED BY CABINET

Cabinet Sits For Two and a Half Hours Discussing the Irish Problem—An Adjournment is Taken and Asquith is Authorized to Acquaint Redmond of Government's Proposed Course

LONDON, July 24.—For two and a half hours to-day the Cabinet discussed the Irish question and adjourned after authorizing Premier Asquith to acquaint John Redmond with the course of action proposed by the Government to Redmond's ultimatum that there must be an immediate settlement of the Home Rule question. At the same time the Irish party members in the Commons met for a two hours' discussion. All that was announced as to their deliberations was that they had discussed matters and adjourned until noon on Monday.

Viscount Grey

LONDON, July 24.—For personal and family reasons, Sir Edward Grey has received Royal permission to take the title of Viscount instead of Earl, under the style of Viscount Grey of Fallodon. The inference is that the Foreign Secretary took the lower dignity to avoid the risk of being confused with Earl Grey, formerly Governor-General of Canada.

S.S. Wolf Sunk

LONDON, July 22.—Lloyds announce the sinking of the British steamship Wolf. She was 2,443 tons.

SINN FEIN OUTBREAK

Cork, Ireland, July 16.—Chagrined by the non-arrival of prisoners who recently were released after under-going imprisonment since the Dublin rebellion, and who were expected here yesterday, a thousand Sinn Feiners wrecked the recruiting office, hissed the military pickets and sang republican songs.

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and His Grace the Archbishop.)

The Annual Garden Party at Mount Cashel WILL TAKE PLACE ON Wednesday, July 26th.

Road Race, Football Fives, Pony Race, Baseball Final, Dancing, Gun Exercises, Skittles, etc. The C.C.C. and T. A. Bands will be in attendance.

Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements.

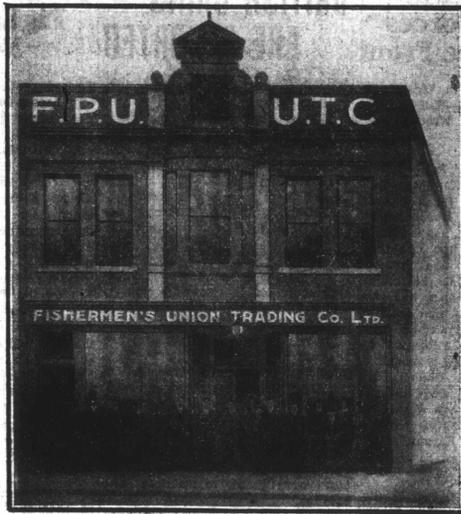
SUMMER WEAR!

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

Children's & Misses Dresses

- CHILDS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, trimmed with Embroidery, Lace Insertion and nicely Tucked, to suit ages from 6 to 14 years old. **80c.**
- CHILDS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Tucked Sleeve and Flouncing, Body, Neck and Sleeves prettily Trimmed with Embroidery and Lace Insertion, to suit age 2 to 6 years old. **\$1.45**
- MISSSES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Neck and Sleeve trimmed with Lace, Body trimmed with Lace and Embroidery. Age 6 to 14 years. **75c.**
- MISSSES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, Tucked Sleeves, pretty Embroidered Front, and deep Lace Flouncing. Age 6 to 14 years. **\$1.80**
- MISSSES' COTTON DRESSES, color Fawn with White Pique Collar and Wrist Band; according to size. **75c. up**
- CHILDS' WHITE PIQUE DRESS, with Colored Polka Dot Collar and Cuff trimmed in Blue, one front pocket. Wash and wear well. Length 22 to 26 inches. **90c.** Also in sizes 28 to 32 inch. **\$1.20.**
- CHILDS' LINENE DRESSES, colors Saxe and Sky Blue. Sizes 21 to 27 inches. **90c.** Larger sizes, 30 to 36 inches. **\$1.20.**
- STRIPE GALATEA DRESSES, in the newest style made from durable materials. Sizes 21 to 27. **90c.** Sizes 30 to 36. **\$1.20.**

THE MONEY-SAVING STORE.



- ### LOW PRICED CHILDREN'S DRESSES
- BLUE COTTON DRESSES. **40c.** 20 to 24 inches long.
 - BLUE COTTON DRESSES. **60c.** 30 to 36 inches long.
- Misses' White Princess Slips
Made from soft finish Cotton, Embroidery Flounce. Each. **80c.**

SPECIAL LINES PRICES

Of SUPERIOR QUALITY GOODS
Unsurpassed in Wear, Style and Design.

Ladies' Underskirts

- MERCERIZED COTTON UNDERSKIRTS in an assortment of nice stripe effects. **Special Price 60c.**
- SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS in colors of Brown, Brick Helio, Royal, Saxe, Cerise and Rose. **75c.**
- BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS. **80c.**
- WHITE UNDERSKIRTS with Embroidered Flounce. **55c.**

No. 1
BLOUSE SPECIAL
FAWN MUSLIN BLOUSES
with heavy Lace Trimmed Collar,
90c. each.

No. 2
BLOUSE SPECIAL
Not the very latest in style but yet very serviceable and suitable for every day wear. Regularly sold at \$1.50.
Sale Price 60c.

Dress Muslins, Delaines, Piques, Etc.

- White Check Dress Muslin, 8c. yd.
- Cream with Colored Stripe Delaine, 11c. yd.
- White Fancy Stripe Muslins, 12c. yd.
- Colored Fancy Figured Crepes, 14c. yd.
- White Stripe Delaine, in various color stripes, 17c. yd.
- Fancy Figured Seersuckers, 24c. yd.

DUCHESS CLOTH

In Tan, Fawn, Tan and Pink Colors.
18c. yard.

PLAID GINGHAMS

12c. yard.

STRIPE ZEPHERS

12c. yard.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Kaiser and Crown Prince Simply Play Soldiers--Have No Military Genius and Simply Pose as Leaders of the Army.

A German-born American, whose father was a Prussian major and who served for some years in a German military school has been diverting readers of the New York Tribune by a series of articles upon the German military caste; and a new article was suggested the other day when it was announced that the Kaiser was hastening to the Western front to encourage his men opposing the Allied offensive. This writer says it is simply ridiculous to suppose that either the Kaiser or the Crown Prince is permitted to have anything to say about military operations. It may be true that certain operations are undertaken to satisfy the vanity of one or the other; and it has been assumed that the attack on Verdun was partly inspired by the determination of the Crown Prince to win some military glory. He is nominally in charge of the German army facing Verdun, but he does not direct that army. That is being done by the generals under him, who if the attacks succeed will be given some distinction, and if they fail will be disgraced. If there is a German victory at Verdun the credit will go to the Crown Prince; if there is a failure it will be explained that the stupid general failed to carry out the orders of the Prince.

No Military Capacity.
As a matter of fact, says the writer in the Tribune, the military capacities of the Hohenzollerns petered out with Frederick the Great. The Kaiser himself is said to be a laughing-stock with his officers for his ignorance of military affairs and for his absurd pretensions. He says that on one occasion he saw the Kaiser give an order to charge at a sham battle, which had occurred in a real combat would have resulted in the wiping out of the charging battalions. Nevertheless, the judges awarded the decision to the Kaiser, and he was overwhelmed with praise by the more sycophantic of the military experts who explained the operations in the press. It was after some such exhibition that Graf Haeseler addressed the troops and said: "My officers, you have obeyed His Majesty's commands splendidly; only in real war-time do the opposite. Then you may win."

Political Moves.
The movement of the Kaiser from one battle front to the other are designed to make an impression upon the German civilian population, which is just now causing the Kaiser as much anxiety as is the fate of his armies. He appears at a battle front after he has been informed that a great German move is to be made; is photographed with the generals in command and then disappears. The next day Berlin hears of a German advance, and the inference is that it was arranged by the Kaiser, instead of for him. It may be, although the ex-Prussian does not seem to credit it, that the Kaiser's presence does have some inspiring effect upon his troops. With them as with the civilian population there is likely to be a notion that he is a great general; and what troops would not fight better, knowing that their King was watching them?

"Kidding" the Kaiser.
Moreover, the generals do not dare to let the Kaiser into the military secret that he is an ignoramus. They must pretend to have a high opinion of his sagacity as a military adviser, and when his advice is to be disregarded tact is necessary. Either they hurry to do what they believe is right and what they have reason to believe would oppose; or if they disobey his instructions they pretend that

there was a misunderstanding. Since the chances of them succeeding are better than when they follow his, they are usually able to "get away with it." Nevertheless, it has happened in this war that some competent German generals have been retired, because they were not diplomatic enough in their dealings with Emperor William.

General Staff Rules.
On the other hand, many generals have been retired by the general staff since the beginning of the war because it was known that they had won their high command through favoritism and their capacity for flattering the Kaiser. As long as Germany was at peace these titled nonentities could do no harm, but when war was declared the general staff acted promptly, and as a rule the Kaiser did not oppose their decisions. The Crown Prince is much like his father as a military genius. He craves flattery; and he has less ability than his sire. He seems also to be more cold-blooded, with less regard for the lives of his men. Before the war he threatened to become more popular in Germany than the Kaiser because of his swashbuckling manner and craving for military renown. But the war has cured Germany of admiration for these qualities, and his heritage will be hatred and contempt.

