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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## OFFICIAL

### BRITISH

London, Aug. 28.—The French Government report artillery actions at several points. German trenches have been seized in the Vosges, and enemy trenches and munitions depot destroyed north of Arras. There has been further successful air raids, including one on a poison gas factory at Dernach.

The Russian Government report severe fighting at various points. Retreat continues on the middle Niemen, covered by rearguard actions. The enemy offensive near Bialystok is stopped with heavy loss. The Brest Litovsk fortifications were blown up by the Russians, the garrison rejoining the army in the field.—BONAR LAW.

### FRENCH

Paris, Aug. 28.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a statement, as follows:

"Last night saw some artillery engagements around Souchez and Neuville, in the vicinity of Roye. There was also fighting with bombs on the Plateau of Quenneviers and the Plateau of Nouvron.

In the Argonne, our artillery, on several occasions, checked the endeavours of the enemy to bombard our trenches. The night passed without incident.

On the remainder of the front the French aviators during the night bombarded Ruy Station at Chattellen, in the Argonne.

### ITALIAN.

Rome, Aug. 29 (official).—Details of our success in the Strina valley show that the enemy suffered losses, leaving in our hands a great quantity of machine guns, ammunition, and 16 cases of bombs.

An important force of the enemy at Saccarant and Pozza Alta suffered heavily, some guns being destroyed, and those remaining being transferred to other positions outside the defence works, from where they still reply to our fire.

The enemy continued yesterday artillery action against Bargo, in the Val Sugana region, doing little damage. They tried to attack in force our positions in the Zikofel Valley, Monte Piano, north of Nisurina, west of Monte Croce and Carnico, but were everywhere repulsed.

In the Plezzo zone our artillery operated effectually against the enemy's troops in the Bepenje valley, when columns marching along the route of the upper Isouzo were interrupted in their advance.

In Carso we also effectually bombarded the enemy's skirmishes near Doberdo Lake on marching columns between Doberdo and Larcottini. Among the materials taken by us of the trenches captured on August 20th at Monte Nero, we found two apparatus, supposed to be for inflammable liquids.

### French Progress Slow But Steady

New York, Aug. 28.—A London cable to the Herald says that the French, by sharp actions in the Vosges, in which they have overcome innumerable obstacles, have straightened out their front north of Sondernach, and are believed to be about ready for their final operations against Munster and the Lower Freet Valley.

For more than two months the French Alpine troops, together with large bodies of line infantry, have been engaged in a consistent advance that not once has been stopped. Progress has been slow necessarily.

### Total Number German Losses Very Great

Amsterdam, Aug. 28.—The Prussian casualty lists give the names of 40,245 killed, wounded and missing, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant. The total number of Prussian losses published up to Aug. 24th, amounts to 1,740,836 killed, wounded and missing.

### Montenegrins Attack Austrians

Paris, Aug. 28.—Resumption of hostilities between the Austrians and Montenegrins is announced in an official statement.

## No Signs Yet Any Slacking in German Pursuit

North Courland Russians Offer Stubborn Resistance TO GERMAN ADVANCE

Question of Big German Offensive in the West Must Soon be Settled

London, Aug. 29.—There are no signs yet of any slacking in the German pursuit of the retreating Russians, according to an official report, issued at Berlin to-day. Progress has been made in all sectors of the eastern battle line, except in northern Courland, where the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas are offering a stubborn and effective resistance. From south-east Kovno, where the Germans claim to have broken the Russian resistance, and must therefore be approaching Vilna, along the Niemen to Grodno, and thence southeastward through the forest of Bielovesh along the border of the Priepet river marshes, the Russians are falling back to new positions.

Speculation is again being indulged in as to whether the Germans intend to follow the Russians further to prepared positions from which they can hold them, while the Teutons attempt an offensive in the Balkans or on the Western line in France and Belgium. Military observers here are of opinion that this question must be settled before many days have elapsed, arguing that with summer coming to an end, any ventures proposed for the Fall must soon commence to develop. Thus far, the Germans have made no move toward any great offensive in the West. The threatened Austrian attack against Serbia consisted mainly of long distance artillery engagements. Artillery has been the chief mode of warfare on the Western line, and most activity has been displayed here by the guns of the Allies, which have been shelling virtually the entire German line. In addition the Allies have been using their aircraft in large squadrons to bombard German barracks and positions.

It is being vaguely hinted here that mid-October has been chosen as the time for the long-postponed big push of the Allies, but the point at which the attack is to take place has not been mentioned. The general public does not expect any strong offensive movement as yet, but in some circles there would be no surprise should General Joffre find it possible to attempt some kind of forward movement before mid-October.

There has been more heavy fighting the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Turkish official report claims that the Allies suffered heavily in a series of attacks attempted by them last Friday. Neither Paris nor London War Offices have made any mention of these engagements.

### Italian Plans Develop Slowly

Rome, Aug. 28.—The Italian front has been divided, by General Cadorno Commander-in-Chief, into two wide sections, each containing a vast enveloping movement. Trieste is the objective in one case and Trent in the other. The action is developing in each theatre in accordance with pre-determined plans. Reports from the front state that constant progress is being made, although movements are slow.

### Not Much Doing On Gallipoli

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—An official report from the Dardanelles from under date of August 26th, is given out here to-day, as follows:—

"Nothing has occurred except now and then artillery and infantry fighting in Anafarta at Saribair. The artillery of our left wing destroyed part of the enemy trenches. From other points there is nothing in particular to report."

England now has 11,000 women police.

### Displayed Flag Submarine Quit

New York, Aug. 29.—The officers and crew of the Norwegian steamer Cepto, which reached here to-day from Cardiff, said that the vessel was fired on without warning, by a German submarine in the English Channel. Two shots were fired.

The Norwegian flag was then displayed, and the submarine disappeared. She carried no passengers.

### Bulgaria Still On Bargain Counter

Sofia, Aug. 29.—An inspired statement, appearing in a publication controlled by the Government, contains the announcement that if conditions affecting Bulgaria should be modified by the granting of Bulgaria's territorial demands to such an extent as to call for intervention in the war, the Government would convene Parliament immediately.

### Escaped And Returned to Goalers

Paris, Aug. 29.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator, who recently escaped from Switzerland, after being interred there, returned to Switzerland and gave himself up to-night, by order of the French Government.

### Montenegrins Repulse Austrian Attacks

Cettinje, Montenegro, Aug. 29.—A violent Austrian bombardment in the Bilik sector, occurred yesterday, followed by an infantry attack, which we repulsed brilliantly.

### French Repulse German Attacks

Paris, Aug. 28.—Another raid by French aeroplanes on military establishments of the Germans was announced by the War Office to-day. Barracks and railway stations in the Ardennes and Argonne were attacked. Violent German attacks near Marie Theresa, west of the forest of Malincourt, were repulsed.

### Atlantic Club Marathon Race

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—Edward Fabre Richmond, of the Athletic Club, Montreal, Canada, yesterday won the amateur athletic union national championship in a full Marathon race of 26 miles, 385 yards. Time, 2 hours, 6 minutes, 41.1 seconds.

## Strike Spreads Among the Miners South Wales

Walter Runciman and Lloyd Hold Conference With REPRESENTATIVES, MEN AND OWNERS

Leaders Stand Firmly Against the Men Going on Strike

London, Aug. 29.—Although it had been announced that Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who acted as arbitrator of the recent strike, would decline to see a deputation of miners, Runciman and Lloyd George conferred for half an hour to-day with a committee, representing the men, which came to London from Cardiff yesterday. Little was accomplished to-day, beyond views on both sides.

A further conference will be held on Monday with the representatives of men and owners participating.

Although dissatisfaction with Runciman's award is spreading among the men, the leaders are standing firmly against another strike at this time. A report from the coal field stated that 4,000 more men had quit work.

Russian is spoken by 90,000,000 persons.

## Mr. Balfour Explains Reticence Respecting Raids

Zeppelin Pilots Would be Helped by Full Reports

AND COULD CORRECT MISTAKES

British Official Silence Embarrasses the Enemy and Leaves Him in Doubt

London, Aug. 29.—"No soldier or sailor has been killed, or even been wounded; only on one occasion has damage been inflicted which could, by any stretch of language, be described as of the smallest military importance," says Arthur J. Balfour of the Zeppelin raids on England, in a letter to a correspondent, who has complained that British accounts of these raids were meagre, while German reports of the same events "are quite rich and lurid in details."

"The reason," says Balfour, in his letter, "is quite simple. The Zeppelins attack under cover of the night, by preference on moonless nights. Under such conditions landmarks are elusive; navigation difficult, and errors inevitable, and sometimes of surprising magnitude. Germans constantly assert, and sometimes believe that they dropped bombs on places which, in fact, they never approached. Why make their future voyages easier by telling them where they blundered in the past, since their errors are our gain? Why dissipate them? Let us learn what we can from the enemy, but let us teach him only what we must. Nobody will, I think, be disposed to doubt this reticence is judicious. But the question may well be asked whether it is used not merely to embarrass the Germans, but unduly to reassure the British. How ought we to rate Zeppelins among weapons of attack? What have they done? What can they do? To this last question I do not offer a reply. I cannot prophesy about the future method of a warfare which is still in its infancy. I can, however, say something as to its results in the past. That it has caused much suffering to many innocent people, unhappily, is certain, but even this result, with all its tragedy, has been magnified out of all proportion by ill-informed rumours. I am assured by the Home Office that during the last twelve months, 71 civilian adults, and 18 children have been killed; 189 civilian adults, and 21 children have been injured. Judged by numbers, this cumulative result of many successive crimes does not equal a single effort of a submarine, by which, to the unconcealed pride of Germany, and the horror of all the world, sent 1,198 unoffending civilians to the bottom in the Lusitania. Yet, it is bad enough, and we may well ask what military advantage has been gained to cost so much innocent blood?"

### Germany Appoints Governor General Conquered Territory

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—Word was received here to-day from Berlin that General Von Bessler, conqueror of Antwerp and Novo Georgievsk, had been appointed Governor-General of the entire occupied Russian territory.

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### Austro-Germans Still Pursuing Retreating Germans

Berlin, Aug. 29.—A new Austro-German offensive movement in Eastern Galicia has forced the Russian retreat over a long section of front. This announcement was made to-day by the army headquarters, which also stated that the resistance of the Russians north, near Kovno, had been broken, and that the centre line of Prince Leopold of Bavaria's force was pursuing the Russians further, and had almost overtaken the right wing.

### German Advance Against Russians At Standstill

London, Aug. 30.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says for two or three days the German advance towards Dvinsk and Vilna has been practically at a standstill, but it is admitted that the Russian resistance to the west of the latter town merely aims at holding back the enemy until the work of evacuation is completed. The same is the case with Grodno and Bieloskot.

Speaking generally, the Russian retirement is taking place with deliberation and tranquillity, and will be continued until the position has been reached on which we are authoritatively assured, it has been decided to make a firm stand. Where that position is we have yet to learn.

### Germans Paint Zeppelins Grey As a Disguise

Paris, August 30.—Germany's fleet of zeppelins have been repainted a leaden grey, a similar color to battleships, which renders it difficult to see them even when flying beneath the clouds. A telegram from Zurich published in the Milan Stampa, says that during a recent flight over Lake Constance the zeppelins appeared in their new dress, the latest model resemble large fish. Both ends taper, so that they have lost to some extent the familiar cigar shape.