Why the Germans Risked Sea Fight

First Aim Was To Cut Off Russia From The Northern Ports--Had Another Object--Wished to Permit of the Escape of Commerce Destroyers.

The attempt made by the German navy to force its way into the open sea was due to a double object: First, the isolation of Russia by cutting off communications with her ports on the north; and, secondly, the release of certain speedy ships which should emulate the example of the Emden, learned from an eminent naval authority in France, Admiral Hautefeuille, who sets forth his views in the Paris *Homme Enchaîné*. He says:

"I am astonished that journalists allow themselves to be hypnotized by the heaviness of British losses, and have failed to understand the fullness of the British naval victory. It is one of the greatest victories, owing to the results arising from it.

"The Germans had two objects, both of the same nature—a fleet of the line as strong as possible which could advantageously present its flank to the large British patrols, and an exit from German ports in order to

permit the escape at a distance. The first consisted of two very powerful cruisers, escorted by some ten ships of less size and a strong body of destroyers. The second force consisted only of two ships, the Wiesbaden and the Ebling.

"The first force was to go north, and evidently was to destroy certain ships which supply Russia with food by way of Archangel and Kola and bring back grain for England and France and also was to destroy Kola and the establishment of the port of Archangel, which are of wood.

"The second group is only composed of two vessels, but two vessels launched since the beginning of the war, constructed for the destruction of commerce in distant seas, vessels with high speed enabling them to fly certain speedy ships which should in action at economical speed that paralyze allied commerce. This we suppose these two vessels appearing in the South Atlantic and the Pacific. For many months they would be masters of the ocean, and their success would be greater than that of the Alabama and the Emden.

"Sir David Beatty sacrificed himself. Although outnumbered, he gave battle to prevent the passage of these German expeditionary forces and to give Admiral Jellicoe time to come to his assistance. The cruisers which should have destroyed the Russians were obliged to take refuge in a damaged condition in German and Danish ports. As regards the Wiesbaden and the Ebling, which were sunk, their career was short.

"Is it not, then, an immense victory to have maintained the freedom of distant oceans and to have assured the continuation of summer communications with Russia? And if the results are considered, is this not an admirable victory?"

If the blow at Russia was really one of the motives of the battle of Jutland, we can understand the comments of the Russian press upon the results of the conflict. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* exclaims:

"Thank God the hour of the English fleet has at last arrived, and the first serious encounter between Kaiser Wilhelm's battleships, hitherto bottled up in the Kiel Canal, has ended precisely as all naval specialists anticipated. All honor and glory to the English admirals. We express our tribute of admiration at the unparalleled success of the English seamen."

The organ of the Russian military class, the Petrograd *Russky Invalid*, writes:

"The British fleet, at the price of several fine ships and several thousands of gallant seamen, has won a very decisive victory, inflicted on the foe exceedingly serious losses, and most important of all, fully exemplified the old English principle that the maritime boundaries of England are situated off the enemy's coasts. Adhering to this principle the glorious English fleet has always emerged with honor from the most difficult situations and constantly achieved the fundamental task of its policy—namely, the command of the sea, to dispute which the Germans have so unsuccessfully attempted in the present war. The results of all these efforts have been merely defeat, and in this battle the Germans sustained a repulse most painful and injurious to their self-esteem. The roseate hopes reposed in their mushroom fleet have not been justified."

to go along, and no objection was made when he clambered aboard the submersible. He even made a minute inspection of her conveniences and drew rough sketches of her plan without protest from officers or crew.

The Deutschland is luxurious, Lamme concluded from his inspection, and she's a vessel of peace, pure and simple, without gun emplacements, without torpedo tubes, without even a torpedo mast. From the two six-cylinder Diesel engines astern to the electric storage batteries forward all is compact and neat—officers' quarters, kitchen, diving apparatus, disappearing masts, passageways, crew sleeping quarters, conning tower and storage places.

The tables and hammocks in the passageways are pulled up to give elbow room, and the sailing is rather low. It is judged Captain Koenig and his crew had to qualify in stature to get aboard the boat. There is headroom for a man just about Captain Koenig's height—a few inches more than five feet—and the crew members are of about the same height.

Storage places for cargo are at bow and stern, occupying perhaps a third of all the vessel's interior space. The diving apparatus is set up forward of the stern hold. The engines are just ahead of this. The passageways run from forward of the engine room to the storage batteries. Freight is carried also in the bulge of the submarine alongside the sleeping quarters of the crew.

After Lamme's inspection, Captain Koenig said he would allow no other unofficial person to board his ship except at the special request of Count von Bernstorff.

U-Boat a Palace In a Giant Shell

Visitor Finds Deutschland Trim, Compact and Luxurious

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A compact palace in a gigantic ocean shell, is the super-submersible Deutschland. It is trim, shipshape and luxurious for the amount of space on board. One can stand in the narrow passage forward and look through to the stern. Everywhere there are pushbuttons to turn on electric fans and other conveniences.

Captain Koenig and all of his men were clean shaven every day. When the disappearing masts are drawn in, folded up and put away and the wonder boat dives a few metres below the surface she rides as steadily and with the even movement of a child's rocking horse. Safety razors are superfluous if the shaver is an expert.

H. A. Lamme, a Baltimore contractor, happened to be in the office of Surveyor of the Port today when Mr. Steele started to inspect the Deutschland. Lamme was permitted

BIG GOLD SHIPMENT FROM ALASKA

SEATTLE, July 17.—Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold bullion, the largest shipment received from Alaska this year, was brought here yesterday by the steamer Humboldt, which arrived from Skagway. The gold, the first of the spring clean-up in interior Alaska, was shipped from Fairbanks by the first steamboat up the Yukon river and transported to Skagway over White Pass and White Horse, the head of river navigation.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

New Arrivals.
Due Thursday, Per 'Florizel'
100 Crates CABBAGE,
50 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.

PHONE 264.
GEORGE NEAL.

J.J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is **ECLIPSE**, which we sell at **45c. lb.**

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS, 1s. and 2s.

J.J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

Wanted to Purchase

Choice Tinned **LOBSTERS.**

Will Pay **HIGHEST CASH PRICE.**

Robert Templeton,
333 Water Street, St. John's.

WANTED!
2 SCHOONERS,
From 50 to 100 tons,
To freight **SALT**
from St. John's to West Coast.
SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION
is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?
Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in **CHOICE MEATS.**
M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

HOW IS GERMANY TO BE MADE TO PAY?

Principles Which Should Operate in Obtaining Compensation After the War--Debt Can Be Figured--Germany and Her Industries Should be Employed to that End.

The May issue of the "Nineteenth Century and After" contains an interesting discussion of the question, how Germany can be made to pay for all the damage done by her armed forces in the course of this war. The article in which this question is discussed was written by Mr. Francis Gribble, who was caught in Luxembourg by the rising tide of war, and before returning to England saw life in a German detention camp from within the barbed-wire fence. In some cases the injuries inflicted by German violence are irreparable. It is also believed by many that the Germans will fight to the last ditch, and that when they finally acknowledge defeat they will be unable, through sheer exhaustion and collapse, to pay any indemnity to any of their enemies. To demand indemnities, therefore, will only be trying to squeeze juice out of a sucked orange. Mr. Gribble fully anticipates complete exhaustion on the part of Germany, but nevertheless believes that Germany can be made to pay. The complete exhaustion of Germany is indeed a condition necessary to the success of the plan he proposes. This plan is to make the Germans pay by enabling them to pay. If, says Mr. Gribble, the leading powers of the alliance now engaged in war with Germany will take in hand the re-constitution of German industries and control the sales of German products, they will be able to pay themselves out of the profits of those sales.

Mr. Gribble does not exhort the allies to be "nice" to their enemy. So far as junkers and millionaires such as Herr Thyssen or Frau Krupp are concerned, he wants the allies to be particularly nasty. One might even go as far as to say that he wants each of the allies to hold Germany up with one hand while chastising her with the other. His proposals, then, cannot be dismissed as a mere gush of stupid sentiment. They are worth considering, even if one cannot yield assent to his claim that they present a practicable, if not the only practicable, method of dealing with the question of the war indemnities which the allies will be entitled to demand.

Principles of Reckoning.
Mr. Gribble sets forth five statements which are to serve as guiding principles of the great reckoning.
1. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg has promised compensation to Belgium and Luxembourg, in the event of complete victory for the Germans being the issue of the war (speech in the Reichstag, August 4, 1914).
2. He has also promised his countrymen that Germany's enemies shall be Germany's tributaries, "dragging an endless chain of debt" (speech in the Reichstag, Oct., 1915).
3. The Germans have made use of the mines, factories and forests of Belgium and Northern France for their own purposes, which of course are detrimental to Belgians and Frenchmen, since 1914, and they have done the same thing with Belgian and French labor.

4. Baron von Zedlitz-Neukirch proposed that the indemnity to be paid by France should be extorted by means of German exploitation of the agricultural and mineral resources of that country—i.e. French farms, factories, mines and forests, and French labor also, were to be utilized for the benefit of German states and German companies, financial and industrial.
5. The war of 1870-71 cost the Germans about 60 million sterling. The indemnity levied upon France amounted to 200 millions sterling (5 milliards of francs or a billion dollars). This is the most moderate proportion of indemnity to war expenses which the allies need consider themselves entitled to demand.

Mr. Gribble holds that Germany (and Austria-Hungary also) ought to be treated with a measure of severity not less than that which Germany has proposed for her intended victims in this war. The indemnity imposed in 1871 upon France is quoted as an actual precedent set by the Germans themselves.

By the time that they are compelled to make an unconditional surrender, the Germans will have inflicted injuries and imposed expenditures on their enemies which will hardly be represented by any sum of money less than five hundred billions of dollars. Billions, be it observed, not millions only. To sell all the inhabitants of Germany into slavery and confiscate all their property, movable and immovable, of every description, would not effect a settlement even on so depressed a basis as ten cents in the dollar.

Reparations to be Made.

Germany (with or without such assistance as Austria-Hungary can give) must be compelled to restore all buildings which have been destroyed in Belgium; replace or give compensation for, all art treasures, public or private, stolen or destroyed; redeem in gold all the paper money forced upon Belgium; repay with interest the exactions practised upon Belgium and Luxembourg under the titles of "war-fines" and "war taxes"; pay for forced labor and requisitioned goods; pay damages to Belgians who have been unjustly imprisoned; pay blood-money to the families of persons murdered by Germans (there have been more than 5,700 murders committed by Germans in Belgium since the Autumn of 1914); pay compensation for various thefts; pay the costs incurred by the Belgian State in defending its territory; pay compensation for the destruction of Belgian industries, Belgian commerce, Belgian schools and universities. Similar compensations will also have to be paid to France, Serbia, Montenegro and Poland. Luxembourg will in all probability have a long bill of damages done by theft in various forms to produce, in addition to bills for payments due on forced labor, requisitioning of goods, and seizure of mines and factories. The Belgian claims must be satisfied first, for Belgium has suffered most. In judging of the violence put upon Belgium and Luxembourg, one must remember that the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Prussia in 1839 and 1870, and that the fortress of Luxembourg was dismantled at the suggestion of the Prussian Government in 1867.

In addition to the claims already mentioned, there will be those of Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan. The Imperial German Government has already borrowed some 2,000 millions (or two billions) sterling from the German nation for the financing of the war. Imperial and State loans contracted before the war amount to 1,200 millions sterling. The injuries which Imperial Germany will have inflicted upon its enemies by the end of the war will represent more than thirty times the present indebtedness of the German States, collectively and severally, to their own people, and Imperial Germany will then be no longer solvent. Mr. Gribble asserts that even now there is nothing unencumbered in Germany except the gold in the Reichbank (equal to 123 million sterling) and the labor of the people. In comparison with the probable sum-total of the liabilities which Germany will have accumulated by the end of the war, the gold in the Reichbank is a mere "sea-bite in the ocean." The Germans in proportion to their success, if they should be successful, would take measures for "bleeding" their enemies "white." France and England in particular are the desired victims of Germany's power to crush and dominate.

Make Germany Work out Debt.
Victory for the allies will bring in its train the question, how they are to deal with an insolvent debtor. Mr. Gribble thinks that the Germans themselves, in their treatment of Belgium, Luxembourg and Northern France, have shown how the insolvent debtor may be made to pay. Direct spoliation will not avail very greatly for the discharge of German liabilities, confiscating scrip deposited in banks as security for advances, and stocks of manufactured goods accumulated since the beginning of the war. Mr. Gribble's proposal is that the Germans shall be made to work out at least the same time, their financial redemption and the compensation of the states which they have assailed and harassed. They are not to be reduced en masse to slavery, but though they are to receive salaries and wages, none of them are to be allowed to heap up riches after the manner of the Krupps or any other Teutonic lords of labor.

Concerning accumulated stocks of manufactured goods, Mr. Gribble is of the opinion that such stocks will be found to fall very far short of existing estimates. The demands of war have called away so many men either to the armies or munition-making, that commercial production has become greatly restricted. The policy recommended to the allies is that they should "establish industrial spheres of influence and distribute industrial monopolies among themselves" in Germany. Mr. Gribble, however, does not show how this is to be done to the satisfaction of all concerned, or indeed how it is to be done at all. It certainly appears to

GREAT FIVE PART FEATURE PRODUCTION TO-DAY.
THE WORLD FILM CORPORATION PRESENTS,
Edwin Ardin
the celebrated American dramatic star in a five part drama,
"THE GREY MASK."
Powerful 5 part detective story, all star cast, including BARBARA TENNENT.
"A Confession,"
EDNA MAYO and HENRY WALTHALL in the Seventh thrilling episode of
"THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE."
Wednesday—Final episode of THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE. Friday—"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY," the \$800,000.00 photoplay, featuring LOTTIE PICKFORD and IRVING CUMMINGS. THE NICKEL.

Cargo Owners Compensated; Get £78,400
LONDON, July 17.—Viscount Mersey, arbitrator in the case of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina, which was seized and placed in the prize court on February 11, 1915, to-day awarded £78,400 (approximately \$390,000) to the W. L. Green Commission company of St. Louis, owners of the cargo. The Green company has asked for £86,161, while the British government offered £33,124 as compensation. Interest at the rate of five per cent. also will be paid from September 13, 1915, to the date of payment of the award.

The cargo of the Wilhelmina consisted of foodstuffs destined to Hamburg by her consignors. When the seizure occurred, it was decided to make the cargo a test case as to the rights of Great Britain to stop foodstuffs proceeding to Germany, but the issue of the order in council of March 11, 1915, made the question an academic one, and the case was settled by the government taking upon itself to compensate the claimants by paying for the cargo seized on the basis of loss of profit, which would have been made if the ship had proceeded in due course to Hamburg and by indemnifying the owners for the delay caused to the ship so far as it was due to the action of Great Britain.

The Wilhelmina herself was released on April 21, 1915, and was sunk July 5, 1916, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro in collision with a Brazilian naval transport.

SUMMONED BY FIREMEN'S UNION.
We learn to-day that Capt. Parsons, of the S.S. Kite, now ready to sail for Baffin Land has been summoned by Mr. F. Woods, of the Firemen's Union for employing stokers who do not hold certificates of competency. The case comes up for hearing to-morrow. Mr. Woods will also take action later against certain managers of factories here who have been similarly acting, and says that he will leave no stone unturned to assert the rights of the Union.

TO HELP COT FUND
The picnic of St. Mary's Sunday School pupils will be held on Wednesday next at Mount Pearl. Those in charge have decided, with a patriotism and forethought for which they deserve credit to erect a large tent or marquee which will contain a large and varied assortment of goods. These will be sold and the proceeds will be devoted to the Cot Fund.

COT FUND DANCE.
The Star of the Sea Society will hold a dance to-morrow night week in their hall in aid of the Cot Fund. Mr. F. Woods has issued a number of complimentary tickets for it, and he and his aides are working hard for its success.

GOOD FISH REPORT.
At LaSce to-day traps at the Cape reported 5 to 10 qts.
Lawn reports big catches for traps Saturday, but owing to storm a lot of it lost. There were good catches made there this morning also.

A NASTY ACCIDENT.
This forenoon a boy of the West End, who was toying with a fish lighter drove it through the middle of his hand. The hook entered the flesh and he went to Connor's Drug Store, but they could not touch the case there. He then proceeded to a doctor's surgery, where the hook was cut out.

It affords us pleasure to-day to note the fact that Mr. Geo. Hutchings of Job Bros. & Co. is again able to be about and to attend to his duties in the office. Mr. Hutchings had been very ill for several weeks of internal trouble, but proper treatment coupled with care and rest have effected a complete cure.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.
EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.
PRESENTING ETHEL GRANDIN IN
"The Price of Ambition."
A George Kleine Photo Drama produced in 2 Reels.
"CUPID'S BATH."—A lively Essanay Comedy.
"WITH STOLEN MONEY."—A great Lubin Melo-Drama.
"HATS IN HATES."—A Vitagraph Comedy featuring Hughie Mack.
PROFESSOR MCCARTHY PLAYING THE PIANO.
A New and Classy Musical Program, Drums and Effects—
A COOL AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.
CN WEDNESDAY a 4 Reel Indian Cowboy feature—"THE GAMBLER OF THE WEST."