### Difficulty Between Germany and States Over Submarines

Will Likely Have Friendly Ending Thinks President

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF

Says Formal Communication From Berlin Setting Matters at Rest Will Soon Reach Washington

Washington, August 30.—President Wilson decided definitely to-day to remain in Washington until the situation between the States and Germany is cleared up. Officials have been urging him to go to Cornish, N.H., for a rest, but he has announced he will stay here pending the receipt of further word from Berlin.

The President, it was said authoritatively, has been led by the statements of Count Von Bernstorff and German Ambassador to Secretary Lansing and reports received from the American Ambassador to Berlin, to hope that a solution for the submarine controversy with Germany will be found. He is waiting, however, for the Imperial Government to formally disavow the attack on the Arabic and assurance that the lives of Americans travelling on unarmed merchantmen will not be endangered again.

Count Von Bernstorff left to-day for the Summer Embassy on Long Island. He is still confident that within a short time a formal communication will reach Washington from the Berlin foreign office, disposing of the situation growing out of the sinking of the Arabic and paving the way for amicable adjustment of all issues between the American and German Governments.

Venice has 160,727 people.

## Rumours of Canadian Transport Being Torpedoed

Are Being Denied by Military Officials at Ottawa

NO LOSSES HAVE OCCURRED

All Canadian Troopships to Date Have Arrived Safely at Destination

Berlin, Wireless Sayville.—Passengers who arrived at Amsterdam yesterday afternoon on the Holland American steamship Ryndam brought the report that a British transport carrying 2,000 Canadian troops, was torpedoed August 15 off the Scilly Islands and said about one thousand were saved. The Ryndam arrived at Rotterdam August 2nd and has since sailed on her return voyage from New York. The trip from Rotterdam to Amsterdam requires only a few hours, though it is probable the Rndam passengers who proceeded to Amsterdam reached there August 23 or 24. It is possible, however, the same steamer or the date of passengers arrival at Amsterdam has been confused in transmission.

Ottawa, August 30.—The Military authorities issued the following official statement regarding the above report: Between the 31st of July and 24th of August only two troop ships with more than 300 troops aboard have been despatched from Canada, and they both arrived safely at their destination. Moreover every troopship bringing Canadian troops, which was at sea August 15th arrived safely at her destination. There is no Canadian troopship overdue.

If the story, coming via Sayville has any basis of truth it must refer to the torpedoing of the Canadian Northern steamship Royal Edward in the Aegean Sea, the report of which event reached Canada August 17.

### Germany Wants London Destroyed By Air Ships

Further Shipments To Be Brought to New York

New York, Aug. 12.—Private advices from London intimate that the recent shipment of \$20,000,000 gold to this country via Halifax is soon to be supplemented by heavy imports direct from South Africa and Australia.

The Bank of England has a gold reserve of about £20,000,000 sterling at Capetown and from three to four million pounds of gold to its credit in New Zealand. These reserves, it is understood, have been drawn upon to meet obligations in this country and shipments of the gold are said to be in transit. The South African gold probably will be landed at San Francisco, and credited by telegraphic transfer to the local subtreasury.

J. P. Morgan and Company professed ignorance regarding these imports, but would not deny that yesterday's transfer from Halifax might soon be increased from other sources.

Remittances on London was again the feature of the exchange market, demand sterling falling to the new low price of 4.74 1-4. Quotations on Paris and Rome showed no abatement of the acute conditions at those centers.

Larch is the commonest tree in Ireland.

### Allies Halt Bulgarian Treaty

Berlin, Aug. 30.—The Overseas News Agency says, Bulgaria, previously reported to have signed a treaty with Turkey, has postponed the ratification of the agreement on account of a sharp warning from the Entente Allies. According to reports, the News agency says, Bulgaria has postponed for some days the signing of the treaty with Turkey, the Quadruple Entente having notified her that such action at the present time would be regarded as a "wilfully unfriendly act."

Nevertheless the two powers are in complete agreement.

### States Seeking Safe Conduct Neutral Shipping

Washington, August 30.—A request for information as to the progress of private negotiations for the safe conduct of American shipments from neutral countries, was forwarded to London on Saturday by the British Embassy. Persistent reports that Brokers in London are securing permits for such shipments have led to considerable activity by trade advisers of the State Department, which failed thus far to secure definite results.

### Outbreak Cholera On Oder and Spree

Berlin, August 30.—Owing to two cases of cholera along the Rivers Oder and Spree the Perfect of Police has issued a warning to the populace, against using unboiled water from these rivers.

### GERMANY HAS LOTS OF POTATOES

Grain Also is Reported To Be Plentiful

Berlin, Aug. 19.—(Via London, Aug. 20).—There is an unexpected abundance of potatoes in Germany, according to a statement made to the budget committee of the Reichstag by Secretary of the Interior Delbrueck. The explanation, he said, was the great economy practised because of the under-estimate of the supply at the beginning of the war. The imperial bureau of potato supply has distributed over 10,000,000 hundredweight to municipalities, starch factories and distillers.

Herr Delbrueck stated also that there was a balance of 7,000,000 double hundredweight from the previous grain crop to which must be added probably 50,000,000 double hundredweight from the new crop. The prospects for a supply of meat are satisfactory and a normal quantity of sugar has been obtained for the coming year.

### S. AFRICAN AND AUSTRALIAN GOLD

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READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

# The Famous "COAKER" MOTOR ENGINE

4, 6 and 8 H.P., and is sold only by us.

We are also Sole Agents for the  
**COAKER OIL ENGINE.**

This Engine can be started in three minutes. It consumes only Kerosene and Crude Oils. No batteries, magnetos or coil boxes needed. A 7 H.P. now on Exhibition at the F.P.U. Store. Sizes: 7 H.P. Single Cylinder; 14 H.P. Double Cylinder. The most perfect engine on the market. We also have a few 4 and 6 H.P. FRAZER ENGINES, fitted with Brass Kero Oil Adaptors.

## CERTAIN-TEED Roofing

A splendid Weather-Resisting Roofing---costs a little more than the ordinary felt but is much cheaper in the end. Manufacturers' guarantee One-Ply for 5 years; Two-Ply for 10 years; Three-Ply for 15 years. This Felt can be painted or tarred

### Sundries

Galvanized Water Buckets, in sizes 12 in., 13 in., 14 in.  
Galvanized, Glass and Wood Wash Boards.  
Hearth Brooms and Wisk Brooms.  
Varnish, Stains, Paints.  
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in 5 gallon Drums.  
Solignum (special preservation for wood).  
American Tar, Gas Tar, in brls. & tierces.  
Cement, Lime, Tar Brushes.  
Wood Stoves, in Improved Success and No. 2 Wellington.

### Cordage of all kinds

Hemp Lines and Twines, White Cotton, and Steam Tarred Lines.  
Cotton Herring Nets, Gill Nets.  
Cotton Twine & Hemp Twine in all sizes.  
Pitch, Rosin, Cutch, Oakum.  
Felt Nails, Felt Tins, Wire and Cut Nails, Motor Engine Supplies.  
Trimmed Sole Leather.  
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## Purity, Vinola | FLOUR | Victory, F.P.U.

### Provisions and Groceries

Best Molasses in puncheons, tierces and barrels.  
Granulated Sugar, Cube Sugar.  
Ham Butt Pork, Fat Back Pork.  
Beef Cuttings, Special Family Beef.  
Tinned Corned Beef, Roast Beef.  
Cattle Feed, Bran, Oats.

Beans, Peas, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal.  
Coffee in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 10 lb. tins.  
Taylor and Mott's Cocoa.  
Cinnamon, Allspice, Nutmeg, Pepper.  
Yeast, Cream-of-Tartar, Bread-soda, Salt in bags.  
Condensed Milk, Hops, Coleman's Starch.  
Washing Soda, Lye, Sun Paste and Stove Polish.

## JERSEY, STERLING | BUTTER | UNION CREAMERY

10 lb. and 22 lb. Tubs.

### Box Biscuits

In Lemon Cream, Coffee, Soda, Lunch, Currant Top, Five-O'clock Tea, Pilot, Ginger Snap.  
Sweet Biscuit in barrels, Butter Biscuit in barrels.  
No. 1 and 2 grades Hard Biscuit in bags and half-bags.

### Toilet and Laundry Soap

Lime Juice, Syrups, Evaporated Apples and Apricots.  
Tinned Apricots, Pears, Peaches and Pine Apples.  
Raisins, Currants, loose and cleaned.

# Fishermen's Union Trading Co.

### COMMENT ON PROBLEMS OF COTTON CASE

This With the Cash Situation Makes a Knotty Problem for the British Government

London, Aug. 20.—The twin problems of American cotton and American exchange occupy a prominent place in the editorial columns of the London morning newspapers of today.

The Daily Telegraph's financial expert, after declaring that an American loan of at least a half billion dollars will be necessary to adjust the exchange rate, says the exchange situation is complicated by the developments with regard to cotton.

#### Dilatatory In Action.

"It is a great pity," this expert says, "that an American loan was not arranged some weeks ago, for a matter is now cropping up which may cause unpleasantness in the States. The declaration of cotton as contraband will probably give rise to a protest in America and if we meet this protest by undertaking to buy large quantities of cotton, we shall find our indebtedness to the States and our adverse trade balance only augmented.

"This renders the provision of big British credits in America all the more urgent. Prompt action is necessary. There must be an end to the policy of drift or we shall see a further fall in the exchange rate—and every decline makes recovery to the normal more difficult.

#### Co-Operation of Allies.

The Times says the clearing house bankers' committee has taken into consultation the steps regarding the exchange situation. It is also said, continues the Times, that whatever action is taken will have the co-operation of France and Russia.

"The French and Russian governments," says the Times, "are aware that the decline in British credit, unless it is promptly adjusted, must work infinite damage to the allies' cause. We hope to see an immediate agreement among the financial authorities in London and a meeting between the chancellor of the exchequer and his foreign colleagues in order that the measures so concerted may become the joint act of the allied powers."

#### Innocent Must Suffer.

The Daily Chronicle, in discussing cotton, declares there is good reason to hope that the United States will view in a favorable light the action declaring cotton contraband.

"It realizes our position," says this newspaper, "and removes the taint of illegality which American opinion, rightly sensitive, has attached to some of our actions under the orders-in-council. There remains the problem of dealing with the cotton interests in the Southern States. It is the inevitable incident of war that the innocent must suffer. Lancashire was severely hit by the Civil War in America and the cotton interests of America may suffer from this war.

"If the British government can devise any means for preventing injury to the cotton growers its efforts would be keenly appreciated. We attach high value to unofficial America's unmistakable sympathy for us in this war and nothing must be done to estrange it."

### Kerosene Emulsion Best Spray To Protect Cattle

During the summer months, when cattle are most likely to be bothered with flies, there are many people who wish to know what can be done as a preventive. There are a number of methods sometimes recommended for this purpose, some of which are supposed to keep flies off the animal by virtue of their bad odor, or greasy nature, and some which are supposed to be sprayed on to kill the flies. Considerable doubt exists as to the benefits to be obtained from using any of these treatments, or as to the relative value of the different ways of combating flies.

For spraying the backs of cattle at milking time, there is possibly nothing more reliable than kerosene emulsion. The following recipe given by the United States department of agriculture, is one of the best ways of making this: Dissolve one-half pound of hard soap in one gallon of hot water and while still at near boiling point add two gallons kerosene, and emulsify by use of a force pump or agitator of some kind. Dilute with water, one part emulsion to eight parts water, and use as a spray, dip or wash.

He who always waits upon God is ready whenever He calls. He is a happy man who so loves that death at all times may find him at leisure to die.—Pelham.