WHY DID THE BIGGEST FISH GET AWAY?
Because you could wade out far enough. Don't stand on the bank. Put on a pair of **BEAR BRAND RUBBERS** and get right right after the big fellows. Bear Brand are very comfortable, and absolutely waterproof right to the top.
CLEVELAND RUBBER COMPANY,
New Martin Building, St. John's, N.F.

The Fishermen of Newfoundland
have helped to build up the largest Ready Made Clothing business in the Colony.
BECAUSE
they know where to find value.
They compel their suppliers to stock our goods because the store **Must Cater to the Customer.**
Our well known brands are: Americus, Fireform, Truefit, Stylenfit, Progress.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Newfoundland Clothing Co Limited.

JUST IN:
25 Barrels
Large
PEANUTS
J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 24, 1916

MOUNT CASHEL

THE Annual Garden Party in aid of Mount Cashel Orphanage will be held on Wednesday next. Extensive preparations are being made for the event and citizens are assured of an enjoyable evening.

In past years this fete day has been always appreciated by our citizens and we think we are safe in saying this year, will as far as receipts go, be a record one.

The present day calls on our people are no doubt many, but we all realize what good work the Brothers at Mount Cashel are doing and we feel confident that the general public will on Wednesday next as in past years show that their work is fully appreciated by all classes in the community.

There are now about 120 boys in the institution and the financial obligation necessary to feed and clothe these boys is always a trying one to the good Brothers. This fact is more evident nowadays with the increased cost of food, clothing and other necessities. Mount Cashel has been a home to many orphan lads who without the training they received there would be unable to fill the responsible positions they now do in our mercantile concerns.

Mount Cashel has done its share in furnishing recruits for our Regiment some forty boys having enlisted since the outbreak of war. James Gear, one of their number, was amongst the group of Ours who made history on Caribou Hill, and some have made the supreme sacrifice.

The present splendid condition of Mount Cashel is a striking testimonial to the zeal and energy of the good Brothers who have devoted their lives to the cause of the education of the orphans. This condition of things has in a great measure been made possible by the splendid response of our generous people in past years, who we feel sure will again come forward on Wednesday and once more show their appreciation of the good Brothers' labours.

An interesting programme has been arranged. Football and baseball matches will be played during the afternoon. The pony race which caused so much amusement last season will again be seen, while teas will be served by the ladies who have ever been to the fore in this laudable work. His Excellency the Governor and Archbishop Roche will be present.

Let us then rally to the orphans call and do our bit to help Mount Cashel for in doing so we are helping and encouraging a good and worthy cause.

The British Navy.—All the reports received up to the present from the German warships concerned are unanimous in stating that the enemy fought with bravery during the battle.—Berlin, Semi-Official.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

FIFTEEN ENEMY BATTLESHIPS ARE BEING REPAIRED

Rotterdam, July 18.—From reliable sources information has been received proving that tremendous punishment was inflicted upon the German fleet in the naval battle of Jutland.

The following 15 warships are repairing in various shipyards: The dreadnoughts Koenig, Grosser Kurfurst, Markgraf, Kaiserin, Kaiser.

The older battleships Rheinland, Hessen. The battle cruisers Seydlitz, Moltke, Derflinger, Von Der Tann. The light cruisers Regensour, Stettin, Kohn and Frankfurt.

It is also stated that the Stuttgart and Munchen are repairing, but no confirmation of this can be obtained.

Every one of these vessels was more or less battered. It will be months before most, if any, of them will be ready to seek another such "victory."

CHEQUE-RAISING ARTIST ROBS BANK

Raised \$2 Cheque to \$2,200—Secured \$1,500 With it

A cheque raising artist is at work in this city; he passed a cheque originally made out and accepted for \$2, which he raised to the neat sum of \$2,200. After the cheque for \$2 had been accepted at an uptown bank it was presented for payment at a downtown institution, the bearer of the paper intimating that he would open an account at the latter place. Depositing the cheque, he cashed in \$1,500 and opened an account with a \$700 deposit and has not been seen since.

It was rumored that this was not the only bank in Montreal, visited for the purpose of getting something at the risk of arrest. One day last week \$7,000 in cold cash was taken from a bank in the north end of the city by robbers who got away with the booty in broad daylight. Two men are alleged to have carried off the money with no suspicion being attached to their movements.

Both cases are now being investigated by private detective agencies.—Montreal Herald.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

WAR ON SELLERS OF COCAINE

Curiously Enough, Use of it Much Increasing in London

MAKING ONE FEEL "GOOD" But After Effects of Melancholy and Irritability Come Quickly

London, July 18.—London's comparatively new vice, cocaine, which, until a few years ago was credited with being an American habit, has spread so far as to call for warning and interference in the public interest.

By a recent regulation it is an offence under the Defence of the Realm act to sell or supply cocaine to soldiers or sailors unless it is included in the prescription of a certified medical man. It is expected that further drastic action will be taken to check the habit among civilians.

Some weeks ago an individual who was arrested with twelve small packets of cocaine in his possession had to be released because he could not be proved to have sold any. But vendors there are in considerable number who profit by the growing demand.

The reputable pharmacist is now wary of the customer who goes the rounds collecting a little cocaine here and a little there for "toothache." Cocaine smuggling is profitable.

Cocaine is more insidious than even morphia. Its effect is to produce a feeling of boundless exaltation, energy and confidence. A few minutes after taking cocaine a man feels that he could conquer the world. The reaction comes in half an hour and drives the cocaine victim to the extremes of melancholy and irritability. According to an army authority, "if a soldier takes cocaine he is useless for the army from that very day."

For this reason two persons were found guilty of supplying cocaine to the Canadians at Folkestone and was sent to prison for six months with hard labor.

THE FIRST BASEBALL LEAGUE IN ENGLAND

Three of Canadian Regiments Have Arranged a Good Series

The London Daily Mail of recent issue, has the following of local interest:

The first "baseball league" ever organized in England is one of the latest war-time innovations. The American National game has made many attempts to invade these islands in the past, but it has remained for the Canadian troops now domiciled in our midst to carry out the invasion in force.

The "Military Baseball League" consists of eight different "nines" which have adopted a fixed schedule of games extending into September. The games are played on Saturdays at Taplow, Bearwood (Berkshire), Epsom, Bushey Park, and Plumstead. Most of the players are Canadian soldiers, but there is one "nine" consisting of "London Americans."

The demand for baseball material, (balls, gloves, bats, masks and bases) is said already to be so brisk, that the one American firm in London supplying it can no longer fill its orders. The Canadian Government has come to the rescue by sending supplies from the Dominion as "military supplies."

WHY THE HORSESHOE IS USED FOR LUCK

Why is the horseshoe considered a sign of good luck? There is nothing especially pretty about a horse's cast-off iron shoe, and no doubt not one horseshoe believer in a million can tell why he treasures it.

The origin of the superstition can be traced back to the 13th century.

The monk Gervaise of Tilbury informs us that at that time there was a kind of demon in England which appeared as a horse rearing on its hind legs and with sparkling eyes. Whenever this apparition was seen it was a sign that a conflagration would soon break out. Hence, as giving a kindly warning, this mysterious horse was regarded as a friendly spirit, and the animal in general was believed to be a beneficent music power.

A horse tooth carried in the pocket prevented toothache; it was a sign of good luck to find a horseshoe, and one was placed under the pillow of a child to cure the colic, or nailed against a building to prevent it from catching fire. This led to its general adoption as a protective symbol.

WORKMEN ON PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON STRIKE

Ottawa, July 18.—About 250 men employed by P. Lyall and Sons on the reconstruction of the parliament buildings went on strike to-day, and as a result the work of demolishing the ruins is seriously handicapped. The men who worked on the "dump" have been receiving 25 cents per hour as specified in the government fair wage schedule, but claim that other contractors in the city are paying higher wages (30 cents per hour) and that they are entitled to the same consideration. Another grievance of the men is that they are not allowed to smoke. They also say that their immediate employers are not to blame, but that those "higher up" are responsible for the conditions. About 1500 men are employed on the buildings.

HAIR CUTS TO COST MORE

Hastings, Nebraska, July 20.—The wearing of poetic locks, the kind that fall over the ears and curl up at the ends, is likely to find much favor with the men of this section as a result of the action of the barbers in putting in to effect to-day a new scale of higher prices. By unanimous agreement of the Nebraska Association of Barbers the price of a hair cut has been raised from 25 to 35 cents, with the cost of shaves, facial massage, singeing and tonsorial operations increased in proportion. The barbers declare that the higher prices are necessitated by the increased cost of supplies. Some of the disgruntled patrons assert that they will go back to the old bowl idea of scissors clipping before they will submit to the "extortion."

BODY ALMOST HALVED

New York, July 16.—At almost low tide, yesterday the body of Lester Stillwell was found in Matawan Creek about 200 feet west of the spot where it disappeared after being attacked by a shark. It had been bitten nearly in two above the waist line.

DER HERO

THE following happy verses are taken from the Erin Echo, the monthly journal published by the men of the battleship Erin. Their breezy character marks them as work of the sailor.