### VENIZELOS IS SUMMONED TO FORM CABINET

Grecian Statesman, Who Favors the Allied Cause, Asks Four Days' Delay to Consider Situation

London, Aug. 17.—King Constantine of Greece has requested E. Venizelos to form a new cabinet and the former premier has asked four days in which to consider the situation before reaching a decision, according to an Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

London, Aug. 18.—After a conference with King Constantine, former Premier Venizelos asked four days in which to study the situation before replying definitely to the request that he form a new cabinet says a Reuter despatch from Athens. There is said to have been no restraint during the interview to-day between the King and the Liberal leader such as has been reported at previous audiences. It is believed in Athens that the two have arrived at an understanding which is virtually complete.

#### Says Situation Uncertain

Special despatches from Athens indicate that the situation there is clouded with considerable uncertainty.

"King Constantine has asked Venizelos to form a new Ministry but to continue the old policy," says the Graphic's correspondent. "If Venizelos declines this humiliating role a fresh dissolution of Parliament is threatened and a delay of more months may ensue."

The Times' Athens representative sums up the situation thus: "Until it is known whether Venizelos will succeed in forming a cabinet he cannot be said to have triumphed. Even should he become Premier his sympathy for the allied cause might be hampered by circumstances which would preclude a return to the policy of Greek intervention which he advocated in March.

"Venizelos will not come to a decision regarding the offer of the Premiership until he has examined all the official documents bearing on the situation, but he appears disposed to facilitate an understanding with the King in order to avoid a fresh crisis."

#### Dramatic Chapter in War

M. Venizelos' voluntary retirement from public life in Greece followed a disagreement with King Constantine, his brief self-imposed exile and the sweeping victory of his followers in the parliamentary elections of June followed by his resumption of the Liberal leadership, constitutes one of the dramatic political chapters of the war.

His resignation as premier in March of this year because the king did not approve his foreign policy which would have enlisted Greece in the war on the side of the allies, caused a sensation throughout Europe. He had insisted from the beginning of hostilities that they afforded Greece an opportunity such as might never come again for realizing her territorial aspirations. When it became known that the king would insist upon the maintenance of neutrality he insisted that he would resign if over-ruled by the crown and made good his treat.

#### Welcomed in Cairo

For more than a month following his retirement M. Venizelos conducted an active anti-neutrality propaganda and engaged in a controversy with M. Gounaris, when the latter became premier. He then announced his retirement from public life, and declared that he would leave Greece, not to return until he was summoned by his king. He chose Alexandria, Egypt, for his exile, and was given an enthusiastic welcome there. He later went to Cairo, but returned to Athens on June 12 and scored a victory in the elec-

tions two days later, his candidates winning 193 seats in parliament.

Despatches from Athens last week stated that King Constantine would offer the premiership to M. Venizelos only with the understanding that he adhere strictly to a policy of neutrality. There has been no official information as to whether this statement was authoritative.

The diplomats of the entente powers who have been striving to array the Balkan states on their side of the conflict have been hopeful that with the return of a Venizelos cabinet in power in Greece that country might be induced to make territorial concessions to Bulgaria, which, with those which could be won from Serbia, would lead Bulgaria to cast her lot against Germany, Austria and Turkey.

#### Rumania Has News

Geneva, Aug. 17, via Paris.—The Tribune prints the following under a Bucharest, Rumania, date line:

"King Ferdinand yesterday gave a long private audience to the Greek Minister, who is a member of the party headed by M. Venizelos."

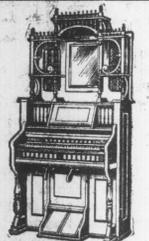
#### Rome Welcomes Change

Rome, Aug. 17, via Paris.—The press of Rome to-day is a unit in welcoming the victory of former Prime Minister Venizelos in the Greek Parliament, which is interpreted by the newspapers as definitely committing Greece to the cause of the entente allies.

### Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.

C. M. HALL,  
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.  
348 THEATRE HILL



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Highest Awards in America.

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ROYAL STORES FURNITURE.

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ESTABLISHED 1891.

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

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

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

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,  
(The Senior Dentist)  
203 WATER STREET.

# MUST SAVE CANADA FROM CRUSHING LOAD OF DEBT

War's Cost to the Dominion May be \$50 Per Capita and the Utmost Thrift Necessary to Avert Economic Tragedy, Says Financial Expert.

Only a small and select proportion of us can engage in the honorable and splendid task of saving the Empire and Civilization by fighting in the trenches. But the task of saving Canada, in a slightly less spectacular and heroic, but just as important way, is pressing upon every Canadian of us all, man, woman, boy and girl; and for some reason or other we do not seem to have even begun to realize it.

Canada needs to be saved, not from the Tenthic enemy—for although there is an undeniable possibility that he may yet succeed in inflicting some measure of destruction upon us, we all hope that that danger is practically negligible—but from the burden of a crushing load of debt, and impossible and overwhelming annual charge for interest.

The government of Canada has already, in less than a year of war, expended well over one hundred million dollars upon military operations, the money having been advanced by the British exchequer. The future liability which it has incurred as a result of these operations, in the shape of pension charges, hospital maintenance, and so forth, is difficult to estimate, but must represent a present capital value of from ten to twenty millions more. The war is apparently nowhere near its termination, and may very well run on for the full three years predicted by Lord Kitchener. The effort made by Canada will go on increasing with every month that the war lasts, and while the whole of the expenditures already incurred will continue to the bitter end, other and perhaps greater expenditures will be added from time to time. Altogether it is hardly conceivable that the Dominion of Canada can emerge from the conflict without having spent at least three

hundred million dollars, and more probably four or five hundred million dollars upon war alone. It must be borne in mind that the cost of equipment of troops is bearing continuously increased as we learn more of the enemy which we have to fight—a fact of which the immense provision of machine-guns now being made for the Canadian contingents is a striking example. To the government expenditures must be added the huge sums which are being raised by various public authorities and private benevolence, for the support of the families of those who are fighting abroad or guarding communications at home; the vast expenditure of the Red Cross; the contributions for the relief of war victims in Europe; and many other expenditures—wholly non-productive and wholly attributable to the war. Altogether it would seem that a total war expenditure of three hundred and twenty million dollars, or forty dollars for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, is an absurdly low estimate, and four hundred millions, or fifty dollars per head, a safe and reasonable one.

### Rising Rate of Interest.

But this is not the only loss which we shall suffer as a result of the war. Most of the money for this expenditure is, of course, borrowed, and practically all borrowed from abroad. The Canadian nation is necessarily a debtor nation, having had no time to accumulate wealth of its own, or even to reduce to salable form any large portion of the natural wealth which it possesses in such profusion. The question of the rate of interest on money is therefore of the highest importance to us. Now, as a result first of all of the expectation of this war (widely entertained among financial magnates) and later

## AT THE NICKEL

### AN ALL FEATURE PICTURE PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

A three-part Vitagraph story of the Theatre,  
**"UNDERNEATH THE PAINT"**  
 Separated by his wealthy father from his actress sweetheart, the boy disappears. She becomes a famous star. A most dramatic incident and climax reunites the lovers. Interpreted by Helen Gardner, and all-star cast.  
**"OUR MUTUAL GIRL"**  
 The story of the shot gun and the lady.  
**"A MADCAP ADVENTURE"**—Vitagraph comedy-drama. **"A KEYSTONE COMEDY"**—A riot of fun.  
**YOU ARE SURE OF A GOOD SHOW ALL THE TIME AT THE NICKEL.**

of its actual occurrence and its devastating extent, the rate of interest on money has risen with gigantic strides. The Dominion government, accustomed for many years to paying well below 4 per cent, is now borrowing at 5 per cent, and slightly higher, with the option to the lenders to call in their funds at the end of one or two years if they do not consider the 5 per cent. rate high enough. Other Canadian borrowers, of whom there always have been and always will be plenty, will have to raise their rates proportionately, and it looks as if a 6 per cent. rate may become the normal thing for cities even of large size and long-standing stability. This does not mean that we have to pay more for the money already borrowed; but loans of past years are continually falling due and must either be repaid out of our own money or reborrowed at the new rate so that the sum of money which Canadians annually have to pay to outsiders for the use of capital will steadily rise until it is 30 or 40 per cent. greater even upon the old loans, without considering what we must pay on the newly-added borrowings.

### Ill-timed Complacency.

Canadians have gazed at this situation complacently up to now, partly because they did not understand its magnitude, partly because they reflected that whatever we might be bearing in the way of war burdens, Great Britain and the European nations were bearing a great deal more and therefore we must remain comparatively well-to-do. Such complacency is ill-timed. Great Britain is an enormously wealthy nation—the greatest creditor nation of the world, receiving each year untold sums of money simply as interest upon the funds which her people have sent to the four quarters of the globe, Can-

ada, as we have seen, is in the exact opposite position. And even Great Britain is beginning to become alarmed over her economic prospects, as all idea of an "indemnity" from conquered Germany fades away with the prolongation of the war. And there is a special reason, apart from our debtor position, why Canada should take heed where she stands. Canada lives as a nation among nations, by the business of selling certain products, chief among which are the products of the farm and the cattle-range. In that business her chief competitors are the United States and certain South American republics. One of the inevitable effects of this war is to improve the wealth and economic position of the neutral nations as compared with the impoverished belligerents. Our competitors, therefore, are continually improving their status, while ours is going the other way. The United States, from being a debtor nation, a few years ago, is now on the high road to becoming a creditor one, and just in time to profit by the change in the interest rate by which we must lose. The South American states are certainly reducing their indebtedness and enlarging their production plant. Their burden of taxation will be lightened while ours is increased. All this enhances their ability to compete with us, not merely as sellers on the international market, but as bidders for new capital and new population.

### Eschew Recklessness.

Taken by themselves, these various adverse conditions may perhaps sound rather alarming. They are not so alarming at all, if they are ourselves accordingly. But if we go ahead, as too many of us are doing, acting in just the same extravagant and reckless way as we did when new capital was pouring into our country and making everybody rich, then we shall certainly run both our country and ourselves into a very bad position. There is the more reason for preaching this Cassandra doctrine (as many people will assuredly term it), because there is very visible at the moment a sort of fictitious prosperity, due to the immense activity on war munitions throughout Canada, the relief of surplus labor by enlistment, and the fact that we have not even begun to think about paying the bill for our war expenditures (any taxation expedients now in force being scarcely sufficient to keep up with our ordinary peace outgo).

### Salvation is Economy.

All that is needed for Canada to emerge from this crucial period of world history with her economic position unimpaired is saving. Canadians used to be a very saving people; a few of us still are. But we have lived next door to the most extravagant people in the world, and have shared the rapid development which caused that extravagance, for so long that we have become almost worse than our neighbors. And we must stop. I do not mean that we must stop spending money that we are no longer getting; that is easy, and is already being done. One does not see groups of real estate agents having thirty-dollar suppers in the swell cafes, for instance, but there is no virtue in their absence. What we want is economy by people who are receiving money which they might spend. We want our people to work hard, and to make all that they can get, and ten to have the courage and the foresight to put aside a very large proportion of what they get, and invest it. We want an immense increase in the savings, not of the rich, but of the moderately comfortable and the poor. We want the cutting out of all silly and wasteful luxuries. We want workingmen to give up that deplorable habit, so common among a certain type, of working just long enough to accumulate a few dollars and pay the grocer and the rent, and then sitting until creditors again become intolerable, and the wife's temper drives the husband back to seek another job. And we want to stop the wasting of good Canadian money upon catchpenny schemes of get-rich-quick sharpers—a stoppage which can be partly effected by more activity on the part of the government and the police, but can be completed only by a change in the minds of Canadians, which must cease to dream of huge profits, without exertions and begin to see the supreme value of small savings well invested.

### Legitimate Spending.

This is not to say that Canadians should not spend money. They should whenever the spending of it is likely to save more money in other ways. It is quite legitimate to buy an automobile—if the purchase is going to reduce one's doctor's bill or enable one to live in a place where the rent is lower. It is quite legitimate to go away for a holiday—if one's health or that of one's family is going to be impaired by not doing so. It is most legitimate to read good books and intelligent periodicals—for without them one becomes a fool, and folly is the most expensive thing in life. But to buy an automobile merely because Jones has one, or take a long trip because Mrs. Smith went last year, or read a score of magazines a month because they only cost fifteen cents each and you have "got the habit"—these things are always bad, and in the present situation are liable to be the ruin of Canada. And when you do buy, buy something that was made in Canada—unless you are quite satisfied that the Canadian maker is not turning out a good article, in which case it is patriotism to help put him out of business; when you travel, travel in Canada; when you read, read Canadian and British literature. The United States is right enough, and is growing richer fast enough, without any need for your assistance. It is a great and splendid country, and I am the last person in the world to suggest boycotting it; but it is far more likely just now to be damaged by selling too much of its products to foreigners, than by selling too little.

### EXAMPLE OF BREVITY.

The American Government can go to hell.—Vila.  
 The German Foreign Office usually requires 1500 words to express this sentiment.

HAITI IS RUNNING Mexico a close second in number of presidential entries, with the advantage of being smaller and much easier to revolutionize.

## J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

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

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

# Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

5 Gal. Can POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure, for \$3.60. Original Price, \$4.50.

2-5 Gal. Cans POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure for \$7.00. Original Price, \$8.80.

This is strictly Non Carbon, Non Freezing Oil and is strongly recommended for Motor Cars and Motor Boat engines.

### TESTIMONIALS:

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.  
 "We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers.

From Swim Bros., Fish Merchants.  
 " (Signed) N. Ritcey, "MANAGER."

We have used all kinds of Cylinder Oil in our Motor Boats and are now using "Polarine" which gives us better satisfaction than any oil we have ever had.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

# A. H. Murray

ST. JOHN'S

## ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

Jack --- THE ROSSLEYS --- Marie  
 IN LAUGHABLE SKETCH  
**"MARRIED BUT NOT MATED."**

THE WIFE.....MARIE ROSSLEY  
 THE HUSBAND.....JACK RUSSELL  
 THE HIRED MAN.....JACK ROSSLEY  
 Hear Jack Russell Sing Don't Hang Your Trouble On Me.  
 Hear Jack Russell's Great Recital, Cremation of Sam McGee.  
 Hear Jack Russell Sing The Soldiers' Camp Fire.

### GREAT PICTURES.

NOTE—Owing to the illness of Olive Russell, Jack and Marie Rossley and Mr. Jack Russell will fill the bill until the arrival of a new company.

## 5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

**"BOOTLES BABY"**

A dramatic adaptation of the celebrated novel of the same name by John Stunance Winter produced in 2 reels.

### "THE FAMILY RECORD"

A strong Selig drama featuring Hy. Lonsdale and Helen Castle.

**"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LEARNING AND LEARNING HOW"**

A comedy drama written by George Ade, the great American humorist.

### "THE PEACH AT THE BEACH"

A Kelem comedy with Lloyd V. Hamilton and Ruth Roland.

Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads  
 Good Music—A Cool and well ventilated Theatre.

### Equipping Farm For Recreation

The farmer is dependant upon his immediate environment for his social pleasures. In communities where the farms are close together there are possibilities of neighborhood gatherings and of real community interest for the farmer and his family. On secluded farms the recreative side must come, more or less, from within.

On every farm there are possibilities for some equipment to play for the children; and it is rapidly becoming a recognized necessity that some forms of play apparatus should exist on every farm.

Among the outside pieces of equipment that are possible for nearly every farm child are the following: A sand bin (made so it can be covered when not in use); a rope swing, dead to the heart of every child; a saw; games, such as tennis, tetherball, volleyball, croquet; quoits (pitching horse shoes) etc., a tent of rude shack, preferably built by the children themselves, for their very own playhouse; and a small slide which could be used as a toboggan in the winter.

With the added enjoyment to your children's lives and their appreciation of the things you have done for them, you will find yourself more than repaid for the time and money expended.

In the evenings it would make home much more attractive if there were some form of music and an open fire for no two things tend to draw the family circle into closer comradeship than these. Unity, harmony, and peace are developed—things essential to every home.

Tell stories or read to your children—make their interests yours, and to a certain extent your interests and problems theirs.

Fit them as nearly as possible for the life they will have to live in their turn, and the greatest heritage you can leave them is that of a happy, contented childhood, full of tender memories of comradeship and true interest in all that concerns each individual.

### INSTITUTES FOR FARMERS GROWING

In Both Attendance and Interest

Both the number of farmers' institutes held each year and the attendance at these meetings is steadily increasing, according to a report on farmers' institute work which has just been published by the United States department of agriculture as Bulletin No. 269.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the report states, 25,238 of these institutes were held throughout the country, with the total attendance of 3,656,381. This is an increase in attendance of 26 per cent over that of any previous year.

On the other hand, the expense of conducting the work was nearly \$63,000 less than last year, the total cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, being \$447,897.51.

The farmers' institute organization conducts its work under many different forms, so that it is almost impossible to summarize its activities briefly. For example, in addition to the ordinary meetings, there were moveable schools in thirteen states which had a registered attendance of 112,498 different people. Field demonstration meetings were also held in fifteen states, also no record of the attendance was kept.

Special railroad trains were organized in seventeen other states for the purpose of giving lectures and demonstrations. A detailed analysis of this work, showing the number of different kinds of meetings held in each state, the attendance, and the duration of each, is contained in the bulletin already mentioned. This bulletin contains a number of notes on agricultural work of a similar nature in foreign countries.

### Thoroughly Trained

Bill—"I read as 'ow that 'ere 'In-denberg 'as got an 'English wife."  
 Alf—"Ah, that accounts for 'is 'light in' like 'e does."

**MOONSHINE**  
Chewing Tobacco.  
**PARK DRIVE**  
Smoking Tobacco.  
**J. J. ROSSITER**  
Distributor.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 30, 1915

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**Sanitation**

**D**URING one of his strenuous election campaigns in the early 50's Lord Beaconsfield, parodying the words of the wise man—"Vanitas vanitatum, et omnia vanitas," "Vanity of vanities, and all is vanity," into *Sanitas sanitatum, et omnia sanitas*, chose a shibboleth which seems to have stood the Primrose Earl in good stead as an election cry. He must have well gauged the current of opinion at the time, for England then began a sanitation propaganda which has since found expression in Sanitary Science, Sanitary Inspection, Sanitary Records, and Sanitary Journals.

Even we have reminders of certain things in the line of sanitation, for we have Sanitary Inspectors, Sanitary Regulations (?) and even sanitary carts which nightly disturb the peaceful slumbers of inoffensive citizens, and then deposit their mal dorous contents in a section of the city which is readily recognized by the stench emanating from its precincts.

Yet, it seems to us, that the experimenting Commissioners do not seem to understand the meaning of the word Sanitation. If they did, we certainly should not have so many evil-smelling purlieus in St. John's, nor would citizens be regularly protesting about filthy streets and byways.

Our Civic Fathers should understand that Sanitation embraces everything which affects the well-being of the citizens, and is directly concerned with the health of the community, the prevention of disease, the care of the sick, and the proper housing of the working classes.

In the curriculum of the C.H.E. one of the subjects which candidates are supposed to study (they never know it), is Hygiene, which is the accepted nomenclature here for sanitation. The only reason why this term is used seems to be the explanation offered to a class some time ago by a city teacher,—"Hygiene sounds better than Sanitation, and it has the distinction of being named after the daughter of Esculapius!" This notwithstanding, Sanitation seems to be the saner term; and it has the advantage of being, at least, expressive of its object.

Sanitation seeks to lessen human ills and to make our lives healthier; it is philanthropy in its truest sense; it is founded on cleanliness, which we are told is next to godliness; and it is the foe to filth, and diseases begotten of filth. Its immediate domain is

preventible disease; the health of the people is its highest law; and its watchword the trite but true saying—"prevention is better than cure."

Sanitation undertakes the Herculean task of coping with the ills that flesh is heir to.—a fearful heritage if we are to accept the statement of the medical author of "The Field of Disease," who says that human diseases number about eleven hundred and fifty!

Of this number many are preventible, and it is with these that Sanitation has particularly to deal. Of preventible diseases, some are transmitted from generation to generation, while others die with the individual. Some have their origin amongst us; others are brought from afar, e.g. "Yellow Jack," Small Pox, Cholera, and the Bubonic Plague.

Some diseases are due to local conditions, and are confined to particular localities, such as the "Sleeping Sickness" in South Africa; others go forth like a torrent and spread destruction far and wide. The former class is known as *endemic*, that is, habitually existing among certain people; the latter, as *epidemic*, because it comes ordinarily from without.

One of the most useful functions of Sanitation is to seek out the causes of such pestilential occurrences, to stay their ravages, and eventually to stamp them out. Egypt at the present time affords a splendid illustration of the good results which may be achieved by Sanitation. So, too, does the Roman Campagna which has ceased to be a prolific cause of malaria; and the stupendous efforts of Colonel Goethals in the way of Sanitation has robbed the Isthmus of Panama of its deadly terror—Yellow Fever.

Contagion is communicated in a great variety of ways; it is wafted by the winds, it is sped by commerce, it floats in the air, it is transmitted by water, it is stored up in the earth, and may be buried for centuries and yet, like the nummy-seed, retain its vigor. It may be inhaled with the breath, taken in with food and drink, put on with clothing.

Domestic animals, flies, and other unsuspected agencies frequently bring disease into the home and contagious disease pares neither the palace of the king nor the cottage of the toiler. "Swat the fly" is good philosophy at this particular season, and the "elevation of the poodles to the kennel is health-preserving.

Epidemics (we have had them in the past, and we may have them again) have proved epochs in chronology; and they have influenced not only the fate of cities, such as Athens and Florence, but of empires. So, at least Niebuhr, the historian tells us.

They decimate armies (Serbia just at the moment is an illustration); they redouble the dangers of the crowded hospital; they invest the habitations of the poor, and strike the toiler down from comfort into helpless poverty; they carry away the infant from the mother's breast, and the old man at the end of his career; but their direct eruptions are fatal to children and youth.

Contagion is effected by the introduction into the body from without, of some specific organism or material, animal or vegetable, parasitic or fermentative, which preys on the tissue, or on the blood, and excites disturbance in part, or in the entire body; and is eventually either destroyed, or, surviving, it is cast forth, and like an evil spirit, enters into some body to plague it by its presence.

The victory over contagion is to be achieved by attention to public and to private health; and by cleanliness above all things. We have all sorts of health regulations, recommendations, A.P.C. organisations and so forth, but the knowledge of the laws of health has been slow in growth, and sanitary reforms have been

opposed by ignorance, apathy, prejudice, and too frequently by self interest. This seems to be the besetting sin of many proprietors in our midst. They have no care of the holdings for which they draw exorbitant rentals; and they seem to be able to set at defiance regulations of all sorts. Here we wish to insist upon strict enforcement of sanitary regulations, and "pull" should not be permitted to perpetuate conditions which exist in some of the congested areas in the section of the city which lies between Long's Hill and Pleasant Street. St. John's is really *enfant sa*; and he sooner its cleanliness is insisted upon, the better.