Hanse Heilberg was braver more Dan any man der vas; All by himself he burnt a church, Undt gets der iron Cross.

Some vimmen undt some children too Anoder day he shot, Undt so, for making frightfulness, Vuntee more der Cross he got.

He flew to England von dark night Anoder Cross to vin, Undt killed some vimmen mit a bomb Drobpt from a Zeppelin.

For hiding mit a Maxim gun Inside an ambulance, An extra large size Cross he von, Der noble minded Hans.

He vent into a cellar vonce, Mit comrades, eight or nine; Undt get der Iron Cross again Fer drinking all der vine.

So vinning crosses all der day, He vent his kultured vay; His chest was covered up mit dem, He von dem twice a day.

Undt ven he had no room for more He hung dem on his back, Undt also down his trouser legs Undt in his haversack.

Ontil beneath der load he fell (Der veight was tons and tons), Undt so to Krupp's dey took him, - schnell Undt made him into guns!

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

That the policy of the Federal government in providing a subsidy of ten million dollars, spread over a period of ten years, towards furthering agricultural education in the different provinces, is bearing good fruit is abundantly proven by the second annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. This report is for year ending March 31, 1915, and tells in detail how the money has been applied.

It shows that while much remains to be done before the work is perfected in rural schools a great deal has been achieved. Teachers have had to be trained with all the agricultural colleges, generally in the summer vacation, and the attendance has everywhere been satisfactory. Funds for this purpose came out of grants made by the Dominion under the Act.

New buildings have been erected, old buildings enlarged, schools better equipped, higher salaries and more experienced instructors engaged, teachers specially trained, college extension work greatly extended, boys and girls' competitions encouraged, the district representative system widened and developed demonstration methods increase in number and improved in scope and character, and women's work at home and abroad aided institutionally and otherwise. In short there is not a branch of agricultural education or of home economics in any of the provinces that has not been beneficially influenced by the operation of the act in providing more funds than would otherwise have been available for these activities.

The provinces having been left free to use the grants, which have increased from \$700,000 in 1914 to \$900,000 in 1916, and will be \$1,000,000 each of the succeeding six years—as they thought fit within the purposes intended, the applications have not always been identical, but in the report every item in detail is set forth. The story of every province is told, furnishing interesting reading for every well-wisher of the agricultural industry and every member of the farming community. A letter to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will bring the report free of all charge.—(From the Chilliwack Progress.)

Morant in The Berliner Tageblatt.—"Only victory, victory over the English will bring us peace," says Morant, in The Berliner Tageblatt. He has apparently overlooked the fact that an English victory over them will produce the same happy result.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

NEWFOUNDLAND has a total area of forty-two thousand square miles, roughly one third of this is covered by water. The balance is composed of forest land, peat beds or marshes and other non-agricultural lands, and the rest is suitable for farming purposes. We have thus to speak in estimating the physical condition of Newfoundland using very broad terms. No surveys have ever been made of our forests, peat beds or agricultural lands, so we are not in a position to state definitely what is the area of any of these divisions of our island's surface, and apparently there is no intention on the part of our rulers (hateful word) to have this highly necessary work performed.

This is a stupid policy and reflects no credit upon us. It shows plainer than any words of ours can how we are bungling along and how very unintelligently the affairs of our country are being administered. The very first essential to a proper understanding of what our national wealth is the making of a regular and systematic survey of the whole. How men can have the face to propose the cutting of timber in such wholesale fashion as in this pitiful business on the mere assumption that our forests are extensive and reproductive enough to stand the terrible drain upon them, passes our comprehension. One of the first things to know in order to deal intelligently with the matter is to know the extent of our forests and also how fast they can reproduce themselves. We have none of this information that is based upon authentic sources. We go so far as to say that in this day of enlightenment it is nothing short of criminal folly to proceed as we are going.

We need a regular forestry branch to the civil service, and we believe that far from being an additional burden of expense upon the country, such a branch if properly conducted might be the means of saving millions of dollars to us. It is obvious that we will have to take some such steps some day when necessity drives, but then it may be too late. We are not acting sanely in this dallying.

It is only idle to talk of how forests reproduce themselves, taking, as Sir Edward does the highly favorable condition that prevails at Virginia waters as an example. Sir Edward is a sophist of the deepest dye or he would never have used Emerson's grove as an illustration or as a fair standard of growth for this country. Sir Edward is ever ready with such plausible but ill balance arguments to support a contention when it suits him. The conditions at Virginia are not at all the same as those which prevail on wild lands where lumbering is done, neither in the methods pursued in the chopping or those other conditions that effect the growth of forest trees.

On what authority does the Prime Minister state that our forests reproduce themselves in thirty years. Surely he must know better than to advance what he has observed at Virginia as a reasonable argument. What holds true in one place does not hold good in another. There are places which never reproduce forest trees once they are destroyed, and there are places that produce only trees of another kind such as birch following spruce or fir, and birch is not suitable, as far as is known to pre-

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

THE steam-tug Dauntless raised from bottom of Narrows, 1858. Prince of Wales landed at noon, 1860.

William R. Squarry, Harbor Grace, married, 1873. Banks McKenzie held torch-light parade, 1878.

Seven houses burnt in Carbon-ear, 1878. Captain Webb drowned, 1883.

Archibald's furniture factory burnt, 1891. The Salvation Army schooner Salvationist dedicated, 1894.

Admiral Sir David Beatty.—"Hang on to them," was our orders, and we did. And as for David—why we'd go to hell with David!—A sailor on the Warrior in The Manchester Guardian.

"Returned Empties."—Judging by the reports of food shortage in Germany the English prisoners now being exchanged with this country might very well be classed as "Returned Empties."

eral thing some interest in letting things drift, it possibly suits their political supporters best as it is. It is therefore the duty of the people to demand some action in the matter. We must have a forestry branch.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE



HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS INCREASE

\$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to:
\$103.01 in one year
\$106.14 in two years
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OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

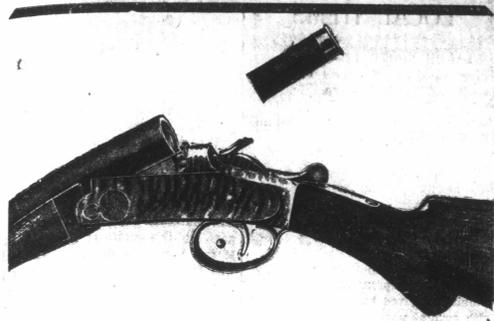
Reid-Newfoundland Co.

We have just opened, at our Water Street Stores, another large shipment of the world-renowned

DOMINION NOBBY TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
DOMINION PLAIN TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for AUTOMOBILES.
DOMINION STUDDIED TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.
DOMINION PLAIN TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.
DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for MOTOR CYCLE.

Call in and be convinced of the superior quality of our goods, and get our prices before making your next purchase.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.



IN STOCK

A full line of Builders' Hardware, Tools, Paints, Oils and Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Galv. Nails, Wire and Cut Nails, Roofing Felt, Locks, Hinges, C. C. Saws, Fox and other Traps, Axes, Guns and Rifles, Brodie Shot and Ammunition, Sewing Machines, Bedsteads and Mattresses, Stelson and S. Wrenches, Motor Oils and Greases, Multiply Batteries, Flashlights. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail.

"From Sill to Saddle"

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

HORWOOD LUMBER CO., LTD.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

Just received, large shipments of
Dress Goods, Embroideries
Percales, Muslins, Hosiery
Cotton Blankets, White and Grey
American Remnants
Pound Cotton Blankets
and Pound Calico.
PRICES RIGHT.

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P.O. Box 36. 104 New Gower St.

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YOUR reputation and your success as a Merchant depend, above everything else, on the accuracy and promptness with which you fill your orders.
We offer you a real opportunity to have all your orders to us filled by experts—with absolutely accurate and exact results. Not only that, but every order that comes to us goes straight through and back to you in the shortest possible time.
Think what it means to be able to turn all your orders over to us—no matter how particular or how simple—and be perfectly sure that they will come right back to you complete in every way. Our service, our men and our equipment practically become your own—without the slightest bother or care on your part.
There is never any question about accuracy or the quality of material when you send your orders to us. We buy our goods from all factories, wherever we can get the BEST material, and that is the only kind that you or we can afford to use.
Hundreds of others have proved the value of our service. Why don't you join them by sending us your next order?

HALLEY & COMPANY,
Wholesale Dry Goods Men. St. John's.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

British Eagerly Seek Out Foe at Battle of Fricourt

Maddened by War Frenzy Yorkshire Men Rush Enemy Lines and Add Another Glorious Chapter to British History—In Face of Fierce Machine Gun Fire British Troops Rout Germans and Capture Many Prisoners—Many Pathetic Tales are Told of Young Men Who Became Mad from Shell Shock—And Stranger Stories Are Told as a Result

(By Philip Gibbs in London Daily Chronicle.)