Public health depends chiefly on the site, the soil, the air, light, and water-supply of houses, their proper construction, and adaptability for the removal of refuse and excreta. There are certain sections of the city of St. John's where refuse and excreta are allowed to accumulate for considerable periods; and should this statement be questioned, we ask the curiously-inclined to make our through the sections of the city we have alluded to, and get both ocular and nasal demonstration of our statement.

We realize fully that the sanitary management of a city like St. John's is a difficult problem; and it is sometimes necessary to resort to drastic measures to solve it. Years ago Lord Salisbury discussing the housing problem in London said: "Overcrowded centres of population are also centres of disease. Defects in house accommodation are the most prolific causes of this evil. It is difficult to exaggerate the misery which such conditions of life must cause, or the impulse which they just give to vice. The depression of body and mind which they create is an almost insuperable obstacle to the action of any levating or refining agencies."

The air of the city is polluted a numberless ways; it is confined in a cellar, room, and attic, and ended stagnant as a sluggish pool for low organisms to vegetate in, instead of circulating in life-giving matter, organic, and norganic, that gives rise to putrefaction, infection, and ill-health.

We believe that Dr. Rendell and his aids are doing good work in making known to our people the advantages of fresh air and the necessity of cleanliness in home surroundings. But how are the poor in the congested areas to get a supply of fresh air where surface sewerage is so much in evidence? Everybody knows, or should know, that sewer gas is a deadly poison, which sometimes slowly, but ever surely, carries off many victims. There are sections of the city which are reeking with effluvia which must have ethal effects upon the residents.

Chronic and wasting illness, as well as acute maladies have been without doubt caused by such agencies, and yet we wonder why our hospital accommodation is often overtaxed.

There are other agencies in our midst which demand rigorous attention on the part of the Civic Commissioners and the Board of Health, viz., meat, milk, and other food supplies. We think it would be wise for the Health Inspector to visit some of our meat stalls, and even to keep an eye upon the milk supplied to some of the homes in the city. We have seen some butcher-stalls during the recent spell of hot weather, that would have been improved by a little attention to certain fundamental principles of sanitation; and we have also seen quantities of fruit and vegetables which were more closely related to the garbage heap than to the dinner table! Let our laws be rigidly enforced without fear or favor, for the health of the community is, even economically, more desirable than the unctuous smile of the food purveyor.

There is a personal equation which enters into the Sanitation problem, viz., individual health. This consists in the proper performance of their functions by the various organs of the body—and they are best performed when we are least aware of the discharge of their duties.

Man's body may be compared to a household, in which all goes well and without complaint whilst all the members thereof perform their duties aright; but when even one is remiss or refractory all is apt to go wrong. Illness is the negative of health. Mankind might be divided into two large classes; one of which squanders health, like a spendthrift; the other seeks it, as the miser seeks gold—too often in vain.

"Mens sana in corpore sano" is the high ideal to which we aim—a healthy mind in a healthy body, with an upright conscience and well-regulated desires. The rule of life should be moderation, temperance, self-restraint, that quality which the Greek philosopher called *Sophrosne*: for youth and old age, sustenance, for manhood, abstinence. Thus will health be best attained, life be preserved, and happiness maintained.

The best inheritance which children can derive from their parents is a sound constitution; it is a far better heritage than broad acres, bank stocks, titles, or even an honored name. Riches are readily squandered, honored names may be besmirched; but hereditary tendencies are enduring. For as family resemblance is transmitted, so are mental and bodily qualities and idiosyncrasies, be they good or evil; sometimes lying latent for generations, like a river that sinks into the soil near its source, and travels unseen and unheard for miles, but ever holding its steady course, reappears at length before it makes its final plunge to the sea.

No matter what some sociologists may tell us about atavistic tendencies, we have abundant evidence that heredity counts in the sum of life. Daily experience proves that temperaments, tendencies, and certain actual diseases are inherited.

There is also another important factor in the sum of life which must not be lost sight of,—the manner in which a child is reared powerfully influences its future life. Many children are sacrificed very early; some from want of care; some from receiving too much; some from deficiency of suitable food, many from excess; some from kindness, others from ill-treatment. As the child is moulded, so will the man be formed, and habits acquired in youth are rarely removed.

Let us say frankly that the *nodus vivendi* of youth in this city at the present time leaves upon us an impression that bodes ill for the future. Dissipation seems to be the only desideratum; and self-restraint has been cast to the winds.

We are "going the pace" with a recklessness that is appalling, and we are losing sight of the virile virtues which characterized the men who wrought so much in the upbuilding of this country. The sooner we cry halt to the "march of gaiety," the better.

Sanitation in our city should even reach out towards the conservation of the mental and moral health of the population; and a cleansing of the city in this direction should be undertaken by those whose province it is to conserve its mental and moral health.

Every citizen should unite in organised effort to promote the moral and material well-being of the people, to assist in this great work of Sanitation, and like the Hebrew of old "stand between the living and the dead, to stay the plague."

WHEN HAITI'S government fails to control she lets the U.S. "submarines."

Skyscrapers, which so effectively obstruct New York vistas, are now blamed for the increasing frequency of near-sightedness among New Yorkers. The use of spectacles is increasing astonishingly.

**Proceedings of the House of Assembly**

**MR. LLOYD**—I understand it was said that section 33 (2) offered extraordinary latitude in making expenditures, and this is what has reference to when the Attorney General is asked to issue it, then upon the written opinion of the Attorney General, the Auditor General has referred to the Minister of Finance to hand down before the Legislature of the colony that there is such authority citing it, the Minister of Finance and Customs may authorize the Deputy Minister of Finance to prepare the cheque, irrespective of the Auditor General's report.

There is not much scope in that. If, when the Legislature is not in session any accident happens to any public work or public building which requires an immediate outlay for the repair thereof, or any other occasion arises when any expenditure not foreseen and provided for by the Legislature is urgently and immediately required for the public good, then upon the report of the Minister of Finance and Customs, that there is no legislative provision, and that of the Minister having charge of the service in question that necessity is urgent, the Governor-in-Council, may order a special warrant to be prepared etc.

The one point is that this section is being improperly interpreted. It is merely a statement to the effect that under this section of this Act improper expenditures have been made. Expenditures have been made under this section which have not been justified by this section, and for the last few years the Auditor General has reported that extraordinary and illegal expenditures were being made under section 33 (c). This was especially so about the time of the last election; last year in the House we pronounced upon it and the increases granted prior to the day of election. No attempt has been made at justification of these increases. No justification at all, but they are directly contrary to the Audit Act. It is against this that we are protesting. Now, Sir, I have said what I wished to say. I am merely saying what I have said last year, but I have merely said as I have often said that these expenditures are unlawful, and should have been voted by this House. It would not be so serious had it started from this House, but I resent, we resent Sir, its starting from the Upper House, and being passed by the Government-in-Council, and I strongly support any measure to put an end to the practice which is growing of this illegal expenditure of public moneys.

**MR. MORINE**—Mr. Speaker: If every one who wishes has spoken, I propose to close the debate with a few words.

**HON. MIN. OF FINANCE**—Just a word or two, Mr. Speaker, in reply to the hon. gentleman who has just sat down. If one would think that everything said here this afternoon was in earnest he could not but think that affairs were in a very serious condition. Since 3.15 p.m. we have been trying to get this matter settled up. This is not the first time the Audit Act has been disputed. When I heard all the members speaking I could not help thinking of how favored this House was to get all this advice free. How much such legal advice would cost if we had to pay for it, but we get it here this afternoon for nothing. It ran through my mind as I heard the members speaking that this was nothing more or less than an attempt to block business. There could certainly be no other motive. There is absolutely nothing in the charges which are being made.

The very man who brought in that act, was the first one to break it, and that was the gentleman who introduced this resolution this evening. Now it has been the practice since the Audit Act came into existence, to make from time to time certain expenditures. For instance, last year a vote for the Marine Disaster Fund, something like \$25,000 was made. Over 250 men had lost their lives within a month, and the Audit Act allowed the Government to draw about \$25,000. That is what the Audit Act is for cases of emergency like this.

Every expenditure cannot be foreseen at the beginning of the year, and it is a necessity that some section allows payments to issue. This is an acknowledged fact and I am surprised to find the time of the House being taken up with such nonsense. Even the President of the P. U. looked disgustedly at the bringing in of this motion. The first year of the Audit Act's being in force, the Auditor General brought in this report of expenditures not authorized by it: the year after the Audit Act was introduced, under the very government that introduced it. Ever since the Audit Act has been introduced this practice has been contin-

ued, and probably Dr. Lloyd has made the same speech as he has to-day, ordinary latitude in making expenditures, and will make it until it will be his pleasure to defend it from this side of the House. The hon. member Mr. Clift, made the remark that the Minister of Finance did not come down with information satisfactorily before the House. I do not think I need refer to any length to any of the remarks made here. I agree with Mr. Coaker that this matter is not being properly taken up.

**MR. COAKER**—Mr. Speaker, just a word or two. The Minister of Finance thought I was disgusted. Well, so I was. I was disgusted with the defence he was putting up. I think the adoption of the resolution would do a lot of good. It would certainly stop the expenditure of nearly \$50,000 without satisfactory explanations. The Minister said I was a very charitable fellow. Well, I think I am, at least I try to be.

I know this afternoon if he had stood up and said: We have erred, we have strayed in our ways like lost sheep, we have done wrong, but we will amend and try to do better in future, I would certainly have been glad to let it pass and give him any assistance I could. But at the same time I cannot say that I did not enjoy his speech. I do enjoy a good warm debate. I felt refreshed as I heard him deliver his defence of what had been done in the past. I don't quite understand why he tried to bring in what Sir Robert Bond had done. I agree with Dr. Lloyd that Sir Robert Bond would not think anyone on the other side for introducing his name. Be that as it may, however, I hope that we shall have many a warm debate before the four years that we have to spend here together are up, and I shall never feel aggrieved with the Premier's speeches if he doesn't get any warmer than he did this afternoon.

With regard to the matter before the House at the present time, I may say that I certainly do give it my full support; and not only that, but I want to state here from my place in this House that if I am ever supporting any government that attempts to infringe upon the Audit Act, such as has been done in the past and this afternoon, I will no longer support that government. I will see that they live up to the law with regard to the Audit Act. We members of the Fishermen's Union in this House have had our eyes opened during the last two sessions in regard to this matter. I were very considerable. We protested and expressed the hope that it would happen any more. I am very sorry that this year we have had to show our weakness in that way again, but it is not half nor quarter as bad as last year; and I venture to hope that next year, in view of this discussion this afternoon, will show a much greater improvement. The resolution now before the House will certainly tend to depreciate anything of that nature.

**HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY**—Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my congratulations to the hon. members on having become so suddenly righteous, now they are occupying seats for the other side. I think it is quite true, as was pointed out by the Premier that the hon. introducer of this resolution went out of his way to be particularly harsh in his expressions as regards the moneys that have been spent by the Government on Executive responsibility. I am surprised, sir, at the accusations that he made in charging this and previous governments with improper conduct. Since I have been a member of the Executive Government under Sir Edward Morris expenditures have been made occasioned by circumstances that could not possibly have been foreseen, which arose, and had to be provided for at the time. It may not be proper in the eyes of some people, but it was entirely unavoidable in the great majority of cases; and I repudiate the charge of any improper or corrupt conduct since I have been a member of that Executive Government. He pointed out that in 1913, the year of election, a large sum of money was spent, and insinuated that it was done for corrupt purposes. The same thing was done in 1904. In the election of that year I had the honor to be a follower of Sir Robert Bond; and I believe if Sir Robert Bond were sitting in the House this evening he would repudiate any such insinuations as we have just heard. It is extraordinary that at this time all kinds of resolutions and motions are being brought in. I there have been sins in the past, if improper conduct has existed in the past, I can fairly claim that nothing of the kind exists to-day, and that everything that has been

done, every dollar that has been spent, will be found to be justifiable. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, wish to place myself on record that I have still sufficient confidence in the honesty and integrity of my colleagues to believe that they will not sanction any unjust expenditure while they are in control of the affairs of this Colony; and I see no reason why any such memorial or resolution as has been proposed should be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor.

**MR. JENNINGS**—Mr. Speaker, I wish to say half a dozen words of my own bat and in my own way in connection with this matter, and I won't occupy the time of the House very long. Of course, where lawyers and doctors differ it is hard for laymen to come to a decision, but thinking it out in my own simple way it appears to me that there is an Audit Act passed for the purpose of preventing any improper expenditures. The wording of that Act, however, appears to be such that the effect of the Act is about equal to locking a door and leaving the key in the lock—it is possible to open the door without probably breaking the spirit of the Act. Now, I have noticed that the greatest expenditures under that Act have been in election years. It looks "errily suspicious to an outsider like myself—because I consider myself an outsider. Of course, anything that may be improperly done in this respect not only affects the Government but the country. I believe that no man lives to himself or dies to himself. If I am guilty of an improper action, somebody else probably follows my example. The feeling in the districts, so far as I know anything about it (and I figure I know a little 's this)—if you want to get a grant, ask for it in election year. This may have been brought about by the improper actions of government in the past, but I think that if the Audit Act does not provide sufficiently against improper expenditure it should be amended, so that the door may be properly locked, the key taken out, and everything made fair and square.

Whereupon the House divided, and here appeared for the amendment: Mr. Morine, Mr. Kent, Mr. Clift, Mr. Joyd, Mr. Coaker, Mr. Halfyard, Mr. Stone, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Targett, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Clapp (13); and against it: Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Minister of Finance and Customs, C. H. Emerson, J. C. Crosbie, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Minister of Public Works, Mr. Devereaux, Mr. M. J. Kennedy, Mr. F. J. Morris, Mr. Moore, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Parsons, Mr. LeFevre, Mr. Currie, Mr. Higgins, Mr. George Kennedy, Mr. Young, Mr. Walsh (20); so it passed in the negative.

Whereupon the original motion was put, and there appeared for the motion: Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Minister of Finance and Customs, C. H. Emerson, J. C. Crosbie, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Minister of Public Works, Mr. Devereaux, Mr. Downey, Mr. M. J. Kennedy, Mr. F. J. Morris, Mr. Moore, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Parsons, Mr. LeFevre, Mr. Currie, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Geo. Kennedy, Mr. Young, Mr. Walsh (20); and against it: Mr. Morine, Mr. Kent, Mr. Clift, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Coaker, Mr. Halfyard, Mr. Stone, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Targett, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Clapp (13); so it passed in the affirmative, and was ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on certain Resolutions on the subject of Stamp Duties.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.  
Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committée.

**HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS**—Mr. Chairman: In bringing in this resolution the Government has endeavored to impose as light taxes as possible. The resolution is that "No cheque upon a banker issued by the authority of a department of the Government, or issued by any person or body who is permitted by Order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to issue unstamped cheques, and no Post Order shall be stamped, and any such cheque upon a banker, Post Office Money Order, or postal order not stamped, may be pleaded and given in evidence, and shall be admitted to be good, useful and available in law and in equity."

It means that all Government cheques are good unstamped. At the present time it is a waste of money and time to put stamps on the cheques. It was formerly the intention to tax Post Office Orders. But, on account of the information received from the committee it was decided to cancel that. It was specified meant. What we intend to do can be done under the rules and regulations, by the Governor-in-Council.

**MR. MORINE**—Mr. Chairman, take the case of the receipt for a Life Insurance premium. That would be a receipt for money, but according to the rules and regulations, it would not apply.

(Continued on page 5.)

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**HEARN & COMPANY**

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## House of Assembly Proceedings

(Continued from page 4.)  
**HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.**—According to the definitions, Life Insurance premiums are exempt.  
**MR. HIGGINS.**—Mr. Chairman, I think that the point was that the bill in this amended form, meets the objection that Dr. Lloyd raised. That objection is now disposed of.  
**MR. KENT.**—Mr. Chairman, it is well known to the members that the Act was passed last year in a hurry. I think that if you are going in for this policy, you ought to have a much more elaborate Act. There is a lot of machinery necessary in connection with this that is not incorporated. You have very often a maze of legal inconsistencies. In the case of a shipping receipt the stamp is to be affixed by the shipper. I think that the Governor-in-Council has no right to say whether it is for the drawer or drawee to do this. It has no right to define the legal rights of these two parties. The persons who give the receipt under the Act is the person who should stamp it. Now in shipping receipts, the shipper does not give a receipt. It is the carrier who issues the receipt, the giver should put the stamp on it. These distinctions ought to be made. The present rules are very confusing and are likely to cause a large amount of trouble. I think that it is a mistake to extend this policy so far as a receipt stamp is concerned. It is a policy that is going to lead to a lot of confusion and trouble. The people generally will not take kindly to putting a stamp on receipts. In my opinion I think that you have gone far enough in this direction; there are other documents that might be taxed. I think that when this receipt business gets working, you will find that it will cause a lot of irritation.

## What Are We Prepared to Do?

Dear Sir,—How long are we going to be content to allow this dreadful liquor business to go on? Is it not dreadful to contemplate that we are making drunkards, wrecking homes, destroying children, driving men insane and making criminals, paupers and degenerates? Is there any one can say that a single one of these statements is not justified? Are we not in the business, when we accept a revenue from it? Of course it is a very expensive way of raising revenue.  
And what do we get for it? For every dollar we get out of this dreadful business, it costs at least two to care for the trouble it makes. Surely a poor business to spend two dollars to get one, besides causing all the troubles that I have just enumerated. Apart from revenue, the main excuse is that men may have their glass conveniently where they can have a convivial time over it, which often ends in a fight or worse. Surely reasonable people might be content to have it in their home if have it must.  
The claims of humanity and the safety of our country demand that it be stopped. Other countries are making vigorous efforts to shake it off, and if we do not follow their example, we will some day be wiped off the board like so many sick fites and our country will be occupied by those who have not poisoned themselves and their children with drink.  
(Sgd.) H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

## Having Good Time

H. M. S. Tryagam,  
July 19, 1915.  
London, England.  
Dear Sister—With the greatest of pleasure I address you these few lines hoping to find you well as it leaves me at present. I received your kind and welcome letter and was pleased to hear from you and to hear that all is well. We came in port yesterday; we went on a march and had a grand time. I saw some of the boys that came over with us, they are all well. I am enjoying the times very good although it looks gloomy some times, but we must have good courage and do the best we can.  
You said you would like to hear from me, I also like to hear from you. Would like to get a letter every week, as it is good to hear the news from home. Don't worry about me, I am all right, hoping that I will see you all again if God spares me. When the war is over and we get back again we will be able to say we have done our duty. So I think I will close for this time. Good bye with love to all. God be with you till we meet again.  
From your loving brother,  
LEWIS CHAULK.  
A New York man is said to have invented a device that holds a cow's tail while you are milking her.

## Well and in the Best of Health

H. M. S. Othonna,  
July 27th., 1915.  
Dear Mother,—A few words to say I am well and in the best of health, thanks to our Heavenly King. I got your letter just as I was going to sea last trip, so I didn't have time to answer it. I expect you find it very lonely now that all the boys are gone, but never mind Dear Mother we will all meet again some day. I am sending you two photos, one is a shipmate of mine and the other is myself. I hope Father and Jim will do well at the fishing. I wrote to Father to-day and to Jim the last time I was in port. I would like to get a change some where else now. I have been here six months and that is quite long enough in one place. Its no good to ask me questions on the war as regards our work, for we can't say anything in a letter. I think I ever felt so happy in my life. Maud's letter is in yours. I had also a letter from Mrs. Woody. She was more than pleased with my photo. I don't think I will say any more, as I have to write to a lady friend and am getting sleepy. Good bye dear Mother, may you enjoy every blessing. Don't forget to pray for me and may God's blessing rest on all my dear friends and relatives is the sincere prayer and wish of your loving son,  
WILIS L. IVANY  
Burgozens Cove,  
Smith's Sound, T.B.

## Brief and Breezy

The American correspondent of a Paris newspaper says that William J. Bryan's utterances may be sincere, but "he seems to combine the characteristics of a clergyman and an actor." His listeners being chiefly to the foreign element which had left Europe to avoid military service and expect to find "peace" in America. He says also that for forty years America has been invaded by a horde of emigrants of inferior quality. Among Bryan's supporters were some rich persons pleading peace for fear of losing money.  
Contrasting the respective attitudes of Bryan and Roosevelt he says that "Bryan's words are too beautiful to be true. Roosevelt's were too true to be beautiful."  
In speaking his mind so freely Roosevelt may have committed a fault in electoral tactics, but he was acting a great citizen.  
We wonder what the American people mean by parading the "citizenship idea" persistently. From what has happened recently we are forced to say that this citizenship business seems to be over-worked. We wonder where the real American citizen actually stands just now. *Noli me tangere* seems to have been erased from the flag that spells democracy.

Lloyd George says some very pertinent things. At a miners' meeting in London some days ago he said:  
"Victory has its price; and we must pay the price if we mean to get it. It is no use calling attention to the cost we have incurred—hundreds of thousands of casualties and millions of men gathered together to go into the battlefield, thousands of millions of expenditure which we are incurring. The one question is, whether it is enough. It is no use trying to bridge a 12-ft. stream with an 11-ft. plank.  
"Victory means the fate of freedom for ages to come. There is no price which is too great for us to pay that is within our power. There is too much disposition to cling on to the amenities of peace. Business as usual, enjoyment as usual, fashions, lock-outs, strikes, ca-canny sprees—all as usual.  
"There are some people who deem it disloyal to take any note of the dark thunder-clouds that are rolling up in the east and the grey sky which is hanging so heavily over the devoted plains of Flanders and of France. Let us look boldly at the firmament, ignoring nothing, preparing for the worst, and rejoicing in the best—preparing for the thunder-showers when they come, but doing so in the full knowledge that the sun is shining behind the darkest

storm clouds—and in the full faith that its illuminating rays will soon break through and scatter the gloom which hangs on the horizon of European democracy.  
"But sky-staring is not enough. We must put forth all our strength. The events in the East mean that larger share than ever of the burden of this gigantic struggle will be cast upon the shoulders of Britain. Do not shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory, if we mean to get it."

The Under-Secretary of War in a recent interview with The Petit Parisien said:

"We have an army which at the present moment is armed so as to withstand any shock, an army which on the other hand is capable of making a strong offensive. Its morale is good; that means, the army is prepared to remain as it is if necessary.

"Every day our strength grows both in England and in France. Notwithstanding the formidable resources at the disposal of Germany, it is not possible that the resources of the Allies will not assure them when the time is ripe, complete victory.

"What we have, what England has and will have—all the resources that she can create—will assure us supremacy. I am convinced of this because I know. Every day I repeat to my friends my conviction that we shall be victorious."

"Don't worry about them—I'll start before they do."