With the British Armies in the Field, July 18.—Now that there is a momentary lull in the great battle I want to write something more than I have done about the men who fought in the first assault and about those other men, who are going up into the firing lines.

There is something strangely inhuman in the aspect of a battle watched from the edge of its furnace fires, or even as I stood watching it within the crescent of the British guns. Battalions move forward like ants across fields and one cannot see the light in men's eyes nor distinguish between one man and another. The individual is merged into the mass, even when one sees any men moving through the smoke and vapors of the great bombardment, but the man is there with his separate soul, with his single will power.

The human side of battle is the great sum of different personalities, passing through abnormal emotions, stirred by strange excitement, doing incredible things, suffering yet, in many cases, unconscious of their own agony. In this war, and in this latest battle, I have seen the quality of manhood uplifted to wonderful heights of courage beyond the range of normal laws, and these British soldiers, fine and simple men, went forward to the highest terrors with such singing hearts that one can hardly keep a little moisture from one's eyes when they go passing on the roads.

They were on the roads today, thousands of them. It was hot, and they were tired, so tired that when "halt" was called, they just dropped limp upon the wayside grass and lay there propped up by the heavy packs behind them.

But in a little while they were sitting up, whistling and joking as if these were summer manoeuvres with blank cartridges on both sides. They picked wild flowers and put them in their belts and caps, red poppies and blue cornflowers, and when the word came to march again they went forward toward the front with a fine, swinging pace and smiling faces under sweat and dust. Yes, they know what battle means.

I went today again among the men who fought at Fricourt. Some of them had come back behind the lines and outside their billets; the divisional band was playing, but not to much of an audience, for of those who fought at Fricourt in the first assault there are not large numbers left.

The officers who came around the village with me had a lonely look. After a battle, such a battle as this, it is difficult to keep the sadness out of one's eyes, so many good fellows are gone, but they were proud of their men. They found joy in the fact that the men had done gloriously. They had won their ground and held it through a frightful fire. "The men were topping," said one officer.

There were a lot of Yorkshiremen among them who fought at Fricourt, and it was these I saw today. They were heroes with other north country lads of one of the most splendid achievements of British arms. I suppose that when the tale is written—not now, but later—it will thrill generations of English hearts. Heroes they are, but also simply Yorkshire fellows with a broad country burr, saying, "gotten" and "tooken," and ordinary lads who were not made by God, I guess, to face the hell fire.

They had come through it after three days of it hardly scratched, by miracle of chance, but it was not so long ago that they had washed from their eyes a vision of things too terrible to see, or regained quite the steady old grip on life which had made them sure of themselves. Some of them were still shaken when they spoke to me. Their words faltered, now and then queer looks came into their eyes, but on the whole they were astoundingly calm, and had not lost their sense of humor.

Was Mad, Said One Soldier.
Of the first advance over No Man's Land, which was 150 yards across to the German front line trench, some of these men could remember nothing. It was just a dreadful blank.

"I was just mad at the time," said one of them. "The first thing I knew I found myself scrambling over the German parapet with a bomb in my hand. Dead were lying all around me."
But a Sergeant there remembered all. He kept his wife about him

The Yorkshire boys went through the barrage of bombs, hurled their own, worried through broken parapets and over masses of tumbled earth, and fought single fights with the big Germans.

Parties bombed their way down the sunken roads. Those who fell, struck by German bombs, shouted: "Get on to 'em, lads," to the others who came up. In bits of earthwork German heads looked up, while German faces, bearded and covered with clay, like dead men risen. They put up trembling hands and cried the word of comradeship.

"Well, that's all right," said a Yorkshire Captain. "We've got the crucifix, and meanwhile our guns are giving us the devil."

The British gunners did not know the crucifix trench was taken. Some of the British shells were dropping very close.

"It's time for a red light," said a Yorkshire Captain. He had a bullet in his ribs and was suffering terribly, but he still commanded his men. A red rocket went up high through the smoke over all this corner of the battlefield.

Somewhere it was seen by watchful eyes in the smoke or by some flying fellow. The British guns lifted and shells went forward, crashing into the shelter wood beyond.

"Good old Germans!" said a Sergeant. "By God, they're playing the game today."

But other men had seen the red rocket above the Crucifix trench. It stood in the sky like a red eye looking down upon the battlefield. The German gunners knew that the British were in the Crucifix trench. They lowered their guns a point or two shortening their range, and German shells came crashing to the earth on either side.

"And where do we go next, Captain?" asked a Yorkshire boy. It seemed that he felt restless where he was. The captain thought the shelter wood might be a good place to see. He chose ten men to see it with him and they were very willing.

With a bullet in his ribs (it hurt him horribly) he climbed out of the Crucifix trench and crawled forward with his ten men to the wood beyond. It was full of Germans. At the southwest corner of it was a redoubt with machine guns and a bomb store. German bombers were already flinging their grenades across to the Crucifix wounded. The Captain said that ten men were not enough to take the shelter wood. It would need a thousand men, perhaps, so he crawled back with the others.

They stayed all night in the Crucifix trench, and it was a dreadful night. At 10 o'clock the Germans opened an intense bombardment of heavies and shrapnel and maintained it at full pitch until 2 o'clock the next morning. There were 900 men up there and in the neighborhood. When morning came there were not so many, but the others were eager to get out and get on. The Yorkshire spirit was unbroken; the grit of the north country was still there.

Lonely Soldier in a Wood.
Queer adventures overtook the men who played a lone hand in this darkness and confusion of battle. One man whom I met today, true Yorkshire with the steel in his eyes and the burrs in his speech (it was strange to hear the Saxon words he used) rushed with some of his friends into a birch tree wood which was not captured until two days later. There were many Germans there, but not visible. Suddenly the Yorkshire lad found himself quite alone, his comrades having escaped from the death trap, for the wood was being shelled (for I saw it myself that day) with intense fire from the British guns.

The lonely boy, who was machine gunner without his gun, thought things were pretty "thick" as indeed they were, but he decided the risks of death were less if he stayed still than if he moved.

Presently, as he crouched low, he saw a German coming, he was crawling along on his hands and knees and blood was oozing from him as he crawled. A young Yorkshire soldier, who was badly wounded, passed him at a little distance in the wood. The German stared at him, then he raised himself, though still on his knees, and fired at the boy with his revolver so that he fell dead. The German went on his hand again to go on with his crawling, but another shot ripped through the trees and he crawled no more. It was fired by the man who had been left alone—the young man I saw today.

"I killed the brute," he said, "and I'm glad of it."
The British shells were bursting very fiercely over the wood, slashing off branches, and ploughing up the earth. The lonely boy searched about for a digout and found one. When he went down into it, he saw three dead Germans there and sat with them for more than eight hours, while the British bombardment lasted.

There was another lad I met who was also a machine gunner and alone in the battle zone. He was alone when fourteen of his comrades had

been knocked out, but singlehanded he carried and served his gun from one place to another all through the day and part of the next day, sniping odd parties of Germans with bursts of bullets. Another sturdy fellow I met came face to face with a German, who called out to him in perfect English, "Don't shoot, I was brought up in England and planted food for Bradford City."

"By Jove, I know your face, old man. Weren't you at the Victoria Hotel in Sheffield?"

It was a queer meeting on the battlefield.

"One of the grimmest things I heard was told me by another Yorkshire boy. A German had surrendered, and then suddenly, as this lad approached to make him a prisoner, he pulled the detonator of a bomb and raised it to throw.

"I put my bayonet right close to him so suddenly that he was terrified and forgot to fling his bomb."
"Then a queer kind of look came into his eyes. He remembered the blooming bomb was going off. It went off and blew him to bits."
"That is war, and the men who have told me these things have seen it. But because it is war they go through to the last goal with a courage that does not quail. The men of this division next day took the shelter wood and Fricourt, and captured many prisoners.

The use of Carbonvoid means Bright Spark Plugs, Clean Cylinders, no Carbon, less trouble, no back firing. IT PAYS.

IT DESERVES PRAISE

Cleveland's Health Cocoa is a natural food; pure, palatable, wonderfully nutritious and invigorating. Unlike some other cocoas, Cleveland's is manufactured from selected cocoa beans under clean and perfectly hygienic conditions. It contains no waste, is easily digested, and is wholesome with that true flavor of the cocoa bean which no other prepared cocoa possesses.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1908, Serial No. 44624.

JOHN B. ORR CO., Ltd.
New Martin Building, St. John's, July 17, 1916.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls.
Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.
Polarine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.
Motor Greases at lowest prices.
See us before placing your order.

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

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THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

BRITISH

PROTECTION in Material.

PROTECTION in Style.

PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

BRITISH

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

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.

John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

Mount Cashel Party Sports

A Good Programme Has Been Arranged For the Afternoon—Everything Has Been Done to Make the Day a Big Success—Pony Race Will be Special Feature

If the weather is fine Wednesday next, our citizens will have the opportunity of spending a most enjoyable time at the Mount Cashel Garden Party.