This is reported to have been the answer of General Joffre to the question of Lord Kitchener and the other persons at the recent conference in Calais, when Joffre was asked what would happen if the Germans turned their armies westward after the fall of Warsaw.

When and where Gen. Joffre will start no one pretends to know, but that he has everything in readiness and means to "beat the Germans to the punch," no one doubts.

It is generally believed in military circles that soon the western front of the Germans will be called upon to withstand a French blow beside which the drive at the lines north of Arras was a minor incident.

The present lull seems to be but the calm before the storm, and Joffre has been quietly gathering his forces, resting those who needed it, conditioning the whole army as a trainer conditions an athlete, assembling the immense quantities of ammunition, and binding his time for the blow. The whole French army seems to be resting and getting ready for a titanic effort.

Americans have been warned that within a few weeks they may find themselves unable to leave France. Regulations regarding American passports are becoming more stringent.

Nell—Miss Antique is going to marry a struggling young man.

Belle—I don't wonder he is struggling, but it won't do him much good if she has made up her mind to have him.

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## Fuel Value of Wood

The results of experiments made in the forestry service laboratories show that the heat value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of one pound of coal.

Such wood as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, locust, elm, longleaf pine, and cherry have fairly high heat values, and one cord of wood of the seasoned wood of these species is equivalent to a ton of good coal.

Of short-leaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, and soft maple, it takes one and a half cords to equal a ton of coal, and of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce, and white pine, two cords are required. Weight for weight, however, the non-resinous hard and soft woods have about the same heat values.

The resinous woods have a higher heat value per pound because the heat value of resin per pound is almost double that of the average wood. Heavy "pitch pine" or "old fir" may be almost equal in heat value to the same weight of good coal.

Bell Island Warmly Welcomes Archbishop

(Special to Mail and Advocate) Bell Island, Aug 30—Archbishop Roche arrived here on Saturday afternoon and was received on landing by three thousand people. The Catholic Cadet Corps, Knights of Columbus, and the School children, in white attire, headed by the T.A. Band lead the parade under Lt. Col. Conroy, who arrived from St. John's for the occasion. Fifty carriages also joined in the procession. Rev. Fr. McGrath met the Archbishop at the Episcopal Party at the Port of Bell Island. On Sunday solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. McGrath, with Revs. Frs. Gough and Kelly as deacon and sub-deacon. His Grace gave the episcopal blessing on entering the church which was thronged with people. After Mass, Magistrate Power presented the address and a purse of gold on behalf of the Citizens' Committee, and in responding His Grace made an eloquent address in his usual fluent style, thanking the people for their expression of loyalty and devotion and assuring them that he was deeply touched by their magnificent reception. Sunday afternoon Confirmation was administered in St. Michael's church by the Archbishop where the largest congregation every known assembled. At five p.m. His Grace, as patron of the C.C.C. with Lt. Col. Conroy, O.C., reviewed and inspected the local company, under Lieut. Greene with Lieuts. Connors and Instructor Murphy, in the Presbytery ground. To-night His Grace holds a public reception in St. Joseph's Hall.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL The great attraction at the Nickel theatre for the opening programme this week is a three part Vitagraph story of the theatre entitled "Underneath the Paint." It is a story which appeals to every one and especially the young lovers. A wealthy youth falls in love with an actress which brings his father's wrath on him. They are parted, and she becomes a famous star. A most dramatic incident reunites them. To appreciate this charming story one must see it. That beautiful actress who has been highly praised on both sides of the water—Helen Gardner appears in the leading role. She plays her part perfectly and is supported by an all star cast. "Our Mutual Girl" will be continued, and there will also be a Vitagraph comedy-drama entitled "A Mad Cap Adventure" and a Keystone comedy. The whole programme to-day is of the best quality and every lover of the movies should make an effort to attend.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END Mrs. Olive Russell will not appear here again by the doctor's orders, as she is suffering from the effects of a shock. Jack and Marie Rossley, St. John's favourite performers will appear in a very laughable act assisted by Jack Russell, the finest vocalist and actor that has ever appeared in St. John's city. This gentleman is a great singer and has a beautiful collection of songs. His great recital to-night: "The Cremation of Sandy McGee," "The Soldier's Camp Fire," and "Don't Hang your troubles on Me," and together with good pictures will make a splendid programme. As everyone knows the highly talented Rossleys need no introduction in any thing they do, is sure to please, and everybody is sure of a good laugh at Jack Rossley until the arrival of a new company, which has been secured, and particulars will be announced shortly.

THE CRESCENT The Crescent this evening will give one of the very finest kind of programmes. It is replete with thrilling drama, delineated by the best artists and containing pictures of rare merit, and with very varied subjects to display. "Bootes Baby," and the "Family Record," while very laughable comedies are "The Perch at the Branch" and "The Difference between Learning and Learning How." Harvey Collins will be heard in his beautiful songs and all should see to-night's display.

"Kyle's" Passengers S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7.20 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—J. Helman, Miss Ida Dicks, Miss J. Dunbar, Mrs. M. F. Morey, Miss A. M. Hurstley, J. McIntyre, H. H. Lippert, Mrs. D. Ferguson, and child, H. A. R. McCoubrey, R. Marshall, J. Lush, W. and Mrs. Sterling, A. LeMerchant, Miss M. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Butler, Miss T. Anchoin, Miss M. Anchoin, J. Brocklehurst, Jas. Dunn.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

SHIPPING

S.S. Portia left Channel at 11.15 last night. S.S. Prospero sails north at 10.15 a.m. Wednesday. The "Can't Lose" arrived at noon from Northern ports where she discharged a cargo of Kero oil. The S.S. Turrent Crown passed the narrows yesterday forenoon from Sydney to Bell Island for ore.

The schr. Excelda arrived at Twillingate with coal to Hodge's yesterday. The schr. Skylark, Capt. Job Blackwood, arrived at Wesleyville from Labrador yesterday with 600 qts. The schr. "Mabel," A. Payne, master, arrived at Fogo yesterday from Belle Isle with 700 qts. The S.S. Cronley reached Botwood Friday with 5200 tons coal and other freight for the A.N.D. Co. Durango left Liverpool this morning and is set down to sail again on the 14th September.

The schr. Ida M. Zinck, coal laden to A. Goodridge & Sons, arrived here yesterday forenoon, 3 days from Sydney. The schr. Grace arrived here Saturday evening from Brown's Arm with 155,000 feet of lumber for the Horwood Lumber Co. The Sagona to be painted, and two schooners for repairs went on the dry dock to-day.

Three schooners, the Springdale, Maggie Mauna Loa with cargoes aggregating 300,000 feet of timber arrived to the Norwood Lumber Co. from the North since Saturday.

The S.S. Karsford arrived here yesterday morning to Job Bros. & Co. laden with salt. The ship came from Cadz and made the run out in 10 days having fine weather. The S.S. Elizabeth Maesk after receiving a new funnel should get away about the latter part of the week and will go to Baltimore to load coal for Sweden. The Stephano which has been delayed in New York getting some necessary repairs to her hull and tail shaft, will, it is hopeful, leave there for here on Saturday, September 4th.

By the Sagona we learn that most of the bankers that have gone to Labrador are doing very well and will secure full cargoes of cod. Wm. and Thos. Hollett are reported for 1000 and 700 qts respectively. The S.S. Harmony sailed for Northern Labrador, Saturday evening, with a freight of supplies for the Moravian mission. The missionaries who came along in the ship went back to their stations in her under an escort of the police. A vessel of very pretty lines, the "Lovina" arrived here a couple of days ago and is owned by Hon. M. P. Cashin. She was built at Greenspond by A. J. House and is 103 tons register, is a fine swift sailor and all round serviceable craft in rough weather, and will be used as a foreign carrier, making an excellent addition to our new depleted fleet.

Rhodes Scholar Selected We hear that Mr. Walter Forbes, son of Dr. R. E. Forbes of Bonavista has been selected by the Committee as the Rhodes Scholar this year. Mr. Forbes was educated at the Methodist College, this city, to the principals of which, the young student himself and his parents The Mail and Advocate extends heartiest congratulations.

Flares Seen On Groais Islands Some of the crew of the Prospero report that on Tuesday night last when the ship was running from Englee to Conche, fine clear night prevailing, two fires could be seen burning on the top of the cliffs on the Western End of Groais Island. They burnt very brightly and were at some distance apart. Fishermen pursue their calling on this and the Southern part of the Island, but even if busy in the stages at night they use torches, and had they reason for large fires or flares would not need to go to the top of the cliffs to light them. The captain and quite a number on the ship viewed the flares for an hour or so and there was much conjecture on the ship as to the reason for such an occurrence.

Two Beautiful Memorial Tablets

Two beautiful memorial tablets were recently erected in the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist in memory of two clergymen who ministered in this parish between 1820 and 1876 and who were greatly beloved by the people whom they served and respected and esteemed by citizens of all denominations. They were the Rev. H. Carington and his son-in-law, the Rev. Geo. M. Johnson. The tablets which also refer to the wives of the deceased clergymen are done in bronze by Caldwell & Co's, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and are most artistic in appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Carrington will be remembered by the few of the older generation still alive, but Rev. Mr. Johnson will not be forgotten by many in our city to whom his zeal, and devotion were an inspiration in years, and who after transferring to England, made practical visits to this city. The tablets are inscribed as follows: Deo Optimo Maximo This Tablet is erected Anno 1915 by their Grandchildren, in memory of The Reverend Frederic Hamilton Carrington, A.B., of Topsham, Devon, and of his beloved wife, Mary Reilly, of Clonmel, Tipperary. After serving as Curate in Devon, and as Chaplain to the Duke of Roxburgh, he came to Newfoundland in 1808. His first Mission was Harbour Grace, where he also sat as Magistrate. He faithfully administered this Parish as Rector during the twenty years preceding his death Anno 1829.

Deo Optimo Maximo This Tablet is erected Anno 1915 by their Children, in memory of the Reverend George Macness Johnson, of Kineton, Warwick, and of his beloved wife, Frances M., a daughter of the Reverend Frederic H. Carrington. Mr. Johnson came to Newfoundland in 1847, and ministered indefatigably in this Parish during thirty years under that great Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Edward Feild, D.D., on whose death he was appointed Rector of Barningham Parva, Norfolk, where he died Anno 1901. 'Till the morning of the Resurrection.'

A Peculiar Discovery When Mr. James King, caretaker, went to the Quidi Vidi swimming pool yesterday morning he found near the margin a gent's shirt, necktie, 2 pipes, shoe (laced) linen collar and two empty whisky flasks. Mr. King fearing a tragedy, searched the pool and rowed about the lake for the victim but discovered no evidence of a drowning. He reported the matter to the police who have no record of anyone missing.

The S.S. Prospero Here The S.S. Prospero arrived here at 7 a.m. yesterday from the Northward, making the round trip to Battle Hr. in the record time of seven days and 11 hours. She had splendid weather all through with the exception of three hours of fog, brought 300 packages freight and the following passengers: Rev. Dr. Jones, Rev. Cracknell, Rev. Prescott, L. Saunders, A. W. Watton, T. Tracey, S. Bugden, Capt. H. Dawe, Dr. Brown, T. Burke, R. Mursell, J. Squires, P. Budgell, D. Torraiville, H. Roberts, J. Taylor, C. J. Loughlin, J. Winsor, I. J. Samson, E. C. Brown, White, E. Day, J. Milley, H. Garland, Master Barnes, Capt. T. McNeill, Lieut. J. O'Grady, E. O'Reilly, Meadames Diamond, Moulton, Coleridge, Garland, Targett; Messrs. Mursell, Roberts, Torraiville (2), Randell, Duder, Collins, Gabriel, Brown, Myott, Lacey, Olsen, Holloway and 42 in steerage.

Local Speculators Lose Heavily

Two years ago people of this city were asked to take stock in Jacob's Lock Nut Co. of New York, an ingenious device to be used at iron working of all kinds. People of St. John's subscribed some \$18,000 in amounts ranging from \$20 to \$2000. News reached the local agents a few days ago that the Company had failed and so the shareholders who have lost their cash are in the dumps.

The S.S. Susu Here From North

The S.S. Susu, Capt. Horwood, arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day from the North, with a full freight of fish and oil. She had a fine run up and down and was out to the Wadhams, and reports codfish plentiful, but no squid. Her passengers were Mrs. C. J. Winsor, Mrs. Roberts, Rev. Mr. Seeley, J. F. O'Neill, Miss O'Neill, Miss Snelgrove and three second class.

Train Notes

Saturday's west bound express left St. George's at 8.45 this a.m. Yesterday's left Grand Falls at 8.47 this a.m. The Kyle's express arrived here at 12.35 p.m. to-day.

The Prospero's Fishery Report

The Prospero reports that cod is plentiful at Englee, Conch, St. Juliers and other parts of the French Shore but squid is abnormally scarce. In fact there is none. One man at Englee secured six qts fine codfish on 40 herrings which he had taken in a net a few weeks ago. In all the Northern bays, codfish is scarce and very little squid to be had.

Bank Fishermen Volunteer

Saturday night there arrived here by train from Burin three fine young bank fishermen to join the Newfoundland regiment. They are John Tobin, aged 20; George G. Hollett and Martin Patk. Farrel, the latter two aged 18 year each. Already several have left bankers and joined and quite a number will come from Burin when the bank fishery is over.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

PERSONAL

Const. Miffin who had been in St. Anthony hospital for treatment for Sciatica, arrived here by the Prospero yesterday. Capt. T. McNeill and Lieut. J. O'Grady arrived here yesterday from the Northward by the Prospero. Rev. Dr. Jones, who went to St. Anthony to place his boy in hospital, returned here by the Prospero yesterday. Hon. John Harris accompanied by his niece, Miss Doyle, left here Saturday on the Florizel, on a visit to New York. Rev. Dr. Greene of the Cathedral, returned to the city by Saturday's express after spending a well-earned holiday at Bay St. George.

Mr. M. J. Walsh, Duckworth St., has been awarded the contract of building the Sexton's house at Mount Carmel and will put up a fine building. To-day Sister Mary Seraphina of the Order of Sisters of Charity, New York, celebrates the Silver Jubilee of her profession as a religious. She is a daughter of the late James and Mary Kennedy of this city, niece of Mrs. L. J. Gearin and a sister of Mrs. E. J. Kennedy (Kennedy Bros), Messrs James, William F. and Walter J. Kennedy being brothers. Many congratulations will go forward to Sister Mary on this happy occasion.

Collection Sunday Next

At all the masses of the Cathedral and St. Patrick's yesterday it was announced that the annual collection for St. Michael's Orphanage, Belvidere would be taken up Sunday next. The care of these little orphans, all bereft of parents, is a great charity, and our Catholic fellow citizens realize this, hence their generosity each season in this very philanthropic work. We feel sure that next Sunday's collection for the orphans will be as liberal if not more so than any preceding it.

St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital Fund Newfoundland Beds

Amount acknowledged, \$1,882.34 Proceeds of Sale of Work organized by No. 2 Avolon Nursing Division and Pastoral Play organized by Lady Davidson's Own Division, held at Vignoria, the residence of Mrs. Browning, per Miss B. Christian. . . . . 538.52 Proceeds of second performance of Pastoral Play held at Vignoria by Lady Davidson's Own Division, per Miss Macpherson. . . . . 63.75 Bazaar held by Master E. Bremner, assisted by Misses E. and S. Perlin and Masters W. Holden, F. Holden and D. Fraser, held at Rosemont, Topsail Rd., per Lady Davidson. . . . . 6.11 Proceeds of a little play held by Misses Perlin, Phelan and Mathieson, assisted by some small friends, held at Mount Dorset, Waterford Rd., Parish of Conception per Right Rev. Monsignor Veitch (separate acknowledgements later 76.01

House Completely Destroyed By Fire

We learn by the Susu that when that ship was leaving the Wadhams Islands Wednesday night last a house at Musgrave was seen to be in flames and later they learned that it had been destroyed completely. It was owned by a widow named Avery, had been unoccupied, but was a fine residence and contained some furniture which was also destroyed. Sparks from another chimney caused the blaze and as a gale was blowing the house was quickly razed. There was no insurance.

Bitten By Dog

A few days ago a vicious dog owned by a party well known in shipping circles bit a little boy named Oliver very seriously. A doctor had to cauterize the wound. The lad had the owner summoned to court to-day but the hearing was postponed to secure witnesses.

Cardinal Vannutelli Is Dead at Age of 81

Rome, Aug. 21.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the Sacred College, is dead at the age of 81. Cardinal Vannutelli was one of the most influential of those members of the Sacred College eligible to the Papacy. He was one of the six cardinal-bishops who take their title from the suburban Sees of Rome. He was bishop of Porto, Santa Rufina and Ostia. He was created and proclaimed Cardinal by Pope Leo XIII. March 14, 1887. The Cardinal was born Nov. 26, 1834, at Genazzano, in the diocese of Palatrina. His early education was obtained in the seminary of Genazzano, and he received degrees in philosophy and theology in the Capranica College at Rome. After teaching theology in the Pontifical Seminary, he embarked upon a diplomatic career, and was successively secretary to the Papal Nuncio in Bavaria, apostolic delegates to Ecuador and Peru and Nuncio at Brussels and Vienna.

Dear Madam:

You know how necessary it is that your husband should leave home in good humour every morning. He has many troubles to face all day, but he can easily surmount them if his attitude towards them is right. Nothing goes well with the man who starts the day in a bad temper. You have it in your power to put him in a pleasant frame of mind. Serve him at breakfast with Aubuckle's delicious Breakfast Coffee. He will appreciate it. Yours faithfully, CLEVELAND TRADING CO. aug30,11w,tf

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Ship's Funnel Falls Men Narrowly Escape

While a number of mechanics were employed late Saturday night making repairs to the funnel of the S.S. Elizabeth Maersk, discharging on the South Side at Bowring Bros. premises, the upper section of the funnel telescoped and slipped down with a crash over the under port. Quite a number of the Reid Co's mechanics working inside and outside the big tube had very narrow escapes from serious injury or death and the funnel, an old one, was so badly smashed that it was rendered useless. A new funnel is being made for the ship.

Fire Alarm Last Night

At 9.10 last night an alarm of fire was turned in from box 38, bringing the Western and Central fire companies to the residence of Mrs. Thomas Lidstone, corner of New Gower and Buchanan Streets. A defective chimney had fired the house and the flames were quickly spreading when the western firemen got a stream from the hydrant at Brazil's Square and after a short while flooded the blaze out. The rooms in the lower part of the house were badly damaged as well as the furniture. Mrs. L., who keeps an old clothing store there, we hear had neither house nor furniture insured.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Saturday forenoon we had the experience of seeing in Steer's Cove a codfish caught by R. Mutrey, who fishes from there, with the word 'gloria' plainly painted on its side. It was sold as a curio to an American traveller on the Florizel. Last week he secured another on which could plainly be seen the figures 204 and a figure like a broad arrow.

Some Awful Examples

One man thought he was getting a great bargain in gasoline—but when his engine refused to work, and he had to row ten miles to his home, in the teeth of a gale, he realized that low prices do not always represent bargains. Another man bought a rifle for a couple of dollars less than the cost of a good one—but when it exploded, and tore off most of his fingers, he recognised that a cheap article is sometimes a dear investment. Then there was the man who bought Cheap Rubbers, and laughed at his neighbour, who paid a higher price. The wet weather came—the man with the cheap rubbers spent the next three months in bed, with pneumonia—whilst his friend walked through all the slush with dry feet. The friend wore BEAR BRAND. Moral: If you want to be truly economical, buy Bear Brand Rubbers, the most durable rubbers made. First in style, first in fit, first in wearing qualities—BEAR BRAND. CLEVELAND TRADING CO. aug30,21w,tf

His Name Was Mugford

We learn by to-day's local train that the man whose dead body was found near the railway track at Clarke's Beach Friday evening last was Jos. Mugford. He belonged to Port-de-Grave, was landed from the Sagona and was very ill on the Labrador. He died evidently of heart failure in travelling to his home.

Police Court News

Two men drunk in charge of a horse were each fined by F. J. Morris, K.C., who presided, \$5 or 14 days. A drunk was discharged and a woman for using threatening language to her relatives and damaging her sister's property was fined \$2 or 7 days and to give two sureties in \$100 each to keep the peace or go down for 30 days. The old man Fowler of Boat Hr. was released to go home. An assault case between King and Martin of Outer Cove, which had been postponed some days ago, after the hearing of some more evidence, was again postponed till Wednesday.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

To-day it is raining in places across country. Temperatures 50 to 90 above.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

This forenoon one of the men working at Tessier's premises, took a header into the water, but was quickly fished out by his comrades. The excursion trains which left here yesterday afternoon took out 785 people. By the two p.m. train to Tps Cove 230 went along and by the 2.30 p.m. train to Kelligrews 555.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

The police, Saturday, took in three prisoners, all drunks, one of them, a woman, of a nearby outport who when in her cups gives her family a pretty hard time of it. She was arrested under warrant, as she threatened to burn down the house.

The B. I. S. football team, whose names were published in The Mail and Advocate, Saturday, left by the express last evening with several of their supporters to play a series of intertown matches. The town is a strong one and should give a good account of itself.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Fire Const. Con Kavanagh and his brother Edward happened down in the King's wharf yesterday just as a boy who was trying to get on board a boat fell overboard. Both men jumped into the boat, and got him, and the lad who was scared and drenched quickly went home.

Shortly before 12 noon, yesterday men on Bowring Bros. premises discovered the steam launch Zaida to be on fire. The engineer who was present and other employees coupled up a hose kept on the premises, and soon had the blaze quenched. It originated near the engine room but was fortunately discovered before much damage was done.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Saturday forenoon we had the experience of seeing in Steer's Cove a codfish caught by R. Mutrey, who fishes from there, with the word 'gloria' plainly painted on its side. It was sold as a curio to an American traveller on the Florizel. Last week he secured another on which could plainly be seen the figures 204 and a figure like a broad arrow.

Rumour had it to-day that coal had gone up another dollar. Some coal dealers say no, neither yes. What about Morris' pre-lecti n promises as to coal development? Of course E. P. Would promise the moon on such occasions. Premises will not get the suffering poor warm the coming winter, while the Premier and family enjoy their steam-heated palace on Rennie's Road.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent." ap12,tf

NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland, in the Board of Trade Rooms, Water Street, on TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 8 p.m. VINCENT P. BURKE, Hon. Secretary. aug30,21

NOTICE.

The Governor desires to hire a small steam vessel for a cruise in Notre Dame Bay, including visits to Twillingate and Fogo. Accommodation is required for four persons. It is proposed to leave Lewisporte on the 9th September for a cruise not exceeding ten days ending at Botwoodville, Lewisporte or Bonavista. Tenders to be addressed to Capt. Alan Goodridge, A.D.C., up to the 4th September. Government House, 30th August, 1915. aug30,21