A special feature of the Garden Party, will be the Hand Ball Court in care of Dr. Howlett. This Court has been newly erected and is without doubt the finest in the country.

The following very interesting programme and sports has been drawn up.

2.45 p.m.—Finish of Road Race. 3 p.m.—Football Fives (1st round) (1) Saints vs. Collegians; (2) B.I.S. (1) vs. (2).

4.00 p.m.—Pony Race (Preliminary Heats). 4.15 p.m.—Baseball Final (H.D. Reid Cup) Wanderers vs. Cubs.

5.15 p.m.—Football Fives, 2nd round (a) B.I.S. vs. Winners of 2; (b) winners of 1 vs. bye.

6.45 p.m.—Football Fives, Final Winner of 1 vs. winner of (a). 7.00 p.m.—Pony Race, Final heats.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT.

Argyle arrived Placentia 5 a.m. Saturday from West. Wren leaving Clarendville this a.m. on Petrel's route.

Clyde arrived Lewisporte 12.30 p.m. yesterday. Sailed 8.30 a.m. to-day.

Ethie due Flower's Cove from North. Left Bonne Bay 4 a.m. to-day inward.

Glencoe arrived Port aux Basques 5.20 p.m. yesterday. Home arrived Lewisporte 8.10 p.m. yesterday. Sailed 7.50 a.m. to-day.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.

At the Nickel theatre to-day there is a marvelous picture entitled "The Grey Mask." It is produced by the World Film Corporation and the celebrated American dramatic star, Edwin Ardin, is in the leading role.

THE CRESCENT

The Crescent Picture Palace presents a George Kleine photo drama to-day: "The Price of Ambition" produced in two reels, featuring Ethel Grandin.

MEN REPORTED HURT.

People over from Bell Island to-day report that Saturday evening three men were severely hurt in one of the mine slopes by a "trip" of cars colliding with them.

FILLED WITH WATER.

The S.S. "Matatua" is filled with water in all her compartments, as well as the engine room at Holyhead, St. Mary's Bay.

NEW BUTTERINE FACTORY.

Mr. Mark Gibbons arrived here by the express to-day from Bay St. George. He has been at St. John's Crossing for several months past and erected there a large butterine factory for Mr. R. D. White, of this city.

Lieut-Col. Hadow's Tribute

(Copy of a letter addressed to Capt. Timewell, by Lieut-Col. Hadow, C.M.G. (recd. 2 June.)

Dear Timewell: Each division holding the front trenches provided its own rear guard, and of course there were several Divisions doing this.

As regards the 29th Division, the 88th Bde. of which we are one of the 4 Regts. was holding the front line, three out of the 4 Regts., including ourselves, were holding the front line trenches, so we were part of the rear guard.

It was a wonderful operation, and the conduct of our men left nothing to be desired. It was an extremely anxious time, and instead of being a most brilliant success, might easily have been a great disaster.

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) A. L. HADOW.

Letter From Premier Morris

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I am just in receipt of a message sent from London on the 21st instant by the Prime Minister as follows:—"I much regret the death of poor young Brown who died here yesterday. He will be buried to-day at Wandsworth. Everything possible was done for him. I am leaving immediately for the front in France to visit the Newfoundland soldiers and will report fully on my return. I regret exceedingly Mr. Jackman's sudden death. The Colony has lost a patriotic son and St. John's a citizen whose example and work were and will be of great value."

Yours faithfully, J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7.30 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers—A. R. Bradley, T. Halladay, J. L. and Mrs. Young, F. Hunt, Miss B. Parsons, R. C. Lowry, S. Bond, R. L. and Mrs. Spade, Miss A. Matthews, Miss G. Bullett, Mrs. J. Allen, H. Young, Capt. Forward, Mrs. R. W. Morrison, H. E. and Mrs. Archibald, Miss Rose Archibald, M. Schecher, A. Schecher, J. G. Nixon, Miss F. Seymour, G. Croucher, W. H. Taylor, E. C. Judor, H. Feeder, E. Parrier, C. and Mrs. Synard, Miss M. Bennett, Miss M. Earle, Miss B. Batstone, Mrs. T. Wheeler, W. Ryan, Miss E. Guard.

"Korunna's" Experience

We hear that the S.S. "Korunna" which has been in the harbor the past couple of days, had quite an experience after the outbreak of hostilities. She was commissioned for a converted cruiser, brought troops to Gallipoli and hardly had disembarked them in the first push against the Turks on the peninsula when she was taking on board wounded. Two of our brave Newfoundland Naval Reservists served the guns on her and she brought the wounded men to Malta. Here an exciting incident occurred. A seaman was wanted, and the Captain shipped a man whom he took to be a likely-looking Russian. Another from the same country was on board when the ship was on her voyage west this man discovered that the "Russian" sailor never came from the Czar's dominions. Investigation proved that he was an officer in the Austrian service, and he was handed over to the British authorities at Gibraltar.

A LEGACY FOR HIM.

I. G. Sullivan recently had a letter from John J. Dwyer, a prominent lawyer of New York which stated that John J. O'Brien some 12 years ago resided, it was known, in this city of St. John's. He had a brother or near relative named Richard O'Brien who was last heard of in 1888 in London. The legal man says that it is not known if John O'Brien now resides here, but if he does there is an inheritance for him. The lawyer has little information about him but is anxious to locate him and he should see the Inspector General at once if he is still around here.

TRAIN REPORT.

Saturday's No. 1 Arrived Port aux Basques 2.55 a.m. Yesterday's No. 1 Left Badger Brook O.T. Yesterday's No. 1 left Badger Brook O. T.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

RECEIVED JULY 22nd, 8 p.m.

808 Private Michael Broderick, St. Brendan's, Bonavista Bay. Died of wounds, 29th Casualty Clearing Station, July 3rd.

478 Private Archibald M. Newman, Twillingate. Died of wounds, 29th Casualty Clearing Station, July 23rd.

1689 Private Peter Joseph Hudson, 20 Mullock Street. Died of wounds, 29th Casualty Clearing Station, July 4th.

(Additional Information) 899 Private Howard F. Cutler, St. George's. Previously reported with gunshot wound in back and chest, doing well, Boulogne, July 4. Now reported at 3rd. London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

1472 Private Linus Coombs, Upper Island Cove. Previously reported with gunshot wound in thigh, at Le Treport, July 2. Now reported at 3rd. London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

1681 Private Hilary Sheppard, Sandy Point, Bay St. George. Previously reported with gunshot wound in arm and head, at 3rd. London General Hospital, Wandsworth. Now reported dangerously ill at Bristol.

21 Private Richard Tilley, 1 Cochran St. Previously reported with gunshot wound in leg, Lord Derby War Hospital, Warrington, operation—may lose leg.

RECEIVED JULY 23rd, 2 p.m.

2nd Lieut. Clifford Rendell, Duckworth Street. Died of wounds on July 22nd, from septicemia following gas infection of the wound, after amputation of the right thigh.

1609 Private Richard Walsh, Bonne Bay. Dangerously ill at 3rd. London General Hospital, Wandsworth. (Previously reported with gunshot wound in knee and neck.)

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Official Report By General Hunter-Weston

London. To His Excellency the Governor, St. John's: Have returned from France where we met our men and addressed the battalion. Our officers and men are cheerful and anxious to secure full strength at earliest possible time.

The gallantry of our Regiment in action on 1st July deserved, as it has received from General Hunter-Weston, Commanding our Army Corps, and all others, the highest possible praise. Nothing has occurred since the commencement of the war more conspicuously brilliant. The General Staff and many others assure you and all Newfoundland of their heartfelt sympathy. We desire to unite in their expression, particularly with the families of those who fell. General Hunter-Weston's official report of the engagement of which he handed us a copy begins: "Among such grand battalions it is difficult to allot greater praise to one rather than to another; but, as this is the first occasion on which troops from our oldest Colony, Newfoundland, have taken part in a big battle, it is good to be able to say that they proved themselves worthy of the highest traditions of the British Race, and that no battalion among all those hands of heroes did better than they. They attacked regardless of loss, moving forward in extended order—wave behind wave—and undismayed by the heavy fire to which they were subjected. It was a magnificent exhibition of disciplined courage."

The wounded are doing well.

R. K. BISHOP, J. A. CLIFF.

BREACH OF LICENSE.

To-day before Mr. C. H. Hutchings, Sgt. Noseworthy had a residence of Water Street, summoned for selling "cream" beer, which, upon analysis, had shown 2.5 per cent. of alcohol. Mr. W. J. Higgins appeared for the accused, and another analysis will be held. At the request of the counsel for the accused the further hearing was postponed till Thursday. The point involved in the case is of importance to those interested in the sale of the beverage. It is imported largely here and sold upon a guarantee from the manufacturers that it does not contain 2 per cent. of alcohol. The bottles themselves are so marked, and the outcome of the case will be watched closely by vendors of the article.

American Sportsman is Missing

Dr. Thompson, an aged American who for some time past has been salmon fishing on the West Coast, is missing we learn by the Kyle's express, which arrived to-day. The old gentleman left camp Saturday morning early, it was thought to go fishing in a stream nearby Tompkins, where he and others of his company camped. When he did not turn up by noon search parties went out to seek him. They were out all Saturday night and yesterday, but up to the time the express passed there he had not been found. His fishing gear, etc. was found on the bank of the river, and it is feared he strayed away and was lost. It is feared also that if he is found he will be dead, as he was a very old man, and not of the strongest physically.

VIOLENTLY INSANE MAN.

By the Kyle's express to-day there arrived a young man, a resident of Avondale, who is violently insane. His cousin came with him. The unfortunate man, who came from Sydney, had to be kept manacled, and on arrival he was taken to the Lunatic Asylum.

REMAINS COMING BY PROSPERO

The body of the late E. M. Jackman, accompanied by his wife, mother, daughter, and brother, left Sydney by the coastal steamer Prospero. The funeral will probably take place Thursday afternoon from his late residence, Allendale Road.

Empire Day Red Cross Fund

Collected at Little Bay:

Notre Dame Lodge, U. F. & A. M., Little Bay \$20.00

Patrick Burke, J.P., and Thos. E. Wells, J.P., \$2 each 4.00

Jas. White 1.50

George L. Wells, Thomas W. Wells, William Folkes, William Lush, Constantine Bouzan, John Delaney, Sr., Constable Dewling, Rd. M. Bouzan Sr., Jas. W. Boyd, Ben. T. Boyles, James M. Lind, Thos. Hearn, Wm. J. Mercer, John Warren, Theop. Saunders, Richard Cleary, Jas. R. Bouzan, Mrs. Wm. Joy, John Walker, Mrs. Thos. M. Bouzan, Sr., Ed. Delaney, Sol. Warren, Kenneth Ware \$1.00 each 23.00

Amounts less than \$1.00 11.50

Collected at Wild Bight:

A. G. Yates & Sons 5.00

Rt. Hon. Young, Sr., Albert Young, William Wells, Jonathan Young, Thomas Colbourne \$1.00 each 5.00

Small amounts 1.00

..... \$71.00

LABRADOR FISHERY REPORT.

Makovick, fair fishery, Cape Harrison, fish scarce; Holton, no fish; Domino and Grady, no fish; American Tickle, no fish; Battle Hr., do; Ventenon, fish slack.

The Catch Of Codfish

The Board of Trade, Saturday, bulletined the following figures for the catch of codfish up to last week giving a comparison with the figures for a corresponding date in 1915:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Catch. Rows include Ferryland, Placentia & St. Mary's, Burin, Fortune Bay, Burgeo & La Pello, St. George's, St. Barbe, Twillingate, Fogo, Bonavista, Trinity, Bay de Verde, Carbonar, Fr. Grace, Port de Grave, Hr. Main, Straits.

TRAINS WELL PATRONIZED.

The weather being so fine yesterday many City dwellers availed themselves of the excursion trains to get a breath of country air. The excursion trains to Tors Cove and Kelligrews were well patronized, and took out between them more than 400 persons. The Bowring Park local, running every half hour took fully 1,700 to Bowring Park, and many went in the country by the evening express. In the suburbs, hundreds of people from the city enjoyed the fine weather and many family groups had tea in the country.

LEGAL CARD

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LEGAL CARD

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LOCAL ITEMS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—B. L. S. vs. Terra Novas, St. George's Field this evening at 7 o'clock sharp.

The "Prospero" leaves Sydney this afternoon for St. John's.

S.S. Terra Nova arrived at Cardiff this morning, being 13 days from Bonavista Bay.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

The Kyle's express and local trains combined arrived here at noon to-day with several passengers.

The schr. La France is now loading codfish at Burgeo for Buckworth & Coy, Ireland.

Carbonvoid gives increased mileage and more power.

The "Portia" left Pushthrough at 2 a.m. yesterday west. The ship reports very stormy weather along the S. W. coast.

Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, who was on a brief visit to the West Coast, returned here by the express Saturday.

WANTED 400 good Out Sacks.

P. H. COWAN & CO., 276 Water St. Trisatmon

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In about a month 8 vessels and steamers have gone ashore, 4 at St. Pierre and 4 others on the Newfoundland coast. Some years ago during a very foggy period, 8 steamers stranded on our coast in little more than a fortnight.

It is proved that Carbonvoid absolutely eliminates Carbon from Cylinders, Cylinder Walls and Piston Heads.

An enquiry into the death of the late John Conway, who died suddenly while fishing, was held before Magistrate Hutchings Saturday afternoon. The men Squires and Brien, who were with the deceased before his death, were examined.

NORWEGIAN STEAMERS HITS ROCKS

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, sub-collector H.M.C., had the following telegram from the Sub-Collector at at Trapsay:

"The S.S. Atlas of Norway, 959 tons, M. Sveinsson, master, from Bathurst to Glasgow, lumber-laden, arrived here this evening. The Atlas struck the rocks on the west side of Cape Pine at 4 o'clock this morning, and got off later. The fore compartment is full of water."

SHE IS THE "ATHOS."

The steamer which went ashore near Trepassay yesterday, is not the "Atlas" as first telegraphed but the "Athos." She is from Bathurst N.S. bound to Glasgow with lumber and her forepeak is full of water. She is way down at the head and the stern is correspondingly raised. She ran ashore at 4 a.m. yesterday and came off with the assistance of her engines at high tide. She will be brought to St. John's with the assistance of some of our ships.

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

A STURDY AMAZON

Saturday evening two countrymen had a disagreement on New Gower Street and after a heated argument the wife of one of them interferred. She proved to be more aggressive than her hubby, and attacking that individual in true Jess Willard style she had him down for the count in the second round. The woman's brawny fists certainly changed the man's countenance, for when she was finished with him he was covered with blood and severely cut.

STILL VERY ILL.

Mrs. E. Whitty, of Coronation St., who received such a shock a few nights ago, when rifles were fired up there and bullets whistled about her, as stated in the Mail and Advocate, is still dangerously ill. Her husband reported the matter to the police, who are investigating. The unfortunate woman's child was still born and her husband has been put to much expense and worry as the result of the carelessness of some person or persons unknown.

WANTED! First Class

Cutter. Constant employment; good salary. Also Machine! Apply BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Sinnott's Building, Duckworth Street.—je24,t

WANTED—At once,

experienced Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. Constant work, and high prices for making. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth St. —je27,t

PICNIC GOODS FOR CHILDREN FOR LADIES GLOVES HOSE MIDDY BLOUSES Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

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Large Liner Ashore at Holyrood

S.S. Matamua Runs Ashore in Fog and May Become a Total Wreck—S.S. Susu is Now at the Wreck—Steamer is a Large One of 6488 Tons Gross

Saturday evening messages were received in the City stating that the S.S. Matatua, Capt. J. S. Phee, had gone on the rocks at Holyrood, St. Mary's Bay, in a dense fog and that was feared the ship would become a total wreck. Saturday evening the S. S. Susu left here for the scene with Mr. Tasker Cook on board, representing Bowring Bros., Ltd., agents here for Lloyds, to see what the prospects were for refloating the ship.

We learn also that the S.S. Stephano, which left here at 3 p.m. Saturday, for Halifax and New York, also proceeded to the scene, but proceeded on her voyage on noting the position of the ship, which does not give promise of refloating in the immediate future. The Matamua is a twin screw steamer built in 1904, 6488 tons gross, 4177 net; 448 ft. long, 56.5 ft. beam, 20.5 ft. deep, is equipped with wireless and carries a refrigerating plant. She is owned by the Shaw, Savill & Albion Coy., Ltd., one of the most prominent of the Old London Shipping concerns, running a line of steamer to New Zealand for the past 50 years, or longer. Messrs. Bowring Bros. tell us that the ship has been in hard luck for some time past. While at St. John, N.B., in March past, she caught fire with a very valuable cargo on board, and the ship had to be flooded and sank at her anchors. Her captain, who went on board to save some of the ship's papers, was killed by an explosion, and the ship was later raised and given repairs.

Along with the S.S. Matatua, the S.S. Susu is now at the wreck. The S.S. Susu is a large one of 6488 tons gross, 4177 net; 448 ft. long, 56.5 ft. beam, 20.5 ft. deep, is equipped with wireless and carries a refrigerating plant. She is owned by the Shaw, Savill & Albion Coy., Ltd., one of the most prominent of the Old London Shipping concerns, running a line of steamer to New Zealand for the past 50 years, or longer. Messrs. Bowring Bros. tell us that the ship has been in hard luck for some time past. While at St. John, N.B., in March past, she caught fire with a very valuable cargo on board, and the ship had to be flooded and sank at her anchors. Her captain, who went on board to save some of the ship's papers, was killed by an explosion, and the ship was later raised and given repairs.

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